

Safety Data Sheet

In accordance with REACH Regulation EC No.1907/2006

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name:	Sodium Hydroxide
CAS number:	1310-73-2
EINECS number:	215-185-5
Synonyms:	Caustic Soda, Lye, NaOH, Sodium Hydroxide Solid, Pearl of Caustic Soda, Caustic Soda Pearl
INCI name:	Sodium Hydroxide

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of substance/mixture:	pH adjustment. Detergents chemical manufacturing. Animal feed processing.
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1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name:	Bath and Body Base Ltd 2A Laurel Way Bishop Auckland Co. Durham DL14 7NF
Tel:	07493 064263
Email:	technical@bathandbodybase.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency tel:	07493 064263
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Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification under CLP:	Skin Corr. 1A: H314, Met. Corr. 1: H290
Classification under CHIP:	C: R35
Most important adverse effects:	May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

2.2. Label elements

Label elements under CLP:	
Hazard statements:	H290: May be corrosive to metals. H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Signal words:	Danger

Hazard pictograms:



GHS05

Precautionary statements:

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
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 CENTER or doctor.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards: Hygroscopic: readily absorbs water from air.
PBT: This substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Chemical identity: Sodium Hydroxide

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Skin contact: Remove all contaminated clothes and footwear immediately unless stuck to skin. Drench the affected skin with running water for 10 minutes or longer if substance is still on skin. Transfer to hospital if there are burns or symptoms of poisoning.

Eye contact: Bathe the eye with running water for 15 minutes. Transfer to hospital for specialist examination.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Give 1 cup of water to drink every 10 minutes. Transfer to hospital as soon as possible.

Inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If conscious, ensure the casualty sits or lies down. If unconscious and breathing is OK, place in the recovery position. If unconscious, check for breathing and apply artificial respiration if necessary. Transfer to hospital as soon as possible.

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

Skin contact: Causes burns. Severe burns may occur. Progressive ulceration will occur if treatment is not immediate.

Eye contact: There may be severe pain. The eyes may water profusely. Corneal burns may occur. May cause permanent damage.

Ingestion:	Causes burns to the gastrointestinal tract. Corrosive burns may appear around the lips. There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. There may be difficulty swallowing. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting. Blood may be vomited. Lethal dose for man is approximately 5g.
Inhalation:	Corrosive to the mucous membrane. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. There may be a feeling of tightness in the chest with shortness of breath. Exposure may cause coughing or wheezing. There may be congestion of the lungs causing severe shortness of breath. There may be loss of consciousness. Onset of symptoms may be delayed by a few hours.
Delayed/immediate effects:	Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate/special treatment:	Eye bathing equipment should be available on the premises. A decontamination shower should be available on the premises. Speed of treatment is essential. In case of inhalation of dust, the onset of symptoms may be delayed by 24hrs, so medical supervision is recommended.
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Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media:	Use water spray to cool containers. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.
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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Exposure hazards:	Corrosive. The product does not support combustion. In combustion emits toxic fumes. May produce flammable Hydrogen gas when in contact with metals, with obvious explosion hazards.
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5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Advice for fire-fighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.
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Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions:	Wear suitable protective clothing. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective clothing - see Section 8 of SDS. Remove all incompatible materials as outlined in Section 10 of SDS. Do not create dust.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions:	Do not discharge into drains or rivers.
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean-up procedures: Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method. Wash the spillage site with large amounts of water. Avoid all incompatible materials in clean-up procedure - see Section 10 of SDS.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections: Refer to Section 8 and 13 of SDS.

Section 7: Handling and storage
7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling requirements: Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid the formation or spread of dust in the air. Avoid contact with the material and breathing its dust. Prevent contact with water. Ensure that contaminated clothing is thoroughly laundered prior to re-use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with water or humidity. Avoid incompatible materials and conditions - see Section 10 of SDS. Do not store near food stuffs.

Suitable packaging: Plastic. Plastic-lined. Do not use Aluminium and its alloys. Do not use Zinc and its alloys. Do not use Lead, or light metal drums. Do not use Tin or its alloys.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s): No data available.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection
8.1. Control parameters
Workplace exposure limits:
Respirable dust

State	8hour TWA	15min. STEL	8hour TWA	15min. STEL
UK	-	2mg/m ³	4mg/m ³	-

Hazardous ingredients:
Sodium Hydroxide
Workplace exposure limits:
Respirable dust

State	8hour TWA	15min. STEL	8hour TWA	15min. STEL
UK	2mg/m ³	2mg/m ³	-	-

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures: Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area. Ensure all engineering measures mentioned in Section 7 of SDS are in place.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protective device with particle filter. Particle filter class P3S (EN143).

