

SAFETY DATA SHEET according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

SODIUM HYDROXIDE 29% BULK 1K

Version 4.0

Print Date 27.06.2024

Revision date / valid from 11.07.2024

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/

undertaking 1.1. Product identifier // Article number: A00109

Trade name : SODIUM HYDROXIDE 29% BULK 1K

UFI : 2S09-U048-100P-UDXK

UFI code notified in : Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, France, Croatia, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Identified use: See table in front of appendix for a complete overview of identified uses.

Uses advised against : At this moment we have not identified any uses advised against

Remarks : Before referring to any Exposure Scenario attached to this Safety Data Sheet please check the grade of the product: the Exposure Scenarios presented are not related to all product grade

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Indufarm N.V.
Leon Bekaertstraat 5
BE 8770 Ingelmunster

Telephone : +32 (0)51 62 42 45

E-mail address : contact@indufarm.com

Responsible/ issuing person : Guido Coppens

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : Belgium: Antipoison Center - Brussels TEL: +32(0)70 245 245

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

| REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Hazard class | Hazard category | Target Organs | Hazard statements |
| Corrosive to metals | Category 1 | --- | H290 |
| Skin corrosion | Category 1A | --- | H314 |
| Serious eye damage | Category 1 | --- | H318 |


For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Most important adverse effects

- Human Health : See section 11 for toxicological information.
- Physical and chemical hazards : See section 9/10 for physicochemical information.
- Potential environmental effects : See section 12 for environmental information.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

- Hazard symbols : 
- Signal word : Danger
- Hazard statements : H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Precautionary statements
- Prevention : P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- Response : P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do

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NOT induce vomiting.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- sodium hydroxide

2.3. Other hazards

The PBT or vPvB criteria of Annex XIII to the REACH Regulation does not apply to inorganic substances.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical nature : Aqueous solution

| Hazardous components | Amount [%] | Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| | | Hazard class / Hazard category | Hazard statements |
| sodium hydroxide | | | |
| Index-No. : 011-002-00-6 | ≥ 25 - ≤ 30 | Met. Corr.1 | H290 |
| CAS-No. : 1310-73-2 | | Skin Corr.1A | H314 |
| EC-No. : 215-185-5 | | Eye Dam.1 | H318 |
| EU REACH- : 01-2119457892-27-xxxx | | | |
| Reg. No. | | specific concentration limit | |

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Skin Irrit. 2; H315
 0,5 - < 2 %
 Eye Irrit. 2; H319
 0,5 - < 2 %
 Skin Corr. 1A; H314
 >= 5 %
 Skin Corr. 1B; H314
 2 - < 5 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| General advice | : Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. |
| If inhaled | : In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Call a physician immediately. |
| In case of skin contact | : Call a physician immediately. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. |
| In case of eye contact | : Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Consult an eye specialist immediately. Go to an ophthalmic hospital if possible. |
| If swallowed | : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. |

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

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Symptoms | : See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms. |
| Effects | : Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue. If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms. |

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

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| Treatment | : Treat symptomatically. |
|-----------|--------------------------|

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
 Unsuitable extinguishing media : High volume water jet

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Incomplete combustion may form toxic pyrolysis products.
 Hazardous combustion products : The formation of caustic fumes is possible.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear appropriate body protection (full protective suit)
 Specific extinguishing methods : Control smoke with water spray.
 Further advice : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Keep away unprotected persons. Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with the skin and the eyes. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Avoid subsoil penetration. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. If material reaches soil inform authorities responsible for such cases.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
 : Use mechanical handling equipment. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Further information : Treat recovered material as described in the section "Disposal considerations".

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
 See Section 8 for information on personal protective equipment.
 See Section 13 for waste treatment information.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Keep container tightly closed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Use respirator with appropriate filter if vapours or aerosol are released. Emergency eye wash fountains and emergency showers should be available in the immediate vicinity.

Hygiene measures : Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Store in original container. Suitable materials for containers: Stainless steel; polyethylene; Polypropylene; Polyvinylchloride; Unsuitable materials for containers: Aluminium; Zinc; Copper

Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Further information on storage conditions : Keep tightly closed in a dry and cool place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.

