



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** SODIUM HYDROXIDE  
**Synonyms** CAUSTIC SODA • GEKKO SODIUM HYDROXIDE • SODIUM HYDROXIDE 99%

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses** INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** GEKKO SYSTEMS PTY LTD  
**Address** 321-323 Learmonth Road, Wendouree , VIC, 3355, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone** (03) 5304 4555

### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency** 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS UNDER OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 29 CFR 1910.1200

#### Physical Hazards

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

#### Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation)

#### Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word** DANGER

#### Pictograms



#### Hazard statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

#### Prevention statements

P234 Keep only in original packaging.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

## PRODUCT NAME SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### Response statements

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

### Storage statements

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

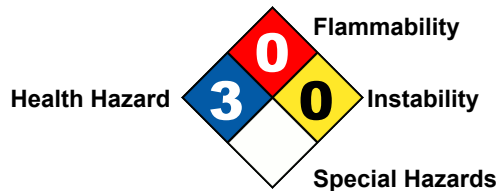
### Disposal statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
------	--

### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

### NFPA



## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	215-185-5	99%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact the Poison Control Centre at 1-800-222-1222 or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT:** Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach. Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas in contact with some metals.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

### 5.4 Hazchem code

2W

2 Fine Water Spray.

W Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sodium hydroxide	ACGIH TLV [USA]	--	--	--	2
Sodium hydroxide	OSHA PEL [USA]	--	2	--	--

### Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

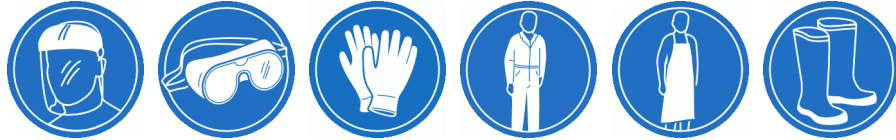
## PRODUCT NAME SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

#### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear a faceshield and dust-proof goggles.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear coveralls and rubber boots and a PVC apron.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. At high dust levels, wear an Air-line respirator or a Full-face Class P3 (Particulate) respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	WHITE PEARLS
<b>Odour</b>	ODOURLESS
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling point</b>	1388°C
<b>Melting point</b>	318°C
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>pH</b>	> 13.9 (10 % solution)
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Relative density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	SOLUBLE
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

### 9.2 Other information

<b>Density</b>	2.13 g/cm <sup>3</sup> @ 20°C
----------------	-------------------------------

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

May be corrosive to metals.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), metals, heat and ignition sources.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

---

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Ingestion may result in severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.
<b>Skin</b>	Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and severe burns. Effects may be delayed.
<b>Eye</b>	Causes severe burns. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and corneal burns with possible serious eye damage.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not classified as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Over exposure to dust may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in intense thirst, ulceration, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. Adverse effects are generally associated with single exposure.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.

---

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

### 12.1 Toxicity

Harmful effect due to pH shift. Discharge into the environment should be avoided.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Sodium hydroxide will rapidly dissolve and dissociate in water, therefore it is not considered persistent.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not relevant for sodium hydroxide.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Soluble in water.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No information provided.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

**WATER:** If released to waterways, alkaline products may change the pH of the waterway. Fish will die if the pH reaches 10-11 (goldfish 10.9, bluegill 10.5). **SOIL:** May leach to groundwater with toxic effects on aquatic life as above. **ATMOSPHERE:** Not expected to reside in the atmosphere. Drops or particles released to atmosphere should be removed by gravity and/or be rained out.

---

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste disposal</b>	Collect without generating dust. Place in clean, sealed containers and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

---

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

---

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF DOT, IMDG AND/OR IATA



**PRODUCT NAME SODIUM HYDROXIDE**

	LAND TRANSPORT (DOT)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1823	1823	1823
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	8	8	8
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	II	II	II

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

Not a Marine Pollutant.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

EmS F-A, S-B

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****US EPCRA and CAA Regulatory Information**

The following components are subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA):

Ingredient	CAS Number	Sara 302 (TPQ)	Sara 304 (RQ)	CERCLA (RQ)	Sara 313	RCRA Code	CAA (TQ)
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2			1000			

\* Refer to Section 16 - Summary of Codes

**Carcinogenicity**

The following carcinogenic status applies:

None of the components of this product are listed on the NTP/IARC/OSHA lists.

**Inventory listings**

AUSTRALIA: AIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)

All components are listed on AIC, or are exempt.

UNITED STATES: TSCA (US Toxic Substances Control Act)

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****16.1 Additional information**

**RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

**EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ):** Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

## PRODUCT NAME SODIUM HYDROXIDE

### 16.2 Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
NTP	U.S. National Toxicology Program
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ	Reportable Quantity measured in pounds (304, CERCLA)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity measured in pounds (302)
TQ	Threshold Quantity measured in pounds (CAA)
TWA	Time Weighted Average

### 16.3 Summary Of Codes

RQ	Reportable Quantity measured in pounds (304, CERCLA)
TQ	Threshold Quantity measured in pounds (CAA)
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity measured in pounds (302)
^	Reporting threshold has changed since November 1998.
+	Member of PAC category.
#	Member of diisocyanate category.
X	Indicates that this is a second name for a chemical already included on this consolidated list. May also indicate that the same chemical with the same CAS number appears on another list with a different chemical name.
*	RCRA carbamate waste: statutory one-pound RQ applies until RQs are adjusted.
**	This chemical was identified from a Premanufacture Review Notice (PMN) submitted to EPA. The submitter has claimed certain information on the submission to be confidential, including specific chemical identity.
***	Indicates that no RQ is assigned to this generic or broad class, although the class is a CERCLA hazardous substance. See 50 Federal Register 13456 (April 4, 1985). Values in Section 313 column represent Category Codes for reporting under Section 313.
c	Although not listed by name and CAS number, this chemical is reportable under one or more of the EPCRA section 313 chemical categories.
s	Indicates that this chemical is currently under an administrative stay of the EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements, therefore, no Toxics Release Inventory reports are required until the stay is removed.
!	Member of the dioxin and dioxin-like compounds category.

### 16.4 Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

**PRODUCT NAME SODIUM HYDROXIDE**

**16.5 Prepared by**

Risk Management Technologies  
5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth  
Western Australia 6005  
Phone: +61 8 9322 1711  
Fax: +61 8 9322 1794  
Email: [info@rmt.com.au](mailto:info@rmt.com.au)  
Web: [www.rmtglobal.com](http://www.rmtglobal.com)

Prepared in accordance to OSHA Hazard Communication standard, 29 CFR 1920.1200.

**[ End of SDS ]**