SAFETY DATA SHEET

M31866 - ANSI - EN





CAUSTIC POTASH LIQUID (ALL GRADES)

SDS No.: M31866 SDS Revision Date: 29-Jan-2019

SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company Identification: Occidental Chemical Corporation

14555 Dallas Parkway, Suite 400

P.O. Box 809050 Dallas, TX 75254 c/o TIP TEMPerature Products

340 W Broad Street Burlington, NJ 08016 1-800-847-8367

Manufacturing Address: Occidental Chemical Corporation

266 Highway 3142 Taft, LA 70057-2608

24 Hour Emergency Telephone

Number:

1-800-733-3665 or 1-972-404-3228 (U.S.)

CHEMTREC (U.S.): 1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC (outside U.S.): +1 703-527-3887

To Request an SDS: MSDS@oxy.com or 1-972-404-3245

Customer Service: 1-800-752-5151 or 1-972-404-3700

Product Identifier: CAUSTIC POTASH LIQUID (ALL GRADES)

Trade Name: Caustic Potash Membrane Dilute Solution 45%, 48%, 50%; Caustic Potash

(10-51% solutions); Caustic Potash Liquid; Caustic Potash Membrane Food Grade

45 - 50%

Synonyms: KOH; Liquid Potash; Potassium Hydroxide

Product Use: Intermediate in industrial manufacturing processes, such as manufacture of

potassium fertilizers, potassium carbonate or other potassium salts and other organic chemicals; Food processing; Alkaline batteries; Detergents / soaps; Dyeing, bleaching, and mercerizing cotton; Paint and varnish removers;

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Electroplating, photoengraving, and lithography; Analytical chemistry and in organic synthesis; Pharmaceutic aid (alkalizer); Chemical peeling of fruits and vegetables; Absorption of CO2, SO3, and NO3 in gas streams; pH adjustment

Note: Produced in a non-mercury cell process. Meets ANSI/AWWA B511-10 and Food

Chemical Codex (FCC) test requirements. Liquid Caustic Potash is produced in a

cGMP facility.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Color: Colorless
Physical State: Liquid
Appearance: Clear
Odor: Odorless

Signal Word: <u>DANGER</u>

MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS: CORROSIVE. CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: MAY BE CORROSIVE TO METALS. Mixing with water, acid or incompatible materials may cause splattering and release of heat. Do not store in aluminum container, use aluminum fittings, or aluminum transfer lines, as aluminum will quickly corrode and flammable hydrogen gas will be generated. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

AQUATIC TOXICITY: HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Do not breathe dusts or mists. Wash skin and contaminated clothing thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. Keep only in original container or container compatible with product (see Section 7 - Safe Storage Conditions). Avoid release to the environment.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD INFORMATION: Toxicity may be delayed, and may not be readily visible. Significant exposures must be referred for medical attention immediately. There is no specific antidote.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:	Category 1 - Corrosive to metals
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GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:	Category 1 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE:	Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL:	Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) - GHS

HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE

Unknown Acute Dermal Toxicity:

There is no acute dermal toxicity data available for this material. Potassium hydroxide is a corrosive substance at concentrations of about 2% and higher. For this reason, there is no need for further acute toxicity testing.

Unknown Acute Inhalation Toxicity:

There is no acute inhalation toxicity data available for this material. Potassium hydroxide is a corrosive substance at concentrations of about 2% and higher. For this reason, there is no need for further acute toxicity testing.

GHS SYMBOL: Corrosive, Exclamation mark



GHS SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:

GHS - Physical Hazard Statement(s)

May be corrosive to metals

GHS - Health Hazard Statement(s)

- · Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- · Causes serious eye damage
- · Harmful if swallowed

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention

- · Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray
- · Wash skin and contaminated clothing thoroughly after handling
- · Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
- Keep only in original container
- Avoid release to the environment

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Response

- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
- IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

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- IF EXPOSED (eyes): Immediately call a POISON CENTER OR LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROVIDER
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER OR PHYSICIAN
- Specific treatment (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS)
- Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage

- Store in corrosive resistant and NON-ALUMINUM container with a resistant inner liner (NOTE: flammable hydrogen gas may be generated if aluminum container and/or aluminum fittings are used)
- Store in a secure manner

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal

• Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

- Mixing with water or other low pH material may cause heat to be released
- Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas will be generated
- · Accelerated corrosion can occur in areas where equipment is subjected to extremely high temperatures

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Percent [%]	CAS Number
Water	49-90	7732-18-5
Potassium hydroxide	10-51	1310-58-3

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER OR PHYSICIAN.