Advice on common storage : Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Identified use: See table in front of appendix for a complete overview of identified uses.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Component: | sodium hydroxide | CAS-No. 1310-73-2 |
| Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)/Derived Minimal Effect Level (DMEL) | | |

DNEL
Workers, Long-term - local effects, Inhalation : 1,0 mg/m3

DNEL
Consumers, Long-term - local effects, Inhalation : 1,0 mg/m3

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Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

No PNEC value was derived. :

Other Occupational Exposure Limit Values

Belgium. OELs. Exposure Limit Values to Chemical Substances at Work, Code of Well-being at work, Book VI, Title 1, as amended, Time Weighted Average (TWA):
 2 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Advice : In case of brief exposure or low pollution use breathing filter apparatus.
 In case of intensive or longer exposure use self-contained breathing apparatus.
 Equipment should conform to EN 14387

Filter Type : P2 filter

Hand protection

Advice : Wear suitable gloves.
 The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product / the substance / the preparation.
 Take note of the information given by the producer concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact).
 Protective gloves should be replaced at first signs of wear.

Material : Natural Rubber
 Break through time : ≥ 8 h
 Glove thickness : 0,5 mm

Material : polychloroprene
 Break through time : ≥ 8 h
 Glove thickness : 0,5 mm

Material : Nitrile rubber
 Break through time : ≥ 8 h
 Glove thickness : 0,35 mm

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Material : butyl-rubber
 Break through time : ≥ 8 h
 Glove thickness : 0,5 mm

Material : Fluorinated rubber
 Break through time : ≥ 8 h
 Glove thickness : 0,4 mm

Material : Polyvinylchloride
 Break through time : ≥ 8 h
 Glove thickness : 0,5 mm

Eye protection

Advice : Safety goggles
 Face-shield

Skin and body protection

Advice : Impervious clothing
 Chemical resistant apron

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.
 Avoid subsoil penetration.
 If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
 If material reaches soil inform authorities responsible for such cases.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form : liquid

Physical state : liquid

Colour : colourless

Odour : odourless

Odour Threshold : Not applicable

Melting point/range : $< -7,6$ °C
 Method: measured
 25% solution
 30% solution

Boiling point/boiling range : > 100 °C

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| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : | Product is a liquid, see section 9.2. |
| Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit | : | Not applicable |
| Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit | : | Not applicable |
| Flash point | : | Not applicable |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | Not applicable |
| Decomposition temperature | : | No data available |
| Self-Accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT) | : | No data available |
| pH | : | 14 - 15 Concentration: 100 % Method: (calculated) (formulated product) |
| Viscosity | | |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : | No data available |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : | Not applicable |
| Flow time | : | No data available |
| Solubility(ies) | | |
| Water solubility | : | 1090 g/l (20 °C) |
| Solubility in other solvents | : | 238 g/l(20 °C) Solvent: methanol based on the pure substance. |
| | | 139 g/l(20 °C) Solvent: Ethanol based on the pure substance. |
| Dissolution Rate | : | No data available |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : | This product is inorganic substance. |
| Dispersion Stability | : | No data available |
| Vapour pressure | : | negligible |
| Relative density | : | No data available |
| Density | : | ca. 1,274 g/cm ³ (20 °C) 25% solution |

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ca. 1,34 g/cm³ (20 °C)
30% solution

Bulk density : No data available

Relative vapour density : Not applicable

Particle characteristics
No data available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Product is not explosive.

Flammability (liquids) : non-combustible

Metal corrosion rate : Corrosive to metals

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Advice : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

10.2. Chemical stability

Advice : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Corrosive in contact with metals Gives off hydrogen by reaction with base metals (zinc, aluminium). Reacts exothermically with water. Reacts exothermic with acids.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Materials to avoid: Acids, Light metals, Alcohols, Halogenated hydrocarbon

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products : hydrogen

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on the hazard classes within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

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Data for the product

Acute toxicity

Oral

Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Inhalation

Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Dermal

Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Irritation

Skin

Result : Classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Eyes

Result : Classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Sensitisation

Result : Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

CMR effects

CMR Properties

Carcinogenicity : Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Mutagenicity : Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity

Single exposure

Remarks : Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

Repeated exposure

Remarks : Not classified based on the calculation method according to CLP regulation.

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Other toxic properties
Repeated dose toxicity

No data available

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable,

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Component: | sodium hydroxide | CAS-No. 1310-73-2 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|

Acute toxicity
Oral

No valid data available.

