# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Potassium Hydroxide Flakes KOH** (RXSOL-19-1613-025)

## 1. Product and Company Identifaction

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| Product Name | **Potassium Hydroxide** |
| Part Number | RXSOL-19-1613-025 |

**Chemical Formula: KOH**
**Synonyms :** caustic potash / caustic potash dry / caustic potash, dry solid, flake, bead or granular / caustic potash, solid / caustic potash solid / hydrate of potash / hydrate of potassium / hydroxide of potash / hydroxide of potassium / lye (potassium hydroxide) / potash / potash hydrate / potash lye / potassium hydrate / potassium hydroxide (K(OH)) / potassium hydroxide dry / potassium hydroxide pellets / potassium hydroxide, dry solid, flake, bead or granular / potassium hydroxide, electrolytical, solid / potassium hydroxide, solid / Potassium hydroxide, solid / potassium lye

**Company Details:**

RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
105, A wing , BSEL , TECH PARK.
VASHI ,NEW BOMBAY 400703 INDIA

Stock Point : Mumbai, Kandla, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Kolkata, Fujairah, Muscat

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## 2. Composition / informationon ingredients

| Chemical Name | Concentration | CAS Number | EC Number | R Phrases* | Symbols |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potassium Hydroxide | 99-100% | 1310-58-3 | 215-181-3 | 22 / 35 | Xn. |

*See Section 16

## 3. Hazards Identification

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| Physical hazards | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage |
| Health hazards | Harmful if swallowed |
| Environmental Hazards | Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 |
| Potential Acute Health Effects | Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant), of eye contact (irritant, corrosive), of ingestion, of inhalation. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Skin contact can produce inflammation and blistering. Inhalation of dust will produce irritation to gastro-intestinal or respiratory tract, characterized by burning, sneezing and coughing. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering. |

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| Potential Chronic Health Effects | CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells.TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated exposure of the eyes to a low level of dust can produce eye irritation. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction, or dermatitis. Repeated inhalation of dust can produce varying degree of respiratory irritation or lung damage. |

## 4. First Aid Measures

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| Contact with skin | In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used.Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Contact with eyes | Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Ingestion | Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. |
| Inhalation | If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately. |
| General | Serious Inhalation: Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention. |

## 5. Fire-fighting Measures

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| Flammability of the Product | : | Non-flammable |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | : | Not applicable. |
| Flash Points | : | Not applicable. |

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| Flammable Limits | : | Not applicable. |
| Products of Combustion | : | Not applicable. |
| Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances | : | Metal, Acid |
| Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances | : | Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. |
| Fire Fighting Media and Instructions | : | Not applicable. |
| Special Remarks on Fire Hazards | : | Violent reaction or ignition under appropriate conditions with acids, alcohols, p-bis(1,3-dibromoethyl) benzene, cyclopentadiene, germanium, hyponitrous acid, maleic anhydride, nitroalkanes, 2-nitrophenol, potassium peroxodisulfate, sugars, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropanol, thorium dicarbide. Molten ortho -nitrophenol reacts violently with potassium hydroxide. When potassium hydroxide and tetrachloroethane are heated, a spontaneously flammable gas, chloroacetylene, is formed. When phosphorus is boiled in a solution of potassium hydroxide, phosphine gas is evolved which is spontaneously flammable. 1,2-Dichloroethylene and Potassium hydroxide reaction produces chloroacetylene which is spontaneously flammable in air. Potassium Persulfate and a little Potassium hydroxide and water will ignite. When wet, attacks metals such as aluminum, tin,lead, and zinc, producing flammable hydrogen gas. |
| Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards | ; | Potentially explosive reaction with bromoform + crown ethers, chlorine dioxide, nitrobenzene, nitromethane, nitrogen trichloride, peroxidized tetrahydrofuran, 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene. Reaction with ammonium hexachloroplatiate(2-) + heat forms heat sensitive explosive product. Potassium hydroxide will cause explosive decomposition of maleic anhydride. Detonation will occur when potassiuim hydroxide is mixed with n-methyl-nitroso urea and methylene chloride. Nitrogen trichloride explodes on contact with potassium hydroxide. |

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

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| Personal Precautions | Wear protective clothing as per section 8. |
| Environmental Precautions | Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Contain spillage with sand,earth or other suitable non-combustible material. The product contains substances which are water-soluble and may spread in water systems. The product contains volatile substances which may spread in the atmosphere |
| Immediate Actions | Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. |
| Small Spill | Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid. |
| Large Spill | Corrosive solid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities. |

## 7. Handling and Storage

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| Handling | Keep container dry. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as organic materials, metals, acids, moisture. |
| Storage | Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 23°C (73.4°F) |