SKIN CONTACT: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. SPECIFIC TREATMENT: Wash with lots of water. IF EXPOSED (skin): Immediately call a POISON CENTER OR LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROVIDER. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

EYE CONTACT: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. SPECIFIC TREATMENT: Wash with lots of water. IF EXPOSED (eyes): Immediately call a POISON CENTER OR LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.

INGESTION: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER

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or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects (Acute and Delayed):

Acute Symptoms/Effects:

Inhalation (Breathing): Respiratory System Effects: Exposure to airborne material may cause irritation, redness of upper and lower airways, coughing, laryngeal spasm and edema, shortness of breath, bronchio-constriction, and possible pulmonary edema. Severe and permanent scarring may occur. Aspiration of this material may cause the same conditions.

Skin: Skin Corrosion. Exposure to skin may cause redness, itching, irritation, swelling, burns (first, second, or third degree), liquefaction of skin, and damage to underlying tissues (deep and painful wounds).

Eye: Serious Eye Damage. Eye exposures may cause eyelid burns, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, corneal burn, corneal perforation, damage to internal contents of the eye, permanent visual defects, and blindness and/or loss of the eye.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Gastrointestinal System Effects: Exposure by ingestion may cause irritation, swelling, and perforation of upper and lower gastrointestinal tissues. Permanent scarring may occur. Ingestion may result in corrosive injury to the upper gastrointestinal tract. Signs and symptoms include vomiting, blood in vomit, drooling, difficulty swallowing, pain with swallowing, and abdominal pain. Hoarseness, cough, difficulty breathing are indicators of serious complications. Esophageal injury may occur in absence of oral burns. Oral burns are significant and further investigation is indicated.

Delayed Symptoms/Effects:

- Repeated or prolonged exposures to skin that cause irritation may cause a chronic dermatitis

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Corrosive. May aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, and respiratory conditions (including asthma and other breathing disorders).

Protection of First-Aiders: Protect yourself by avoiding contact with this material. Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment recommendations. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not ingest. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. At minimum, treating personnel should utilize PPE sufficient for prevention of bloodborne pathogen transmission.

Notes to Physician: Medical observation and assessment is recommended for all ingestions, all eye exposures, and symptomatic inhalation and dermal exposures. If medical observation is required, monitor for a minimum of 4 hours for the onset or worsening of symptoms. For symptomatic ingestion, do not administer oral fluids and consider investigation by endoscopy, X-ray, or CT scan. Esophageal perforation, airway compromise, hypotension, and shock are possible. For prolonged exposures and significant exposures, consider delayed injury to exposed tissues. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. There is no antidote. Treatment is supportive care. Surgical intervention may be required.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire. Caution should be taken if using water as an extinguishing agent since adding water to potassium hydroxide can generate heat and cause spattering if

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applied directly to dry or concentrated potassium hydroxide.

Specific Hazards: The heating of the closed container causes an increase of the internal pressure, which can cause its abrupt rupture. Product can react with chemically reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc., releasing hydrogen gas, which is highly flammable and can form explosive mixtures with air.

Fire Fighting: Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water. Do not apply water directly on this product. Heat is generated when mixed with water. Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. Avoid contact with skin.

Hazardous Combustion Products: May react with chemically reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc. to release hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures in air

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

Lower Flammability Level (air): Not applicable

Upper Flammability Level (air): Not applicable

Flash point: Not flammable

Auto-ignition Temperature: Not determined

GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS: - Category 1 - Corrosive to metals

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

- Mixing with water or other low pH material may cause heat to be released
- Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas will be generated
- Accelerated corrosion can occur in areas where equipment is subjected to extremely high temperatures

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8, Exposure Controls / Personal Protection, of the SDS. Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles or incompatible materials. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Environmental Precautions:

Keep out of water supplies and sewers. This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

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Recovery: In case of spill or leak, stop the leak as soon as possible. Small and large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Completely contain spilled material with dikes, sandbags, etc. After containment, collect the spilled material and transfer to a chemical waste area. Liquid material may be removed with a properly rated vacuum truck. The recovered product must be transferred to an appropriate and compatible container (stainless steel, PVC, Fiberglass or similar). Seal and label container.

