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SODIUM CARBONATE

Safety Data Sheet

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1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Sodium carbonate, anhydrous

Synonyms: Soda ash; Carbonic acid disodium salt.

Manufacturer:

Natrium Products, Inc.
58 Pendleton Street
Cortland, NY 13045
USA

Telephone numbers:

General inquiries: (607) 753-9829
Emergencies (US and Canada):
CHEMTREC (Customer Number 724993)
(800) 424-9300 or 703-527-3887 (collect)

Recommended uses:

Water treatment; ingredient in cleaning/sanitizing products; raw material for glass, paper and chemical manufacturing; pH control.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification: Eye irritant, hazard category 2A

Label elements:

Hazard pictogram:



Signal word: Warning

Hazard statement: H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P280 Wear eye protection/face protection.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Other potential health effects: None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name: Sodium carbonate

Chemical formula: Na₂CO₃

Synonyms: Soda ash; Carbonic acid disodium salt

CAS Number: 497-19-8

Concentration (% by Weight): >99%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Most important symptoms and effects:****Acute symptoms**

After inhalation: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Slight irritation. Exposure to high concentrations: Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Respiratory difficulties.

After skin contact: Not irritating.

After eye contact: Irritation of the eye tissue. Lacrimation.

After ingestion (high quantities): Nausea. Abdominal pain. Irritation of the gastric/intestinal mucosa.

Delayed symptoms

No known effects.

First aid measures

Skin contact: Rinse with water. Soap may be used. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Take victim to a physician if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Consult a physician if discomfort persists.

Inhalation: Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Inhalation of product may aggravate existing chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or bronchitis. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease.

Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards that may develop during a fire: Product is non-combustible, but thermal decomposition yields carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sodium oxide (Na₂O). Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant, and sodium oxide is corrosive.

Protective equipment: Gloves. Safety glasses. Protective clothing. Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus. Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

Extinguishing media: Use extinguishing material that is appropriate for fire in the surrounding area.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions and emergency procedures: Avoid contact with material and inhalation of dusts. Prevent dust cloud formation, e.g. by wetting. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Protective equipment for non-emergency and emergency personnel: See Section 8.

Environmental precautions: Contain released substance and transfer into suitable containers. Plug any leaks and cut off the supply. Knock down/dilute dust cloud with water spray. Violent exothermic reaction with acids releases carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is heavier than air and will collect in ducts, drains and low lying areas.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Prevent dust cloud formation. Scoop solid spill into closable containers. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Wash clothing and equipment with water after handling.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid creating dust. Keep away from open flames and heat. Observe normal hygiene standards. Keep container tightly closed.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Incompatibilities: Keep separated from heat sources, acids, metals, water/moisture.

Non suitable container material: Aluminum, zinc.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits: Not established.

Engineering controls: Avoid creating dust. Keep away from open flames/heat. Carry out operations in well-ventilated areas or under local exhaust, or with respiratory protection.

Personal Protection: Observe normal hygiene standards. Keep container tightly closed. Do not eat, drink or smoke when working with the product.

Eyes & Face: Safety glasses. In case of dust production: protective goggles.

Respiratory: Dust production: dust mask with approved filter.

Hand protection: Gloves (materials with good resistance: Rubber, PVC).

Miscellaneous: Protective clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Crystalline powder or granules.

Flammability: None.

Upper/lower flammability/explosive limits: Not applicable.

Odor: None.

Odor threshold: Not applicable.

Vapor pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor density: Not applicable.

pH of solution (5% w/v): 11.6

Density: 2.5 g/cm³.

Melting point: 851°C (1564°F).

Solubility in water: 213 g/L @ 20°C.

Boiling point: Not applicable.

Flash point: Not applicable.

Evaporation rate: Not applicable.

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water: No data available.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature: 1600°C.

Viscosity: Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions or polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions. (See Section 7.)

Conditions to avoid: Avoid creating dust. Keep away from open flames/heat.



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Incompatible materials: Acids, aluminum, zinc.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sodium oxide (Na₂O).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral: LD₅₀ (rat) = 2800 mg/kg.

Acute Inhalation: LC₅₀ (rat) = 2.3 mg/L.

Eyes: Irritating (rabbit, EPA 16 CFR 1500.42); Highly irritating (rabbit, Equivalent to OECD 405).

Skin: Not irritating (rabbit, OECD 404).

Carcinogenicity: Not listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), or the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity:

Fish: LC₅₀ = 300 mg/L (Bluegill sunfish, 96-hr. exposure).

Invertebrates: EC₅₀ = 200-227 mg/L (*Ceriodaphnia cf. Dubia*, 48-hr. exposure).

Algae: EC₅₀ = 242 mg/L (5-day exposure).

Persistence/Bioaccumulation potential: Not expected to persist or bioaccumulate in the environment.

Biodegradation: Not applicable.

Mobility: High potential for movement from soil to groundwater is expected based on aqueous solubility.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose in a landfill in accordance with pertinent federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4): Not a hazardous substance.

RCRA (40 CFR 261): Not a hazardous waste.

TSCA (40 CFR 710): Listed.

OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200): Eye irritant.

SARA, Title III

SECTION 302 (40 CFR 355), Extremely Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.

SECTION 311 (40 CFR 370), Hazard Category: Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard.

SECTION 312 (40 CFR 370), Threshold Planning Quantity = 10,000 lbs.

SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372), Reportable Ingredients: Not Listed.

European Inventory (EINECS): 207-838-8.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Maximum use level for drinking water corrosion and scale control: 100mg/L per NSF/ANSI 60 – 2014a.

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