Inhalation

No valid data available.

Dermal

No valid data available.

Irritation
Skin

Result : Very corrosive (Rabbit) (No guideline followed)

Eyes

Result : corrosive effects (Rabbit; Test substance: 10% solution) (OECD Test Guideline 405)Equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline

Sensitisation

Result : not sensitizing (Human) (No guideline followed)Patch test on human volunteers did not demonstrate sensitisation properties.

CMR effects
CMR Properties

Carcinogenicity : No experimental references for cancerogenity available.

Mutagenicity : In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects
 In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects

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Teratogenicity : No data available
 Reproductive toxicity : Not expected to impair fertility.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity

Single exposure

Remarks : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Repeated exposure

Remarks : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Other toxic properties

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable,

11.2. Information on other hazards

Data for the product

Endocrine disrupting properties

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Component: sodium hydroxide CAS-No. 1310-73-2

Endocrine disrupting properties

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Component: | sodium hydroxide | CAS-No. 1310-73-2 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|

Acute toxicity

Fish

LC50 : 125 mg/l (Gambusia affinis; 96 h) (No guideline followed)
 LC50 : 145 mg/l (Poecilia reticulata; 24 h) (No guideline followed)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 : 40,4 mg/l (Ceriodaphnia (water flea); 48 h) (No guideline followed)

algae

: No data available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Component: | sodium hydroxide | CAS-No. 1310-73-2 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|

Persistence and degradability

Persistence

Result : No data available

Biodegradability

Result : The methods for determining the biological degradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Component: | sodium hydroxide | CAS-No. 1310-73-2 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|

Bioaccumulation

Result : Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Component: | sodium hydroxide | CAS-No. 1310-73-2 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|

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Mobility

- Water : Good soluble in water.
- Air : not volatile
- Soil : Low potential for adsorption (based on substance properties).

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data for the product

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- Result : The PBT or vPvB criteria of Annex XIII to the REACH Regulation does not apply to inorganic substances.

Component: sodium hydroxide CAS-No. 1310-73-2

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- Result : The PBT or vPvB criteria of Annex XIII to the REACH Regulation does not apply to inorganic substances.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Data for the product

- Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Component: sodium hydroxide CAS-No. 1310-73-2

- Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Component: sodium hydroxide CAS-No. 1310-73-2

Additional ecological information

- Result : Harmful effects to aquatic organisms due to pH-shift. Neutralization is normally necessary before waste water is discharged into water treatment plants. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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13.1. Waste treatment methods

- Product : Disposal together with normal waste is not allowed. Special disposal required according to local regulations. Do not let product enter drains. Contact waste disposal services. This product shall be disposed of or recovered in compliance with Directive 2008/98/EC on waste as lastly amended.
- Contaminated packaging : Empty contaminated packagings thoroughly. They can be recycled after thorough and proper cleaning. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations.
- European Waste Catalogue Number : No waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue can be assigned for this product, as the intended use dictates the assignment. The waste code is established in consultation with the regional waste disposer.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

1824

14.2. UN proper shipping name

- ADR** : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
- RID** : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
- IMDG** : SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

- ADR-Class : 8
(Labels; Classification Code; Hazard Identification Number; Tunnel restriction code) 8; C5; 80; (E)
- RID-Class : 8
(Labels; Classification Code; Hazard Identification Number) 8; C5; 80
- IMDG-Class : 8
(Labels; EmS) 8; F-A, S-B

14.4. Packaging group

- ADR : II
- RID : II
- IMDG : II

14.5. Environmental hazards

- Environmentally hazardous according to ADR : no
- Environmentally hazardous according to RID : no

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Marine Pollutant according to IMDG-Code : no

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Data for the product

EU. REACH, Annex XVII, : Point Nos.: , 75; Listed
Marketing and Use
Restrictions (Regulation
1907/2006/EC)

Point Nos.: , 3; Listed

EU. Directive : ; The substance/mixture does not fall under this legislation.
2012/18/EU (SEVESO
III) on major accident
hazards involving
dangerous substances,
Annex I

Other regulations : SDS updated according to Regulation (EU) 2020/878

Netherlands : ABM: C (2)