Neutralization: Neutralize residue with dilute acid and follow with a liberal covering of sodium bicarbonate or other acceptable drying agent. See Section 13, Disposal considerations, for additional information.

Final Disposal: Recycle or dispose according to regulations.

Additional Disaster Prevention Measures:

No information available.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash skin and contaminated clothing thoroughly after handling. Wear personal protective equipment as described in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8) of the SDS. Keep equipment clean by immediately washing off any spill or accumulation of caustic potash. When mixing always add the caustic potash solution slowly to the water surface with constant stirring. Never add the water to the caustic potash.

Safe Storage Conditions:

Caustic potash is a corrosive chemical, which is normally handled in either steel, nickel, nickel alloys or certain types of plastic equipment. The specific material will depend on the conditions under which the material is being used. Do not store in aluminum container, use aluminum fittings, or aluminum transfer lines, as aluminum will quickly corrode and flammable hydrogen gas will be generated. Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see below or Section 10 of the Safety Data Sheet).

Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:

Flammable liquids, Acids, Halogenated compounds, Water, Prolonged contact with aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, zinc or other alkali sensitive metals or alloys.

Additional Information: Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas may be generated.

GHS: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

- Category 1 - Corrosive to metals

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

- Mixing with water or other low pH material may cause heat to be released
- Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines, as flammable hydrogen gas will be generated
- Accelerated corrosion can occur in areas where equipment is subjected to extremely high temperatures

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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REGULATORY EXPOSURE LIMIT(S):

None. This product does not contain any components that have regulatory occupational exposure limits (OELs) established.

NON-REGULATORY EXPOSURE LIMIT(S):

Listed below for the product components that have non-regulatory occupational exposure limits (OELs).

Component	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH Ceiling	Skin Absorption - ACGIH	OSHA STEL (Vacated)	OSHA Ceiling (Vacated)
Potassium hydroxide			2 mg/m ³		 	2 mg/m ³

- The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits, if shown, are the Vacated 1989 PEL's (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993). OSHA Ceiling values indicate the exposure limit, which at no time shall be exceed. Instantaneous monitoring is the preferred method to determine compliance with OSHA Ceiling values. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, then the ceiling shall be assessed as a 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during the working day [29CFR1910.1000(a)(1)]
- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a voluntary organization of professional industrial hygiene personnel in government or educational institutions in the United States. The ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits each year called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for hundreds of chemicals, physical agents, and biological exposure indices.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide local exhaust ventilation where dust or mist may be generated. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles with a face shield to protect against eye and skin contact when appropriate. Provide an emergency eyewash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear protective clothing to minimize skin contact. When potential for contact with wet material exists, wear Tychem® or similar chemical protective suit. When potential for contact with dry material exists, wear disposable coveralls suitable for dust exposure, such as Tyvek®. Always place pants legs over boots. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated leather goods.

Hand Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Consult a glove supplier for assistance in selecting an appropriate chemical resistant glove.

Protective Material Types: Butyl rubber, Natural rubber, Nitrile, Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), Tychem®, Tyvek®

Respiratory Protection: Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate, use a NIOSH approved full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter. For an emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions, use any self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode OR any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus (e.g. airline with auxiliary escape pack). A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:

Appearance:

Color:

Odor:

Odor Threshold [ppm]:

Liquid

Clear

Colorless

Odorless

Not applicable.

Molecular Weight: 56.11 **Molecular Formula:** KOH

Boiling Point/Range: 216 to 289 °F (102 to 143 °C) **Freezing Point/Range:** -85 to 39 °F (-65 to 4 °C).