Hand protection:	Gloves (alkali-resistant).
Eye protection:	Safety goggles. Face-shield. Ensure eye bath is to hand.
Skin protection:	Wear full chemical suit. Protective clothing. Wear wellingtons. Ensure safety shower is to hand.
Environmental:	No special requirement.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State:	Beads, pellets or flakes
Colour:	White
Odour:	Odourless
Oxidising:	Non-oxidising (by EC criteria)
Solubility in water:	Highly soluble
Also soluble in:	Alcohol. Glycerol Ether
Boiling point/range (°C):	1390
Flashpoint (°C):	>93
Melting point/range (°C):	318
Relative density:	~ 2.13 (1.175 Bulk)
pH:	Highly Alkaline.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity:	Stable under recommended transport or storage conditions.
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10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions. Hygroscopic.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions:	Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal transport or storage conditions. Decomposition may occur on exposure to conditions or materials listed below.
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid:	Moist air. Humidity. Moisture.
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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid:	Can react violently with water. May react with certain metals to liberate flammable Hydrogen Gas. Acids. Chlorinated Hydrocarbons. Organic materials. Aluminium. Aluminium Alloys Zinc. Zinc Alloys Tin. Tin Alloys Lead.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition product

Haz. decomp. products: In combustion emits toxic fumes. Liberates flammable/explosive hydrogen gas when reacts with metals.

Section 11: Toxicological information
11.1. Information on toxicological effects
Toxicity values:

Route	Species	Test	Value	Units
ORL	RBT	LDLO	500	mg/kg
IPR	MUS	LD50	40	mg/kg

Relevant hazards for substance:

Hazard	Route	Basis
Skin corrosion/irritation	DRM	Based on test data

11.2. Symptoms / routes of exposure

Skin contact: Causes burns. Severe burns may occur. Progressive ulceration will occur if treatment is not immediate.

Eye contact: There may be severe pain. The eyes may water profusely. Corneal burns may occur. May cause permanent damage.

Ingestion: Causes burns to the gastrointestinal tract. Corrosive burns may appear around the lips. There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. There may be difficulty swallowing. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting. Blood may be vomited. Lethal dose for man is approximately 5g.

Inhalation: Corrosive to the mucous membrane. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. There may be a feeling of tightness in the chest with shortness of breath. Exposure may cause coughing or wheezing. There may be congestion of the lungs causing severe shortness of breath. There may be loss of consciousness. Onset of symptoms may be delayed by a few hours.

Delayed/immediate effects: Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure.

Section 12: Ecological information
12.1. Toxicity
Ecotoxicity values:

Species	Test	Value	Units
FISH	96H LC50	43	mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability: Product degrades readily by reaction with the natural carbon dioxide in the air.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential: The product does not bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility: Non-volatile. Soluble in water

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT identification: This substance is not identified as a PBT substance.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects: Harmful to aquatic organisms. Harmful to flora. Harmful to fauna. Do not allow to enter watercourses or soils. Spillage in sewers or waterways must be avoided. Large doses cause high/low pH which may affect effluent and sewage treatment processes. Discharge of large quantities may kill fish and other aquatic life due to increase/decrease in pH.

Section 13: Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Disposal operations: Transfer to a suitable container and arrange for collection by specialised disposal company.

Disposal of packaging: Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Where practical, containers and packaging should be recycled by a licenced contractor.

NB: The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of regional or national regulations regarding disposal.

Section 14: Transport information

UN number: UN1823
UN proper shipping name: Sodium Hydroxide, Solid
Transport hazard class(es): 8
Packaging group: II
Environmental hazards: No
Special precautions for user: No special precautions.
Tunnel code: E
Transport category: 2

Section 15: Regulatory information**15.1. Chemical Safety Assessment**

Chemical safety assessment: A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance or the mixture by the supplier.

Section 16: Other information**16.1. Other information****Phrases used in Sections 2 and 3:**

H290: May be corrosive to metals.
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
R35: Causes severe burns.

Other information:

* Indicates text in the SDS which has changed since the last revision.

Legal disclaimer:

This information is provided for documentation purposes only.

The complete range of conditions or methods of use are beyond our control therefore we do not assume any responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability for any use of this product.

Information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate however, all statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Compliance with all appropriate local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.

This safety sheet cannot cover all possible situations which the user may experience during processing.

Each aspect of your operation should be examined to determine if, or where, additional precautions may be necessary.

All health and safety information contained in this document should be provided to your employees or customers.