Component: sodium hydroxide CAS-No. 1310-73-2

EU. Chemicals Subject : ; The substance/mixture does not fall under this legislation.
to PIC Procedure:
Regulation 649/2012/EU
on export and import of
dangerous chemicals, as
amended

EU. Regulation No. : Maximum concentration in ready for use preparation: 2 %; Hair
1223/2009 on cosmetic
products, Annex III: List
of Restricted Substances
in Cosmetic Products
applicable exceptions or provisions.

pH < 12,7.; pH adjuster for depilatories; See the text of the

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regulation for applicable exceptions or provisions.
 Maximum concentration in ready for use preparation: 4,5 %;
 Hair straightener: Professional use; See the text of the regulation for applicable exceptions or provisions.
 pH < 11.; Uses as pH adjuster other than for depilatories; See the text of the regulation for applicable exceptions or provisions.
 Maximum concentration in ready for use preparation: 5 %; Nail cuticle solvent; See the text of the regulation for applicable exceptions or provisions.

Notification status sodium hydroxide:

| Regulatory List | Notification | Notification number |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| EINECS | YES | 215-185-5 |
| DSL | YES | |
| KECI (KR) | YES | 97-1-136 |
| KECI (KR) | YES | KE-31487 |
| ENCS (JP) | YES | (1)-410 |
| ISHL (JP) | YES | (1)-410 |
| NZIOC | YES | HSR001547 |
| INSQ | YES | |
| IECSC | YES | |
| ONT INV | YES | |
| TCSI | YES | |
| PICCS (PH) | YES | |
| TSCA | YES | |
| VN INVL | YES | |
| TH INV | YES | 2815.11 |
| TH INV | YES | 2815.12 |
| TH INV | YES | 55-1-01354 |
| PHARM (JP) | YES | |
| AU AIICL | YES | |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information
Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

| | |
|------|--|
| H290 | May be corrosive to metals. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |

Full text of the Notes referred to under section 3.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE 29% BULK 1K
Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| AU AIICL | Australia. Industrial Chemicals Act (AIIC) List |
| BCF | bioconcentration factor |
| BOD | biochemical oxygen demand |
| CAS | Chemical Abstracts Service |
| CLP | Classification, Labelling and Packaging |
| CMR | carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction |
| COD | chemical oxygen demand |
| DNEL | derived no-effect level |
| DSL | Canada. Environmental Protection Act, Domestic Substances List |
| EINECS | European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances |
| ELINCS | European List of Notified Chemical Substances |
| ENCS (JP) | Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| IECSC | China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances |
| INSQ | Mexico. National Inventory of Chemical Substances |
| ISHL (JP) | Japan. Inventory of Industrial Safety & Health |
| KECI (KR) | Korea. Existing Chemicals Inventory |
| LC50 | median lethal concentration |
| LOAEC | lowest observed adverse effect concentration |
| LOAEL | lowest observed adverse effect level |
| LOEL | lowest observed effect level |
| NDSL | Canada. Environmental Protection Act. Non-Domestic Substances List |
| NLP | no-longer polymer |
| NOAEC | no observed adverse effect concentration |
| NOAEL | no observed adverse effect level |
| NOEC | no observed effect concentration |
| NOEL | no observed effect level |
| NZIOC | New Zealand. Inventory of Chemicals |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OEL | occupational exposure limit |
| ONT INV | Canada. Ontario Inventory List |
| PBT | persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic |
| PHARM (JP) | Japan. Pharmacopoeia Listing |
| PICCS (PH) | Philippines. Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances |
| PNEC | predicted no-effect concentration |
| REACH Auth. No.: | REACH Authorisation Number |
| REACH AuthAppC. No. | REACH Authorisation Application Consultation Number |
| UK REACH Auth. No.: | UK REACH Authorisation Number |

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| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| UK REACH AuthAppC. No. | UK REACH Authorisation Application Consultation Number |
| UK REACH-Reg.No | UK REACH Registration Number |
| STOT | specific target organ toxicity |
| SVHC | substance of very high concern |
| TCSI | Taiwan. Existing Chemicals Inventory |
| TH INV | Thailand. Existing Chemicals Inventory from FDA |
| TSCA | US. Toxic Substances Control Act |
| UVCB | substance of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or biological materials |
| VN INVL | Vietnam. National Chemical Inventory |
| vPvB | very persistent and very bioaccumulative |

Further information

Key literature references and sources for data : Supplier information and data from the "Database of registered substances" of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) were used to create this safety data sheet.