Vapor Pressure: 4 mmHg @ 77°F (25°C) 50% solution 20 mmHg @ 77°F (25°C) 20% solution

Vapor Density (air=1): No data available Relative Density/Specific Gravity 1.09 - 1.52 @ 15.6 °C

(water=1):

Density: 9.09 - 12.67 lbs/gal (1.09 - 1.52 kg/L) @ 15.6 °C

 Water Solubility:
 100%

 pH:
 13 - 14

 VOC Content (%):
 0%

Volatility:

Evaporation Rate (ether=1):

Partition Coefficient

No data available
No data available
Not applicable

(n-octanol/water):

Flash point:

Flammability (solid, gas):

Lower Flammability Level (air):

Upper Flammability Level (air):

Auto-ignition Temperature:

Not flammable
Not applicable
Not determined

Viscosity: See Caustic Potash Technical Handbook page 36 (Graph 7: Viscosity of Aqueous

KOH Solutions)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

Reactivity: Soluble in water, releasing heat sufficient to ignite combustibles. Reacts with acids, giving off heat.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Mixing with water, acid, or incompatible materials may cause splattering and release of large amounts of heat. Will react with some metals forming flammable hydrogen gas. Carbon monoxide gas may form upon contact with reducing sugars, food and beverage products in enclosed spaces.

Conditions to Avoid: No information available

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Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid: Flammable liquids; Acids; Halogenated compounds; Water; Prolonged contact with aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, tin, zinc or other alkali sensitive metals or alloys

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition can lead to release of toxic/corrosive fumes of

potassium oxide

Hazardous Polymerization: Polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA:

PRODUCT TOXICITY DATA: Data is from studies conducted internally

	<u> </u>	
LD50 Oral:	LD50 Dermal:	LC50 Inhalation:
365 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available	No data available

COMPONENT TOXICITY DATA: The component toxicity data is populated by the LOLI database and may differ from the product toxicity data given.

Component	LD50 Oral:	LD50 Dermal:	LC50 Inhalation:
Potassium hydroxide	284 mg/kg (Rat)	No information available	No information available
1310-58-3			
*************	*********	*********	*****

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Eye contact: Corrosive. Causes serious eye damage, which can result in severe irritation, pain

and burns, and permanent damage including blindness.

Skin contact: Corrosive. Causes severe skin burns. Prolonged or repeat skin exposures can

result in dermatitis.

Inhalation: May cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain

and possibly burns of the mucous membranes. This material can be extremely destructive to the tissue of the mucus membranes and respiratory system.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. Corrosive. May cause severe mucus membrane burns and

gastrointestinal burns. Ingestion may cause burns and perforation of the GI tract. If swallowed, may pose a lung aspiration hazard during vomiting. Lung aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and damage to lung tissue

or death.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

This material may cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue with which it comes into contact. Signs and symptoms of exposure vary, and are dependent on the route of exposure, degree of exposure, and duration of exposure. Aspirating this material may cause signs and symptoms that are similar to those experienced as a result of breathing or inhaling this material.

Inhalation (Breathing): Respiratory System Effects: Exposure to airborne material may cause irritation, redness of upper and lower airways, coughing, laryngeal spasm and edema, shortness of breath, bronchio-constriction,

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and possible pulmonary edema. Severe and permanent scarring may occur. Aspiration of this material may cause the same conditions.

Skin: Skin Corrosion. Exposure to skin may cause redness, itching, irritation, swelling, burns (first, second, or third degree), liquefaction of skin, and damage to underlying tissues (deep and painful wounds).

Eye: Serious Eye Damage. Eye exposures may cause eyelid burns, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, corneal burn, corneal perforation, damage to internal contents of the eye, permanent visual defects, and blindness and/or loss of the eye.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Gastrointestinal System Effects: Exposure by ingestion may cause irritation, swelling, and perforation of upper and lower gastrointestinal tissues. Permanent scarring may occur. Ingestion may result in corrosive injury to the upper gastrointestinal tract. Signs and symptoms include vomiting, blood in vomit, drooling, difficulty swallowing, pain with swallowing, and abdominal pain. Hoarseness, cough, difficulty breathing are indicators of serious complications. Esophageal injury may occur in absence of oral burns. Oral burns are significant and further investigation is indicated.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

When in solution, this material will affect all tissues with which it comes in contact. The severity of the tissue damage is a function of its concentration, the length of tissue contact time, and local tissue conditions. After exposure, there may be a time delay before irritation and other effects occur. This material is a strong irritant and is corrosive to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. This material may cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue with which it comes into contact.

