Infosafe No™	3CHCQ	Issue Date : September 2016	RE-ISSUED by ACR

Product Name : **POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE 0.1N in Ethanol**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE 0.1N in Ethanol
Product Code	0030
Company Name	AUSTRALIAN CHEMICAL REAGENTS (ACR) (ABN 19 008 264 211)
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street Gillman S.A. 5013 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440 2000 Fax: (08) 8440 2001
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Laboratory reagent.
Other Information	EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday. Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Flammable Liquids: Category 2
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Pictogram (s)	Flame, Exclamation mark,



Precautionary statement – Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statement – Response	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off 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. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	97 %		
Water	7732-18-5	3 %		
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	0.6 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.

Skin Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Eye contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

Other Information For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products Oxides of carbon.

Specific Methods Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.
Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets.
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These products have a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion hazard.

Hazchem Code •2YE

Precautions in connection with Fire SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds.
SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

Personal Precautions Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Remove ignition sources

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place Keep away from heat and other sources of ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store away from strong acids. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Do not store in pits or basements where vapours may become entrapped. Do not store in aluminium containers. Take precautionary measures against static electricity discharges.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940 - 1993 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Ethyl alcohol			1880	1000	
Potassium Hydroxide			2		Peak limitation

Other Exposure Information	The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. PEAK LIMITATION: PEAK LIMITATION. For some rapidly acting substances and irritants, the averaging of the airborne concentration over an eight-hour period is inappropriate. These substances may induce acute effects after relatively brief exposure to high concentrations and so the exposure standard for these substances represents a maximum or peak concentration to which workers may be exposed. Although it is recognised that there are analytical limitations to the measurement of some substances, compliance with these `peak limitation' exposure standards should be determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time, but under no circumstances should a single determination exceed 15 minutes.
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: PVC, neoprene, or nitrile rubber gloves.
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use. Recommendation: Rubber boots.
Body Protection	Flame retardant protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless, transparent, volatile liquid.
Odour	Ethereal vinous odour.
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditons.

Conditions to Avoid	Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents, peroxides, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, alkali metals and ammonia.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May liberate toxic fumes in fire producing carbon monoxide and or carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	May cause nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, gastric irritation and CNS depression.
Inhalation	Irritating to the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Risk of absorption. May cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and possible CNS effects.
Skin	May cause irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin.
Eye	May cause irritation and watering. High concentrations of vapours may cause irritation.
Carcinogenicity	Ethanol [61-17-5] in alcoholic beverages are evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 96) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans, (based on effects of drinking alcoholic beverages). Safe Work Australia does not classify ethanol as a carcinogen.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic properties.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	In high concentrations: Toxic for aquatic organisms. When used properly, no impairments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 7.
U.N. Number	1170
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Hazchem Code	•2YE
Packaging Method	3.8.3RT1
Packing Group	II
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	14

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule	S6

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 6', Commonwealth of Australia, February 2015. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons,

Inc., NY, 1997.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

Contact Person/Point

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:
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