## 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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| Engineering Control | Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. |
| Personal Protection | Splash goggles. Synthetic apron. Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. |
| Personal Protection in case of Large Spill | Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor and dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handlingthis product. |
| Exposure Limits | CEIL: 2 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 2 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits. |

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

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| Odour | : | Odourless |
| Taste | : | Sweetish, astringent. |
| Appereance | : | White |
| Molecular Weight | : | 56.11 g/mole |
| pH (1% soln/water) | : | 13 |
| Boiling Point | : | Decomposition temperature: 1384°C (2523.2°F) |
| Melting Point | : | 380°C (716°F) |
| Critical Temperature | : | Not available. |
| Specific Gravity | : | 2.044 (Water = 1) |
| Vapor Pressure | : | Not available. |
| Vapor Density | : | Not available. |
| Volatility | : | Not available. |
| Odor Threshold | : | Not available. |
| Water/Oil Coeff | : | Not available. |
| Ionicity (in Water): | : | Not available. |
| Solubility | : | Easily soluble in cold water, hot water. Insoluble in diethyl ether. |

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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| Stability | : | The product is stable. |
| Instability Temperature | : | Not available |
| Conditions of Instability | : | Incompatible materials, dust generation, exposure to moist air or water. |
| Incompatibility with various substances | : | Highly reactive with acids. Reactive with organic materials, metals, moisture. |
| Corrosivity | : | Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminum, brass, and zinc. Slightly corrosive in presence of copper, of stainless steel(304). Non-corrosive in presence of stainless steel(316). |
| Special Remarks on Reactivity | : | Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from air). When dissolved in water or alcohol or when the solution is treated with acid, much heat is generated. Reacts violently with acids, halogens, halogenated hydrocarbons, maleic anhydride, organic anhydrides, isocyanates, alkylene oxides, epichlorhydrin, aldehydes, alcohols, gylcols, phenols, cresols, caprolactum solution. Also incompatible with nitro compounds (nitrobenzene, nitromethane, nitrogen trichloride), organic materials, acid anhydrides, acid<br>chlorides, magnesium, peroxidized tetrahydrofuran, chlorine dioxide, maleic dicarbide, sugars. When wet attacks metals such as aluminum, tin, lead, and zinc. |
| Polymerization | : | Will not occur. |

## 11. Toxicological information

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| Routes of Entry | Absorbed through skin. Inhalation. Ingestion. |
| Toxicity to Animals | Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 273 mg/kg [Rat]. |
| Chronic Effects on Humans | MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. May cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes. |
| Other Toxic Effects on Humans | Extremely hazardous in case of inhalation (lung corrosive). Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant), of eye contact (corrosive), of ingestion, . |
| Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals | Not available. |
| Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans | Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes severe skin irritation and burns. Eyes: Causes severe eye irritation and burns. May cause irreversible eye injury. Inhalation: Causes severe irritation and burns of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes severe irritation and burns of the gastrointestina (digestive) tract with abdominal pain, vomiting and possible death. May cause perforation of the digestive tract. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Chronic contact with dilute solutions of potassium hydroxide can cause dermatitis. Inhalation can produce chronic productive cough, and shortness of breath |

## 12. Ecological information

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| Ecotoxicity | Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 80 mg/l 24 hours [Mosquito Fish]. |
| Mobility | Completely soluble in water |
| BOD5 and COD | Not available |
| Products of Biodegradation | Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise. . |
| Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation | Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise. |

## 13. Disposal considerations

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| Disposal considerations | Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. |

## 14. Transport information

- **DOT Classification:** Class 8: Corrosive material
- **Identification**: Potassium hydroxide, solid UNNA: 1813 PG: II
- **Special Provisions for Transport**: Not available.

## 15. Regulatory information

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| Federal and State Regulations | USA release reporting list: Potassium hydroxide Pennsylvania RTK: Potassium hydroxide Florida: Potassium hydroxide Minnesota: Potassium hydroxide Massachusetts RTK: Potassium hydroxide New Jersey: Potassium hydroxide California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Potassium hydroxide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Potassium hydroxide CERCLA:<br>Hazardous substances.: Potassium hydroxide: 453.6 kg |
| Other Regulations | **OSHA:** Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.<br>**Other Classifications**:<br>**WHMIS (Canada):**<br>CLASS D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC). CLASS E: Corrosive solid. |
| HMIS (U.S.A.): | **Health Hazard: 3**<br>**Fire Hazard:** 0<br>**Reactivity: 2**<br>**Personal Protection**: j |
| National Fire Protection Association | **Health:** 3<br>**Flammability:** 0<br>**Reactivity: 1**<br>**Specific hazard:** NA |
| Protective Equipment: | Gloves. Synthetic apron. Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles. |

## 16. Other information

*The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall **RX Marine International** be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if **RX Marine International** has been advised of the possibility of such damages.*