CHRONIC TOXICITY:

Repeated and prolonged skin contact may result in dermatitis.

GHS HEALTH HAZARDS:

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL: Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed.

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE: Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN: Category 1 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Skin Absorbent / Dermal Route: NO.

CARCINOGENICITY COMMENT: Valid carcinogenicity studies with animals are not available for potassium hydroxide. Systemic carcinogenicity is not expected to occur because potassium hydroxide is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions.

MUTAGENICITY: No evidence of mutagenic activity in bacteria reverse mutation assay (e.g. Ames test). In addition, both the in vitro and the in vivo genetic toxicity tests with the structurally related sodium hydroxide indicate no evidence of mutagenic activity. Furthermore, KOH is not expected to by systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions and for this reason additional testing is considered unnecessary.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Potassium hydroxide is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions and for this reason it can be stated that the substance will not reach the fetus nor male and female reproductive organs.

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR: This product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors.

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

Aquatic Toxicity:

This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity.

This material has exhibited moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Fish Toxicity:

LC50 (Gambusia affinis): 80 mg/L 96h static

Invertebrate Toxicity:

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 60 mg/L/48 hr (static bioassay at 20.3-20.7 C)

FATE AND TRANSPORT:

BIODEGRADATION: This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.

PERSISTENCE: This material is alkaline and may raise the pH of surface waters with low buffering capacity. This material is believed to exist in the disassociated state in the environment.

BIOCONCENTRATION: Considering its high water solubility, potassium hydroxide is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Potassium hydroxide is a strong alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water to K+ and OH-. Considering its high water solubility, potassium hydroxide is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms. Log Pow is not applicable for an inorganic compound that dissociates.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Potassium hydroxide is not expected to be absorbed in soil due to its dissociation properties and high water solubility.

<u>ADDITIONAL ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:</u> This material has exhibited slight toxicity to terrestrial organisms. The risk that potassium hydroxide poses for the environment is essentially restricted to pH increase.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from material:

Reuse or reprocess, if possible. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. May be subject to disposal regulations. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Container Management:

Dispose of container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND TRANSPORT

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

UN NUMBER: UN1814

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Potassium hydroxide, solution

HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION: 8
PACKING GROUP: ||
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 8

RQ (lbs.): RQ 1,000 Lbs. (Potassium hydroxide)

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:

UN NUMBER: UN1814

SHIPPING NAME: Potassium hydroxide, solution

CLASS OR DIVISION: 8
PACKING/RISK GROUP: ||
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 8

MARITIME TRANSPORT (IMO / IMDG)

UN NUMBER: UN1814

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Potassium hydroxide, solution

HAZARD CLASS / DIVISION: 8
Packing Group: ||
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 8

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

The substance poses risks from the point of view of safety (S) and contamination (P). Classified as "Y", presents a danger to marine resources or human health.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):

If a release is reportable under CERCLA section 103, notify the state emergency response commission and local emergency planning committee. In addition, notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675.

Component	U.S. DOT Hazardous	CERCLA Hazardous	CERCLA Section 302	Section 302 Threshold

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	Substances/ RQs	Substances / RQs	EHS EPCRA RQs	Planning Quantity (TPQs)
Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3 (10-51)	1000 lbs(RQ)	1000 lb(final RQ)	Not listed	Not Listed

SARA EHS Chemical (40 CFR 355.30)

Not regulated

EPCRA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370.10):

Acute Health Hazard

SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES ALIGNED WITH GHS (2018):

Physical Hazard - Corrosive to Metal Physical Hazard - Water Reactive

Health Hazard - Acute Toxin (any route of exposure)

Health Hazard - Skin Corrosion or Irritation

Health Hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation

EPCRA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):

Not regulated

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)- Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (6 CFR 27):

No components in this material are regulated under DHS

OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119):

Not regulated

<u>FDA:</u> This material has Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) status under specific FDA regulations. Additional information is available from the Code of Federal Regulations which is accessible on the FDA's website. Only the Food Grade product is guaranteed to be produced under all current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) requirements as defined by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Food grade product is produced in a facility that is accredited as a Safe Quality Food (SQF) Facility, certified under the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), and meets the Food Chemical Codex (FCC) requirements.

NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

U.S. INVENTORY STATUS: Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA): All components are listed or exempt.

Component	TSCA Inventory	TSCA ACTIVE	TSCA 12(b)	TSCA - Section	TSCA - Section	TSCA - Section	TSCA - Section
		LIST		4	5	6	8
Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3 (10 - 51 %)	Listed	ACTIVE	Not Listed	Not listed	Not Listed	Not listed	Not listed

CANADIAN CHEMICAL INVENTORY: All components of this product are listed on either the DSL or the NDSL.

Component	DSL	NDSL
Potassium hydroxide	Listed	Not Listed
1310-58-3 (10 - 51)		

STATE REGULATIONS

	Component	California	California	California	Massachu	New	New	New	Pennsylva	Pennsylva	Pennsylva	Rhode
1		Propositio	Propositio	Propositio	setts	Jersey	Jersey	Jersey -	nia Right	nia Right	nia Right	Island
1		n 65	n 65 CRT	n 65 CRT	Right to	Right to	Special	Environm	to Know	to Know	to Know	Right to
ı		Cancer	List - Male	List -	Know	Know	Health	ental	Hazardou	Special	Environm	Know

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	WARNING :	ve toxin:	reproducti ve toxin:	s Substanc	Hazardou s Substanc e List	Substanc e List	Hazardou s Substanc e List	Substanc	Hazardou s Substanc es	Hazard List	Hazardou s Substanc e List
Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3 (10 - 51)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	1571	Listed-cor rosive	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed	Present	Listed

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

• This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations

Component	Canada - CEPA - Schedule I - List of Toxic Substances	Canada - NPRI	Canada - CEPA - 2010 Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Subject to Mandatory Reporting	CANADIAN CHEMICAL INVENTORY:	NDSL:
Potassium hydroxide 1310-58-3 (10 - 51)	Not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	Not Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: OxyChem Corporate HESS - Product Stewardship

Rev. Date: 29-Jan-2019

Reason for Revision:

- Change of company physical address: SEE SECTION 1
- Product Name and/or Trade Name(s) has been revised: SEE SECTION 1
- Updated Product Use information: SEE SECTION 1
- Food grade quality notes added: SEE SECTION 1
- Emergency Overview was revised: SEE SECTION 2
- Added or revised Precautionary Statements: SEE SECTION 2
- Added or revised Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: SEE SECTION 2
- Added Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified to format: SEE SECTIONS 5&7
- Updated First Aid Measures: SEE SECTION 4
- Modified Notes to Physician: SEE SECTION 4
- Hazardous combustion products revised: SEE SECTION 5
- Modified Fire Fighting Measure Recommendations: SEE SECTION 5
- Revised Accidental Release Measures: SEE SECTION 6
- Updated Handling and Storage Information: SEE SECTION 7
- PPE recommendations have been modified: SEE SECTION 8
- Added an explanation statement for "Ceiling Value" exposure levels: SEE SECTION 8
- Updated Physical and Chemical Properties. SEE SECTION 9
- Stability and Reactivity recommendations: SEE SECTION 10
- Toxicological Information has been revised: SEE SECTION 11
- Ecological Information has been modified: SEE SECTION 12
- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (SECTION 13)

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SDS No.: M31866 **SDS Revision Date**: 29-Jan-2019

Supersedes Date: 2016-22-August

- Updated Transportation Information: SEE SECTION 14
- Added SARA Hazard Categories Aligned with GHS (2018): SEE SECTION 15
- Added LOLI tables such as EPA'S Clean Water / Air Act, TSCA status, DHS, PSM, EPCRA, CERCLA, Federal

Canadian: SEE SECTION 15

Print date: 29-Jan-2019

• Updated FDA Statement: SEE SECTION 15

IMPORTANT:

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OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that information be provided to employees regarding the hazards of chemicals by means of a hazard communication program including labeling, safety data sheets, training and access to written records. We request that you, and it is your legal duty to, make all information in this Safety Data Sheet available to your employees.

End of Safety Data Sheet

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