Methods used for product classification : The classification for human health, physical and chemical hazards and environmental hazards were derived from a combination of calculation methods and if available test data.

Hints for trainings : The workers have to be trained regularly on the safe handling of the products based on the information provided in the Safety Data Sheet and the local conditions of the workplace. National regulations for the training of workers in the handling of hazardous materials must be adhered to.

Other information : The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to our knowledge at the date of its revision. The information given only describes the products with regard to safety arrangements and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification and does not constitute a legal relationship.

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

|| Indicates updated section.

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| No. | Short title | REACH Auth. No.:/ REACH AuthAp pC. No. | Main User Group (SU) | Sector of Use (SU) | Product Category (PC) | Process Category (PROC) | Environmental Release Category (ERC) | Article Category (AC) | Specified |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Manufacture of substance - liquid | NA | 3 | 8 | NA | 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 9 | 1 | NA | ES035 |
| 2 | Manufacture of substance - solid | NA | 3 | 8 | NA | 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 9 | 1 | NA | ES057 |
| 3 | Industrial use | NA | 3 | 10 | NA | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 15, 19, 23, 24 | 2, 4, 6a, 6b, 7 | NA | ES065 |
| 4 | Professional use | NA | 22 | 10 | NA | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, 23, 24 | 8a, 8b, 8d, 9a | NA | ES067 |
| 5 | Consumer use | NA | 21 | NA | 20, 35, 39 | NA | 8a, 8b, 8d, 9a | NA | ES075 |

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1. Short title of Exposure Scenario 1: Manufacture of substance - liquid

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Main User Groups | SU 3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites |
| Sectors of end-use | SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) |
| Process categories | <p>PROC1: Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions</p> <p>PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure</p> <p>PROC3: Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition</p> <p>PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises</p> <p>PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at non-dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)</p> |
| Environmental Release Categories | ERC1: Manufacture of substances |

2.1 Contributing scenario controlling environmental exposure for: ERC1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Concentration of substance in product : 0% - 50% |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | Continuous exposure | |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level to prevent release Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from the site | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Water | Regular control of the pH value during introduction into open waters is required., In general discharges should be carried out such that pH changes in receiving surface waters are minimised., In general most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values in the range of 6-9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms., Risk management measures related to the environment aim to avoid discharging the substance into municipal wastewater or to surface water, in case such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes. |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | Disposal methods | Waste should be reused or discharged to the industrial wastewater and further neutralized if needed. |

2.2 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9

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| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Concentration of substance in product : 0% - 50% |
| | Physical Form (at time of use) | liquid |
| Frequency and duration of use | Frequency of use | 200 days/year |
| | Frequency of use | 8 hours/day |
| Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Use closed systems or covering of open containers (e.g. screens) Transport over pipes, technical barrel filling/emptying of barrel with automatic systems (suction pumps etc.) Use of pliers, grip arms with long handles with manual use to avoid direct contact and exposure by splashes (no working over one's head) | |
| Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Replacing, where appropriated, manual processes by automated and/or closed processes. This would avoid irritating mists, sprayings and subsequent potential splashes. Workers in the risky process/areas identified should be trained a) to avoid to work without respiratory protection and b) to understand the corrosive properties and, especially, the respiratory inhalation effects and c) to follow the safety procedures instructed by the employer. The employer has also to ascertain that the required PPE is available | |
| Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | In case of dust or aerosol formation: use respiratory protection with approved filter (P2) Wear chemically resistant gloves. material: butyl-rubber, PVC, polychloroprene with natural latex liner, material thickness: 0.5 mm, breakthrough time: >480 min material: nitrile-rubber, fluorinated rubber, material thickness: 0.35-0.4 mm, breakthrough time: > 480 min wear tightly fitting safety goggles, face-shield Wear suitable protective clothing, aprons, shield and suits If splashes are likely to occur: Rubber or plastic boots | |

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Environment

The aquatic effect and risk assessment only deals with the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to OH- discharges, as the toxicity of the metal ion is expected to be insignificant compared to the (potential) pH effect. The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicates that the substance will be found predominantly in water. When the risk management measures related to the environment are implemented, there is no exposure to the activated sludge of a sewage treatment plant and there is no exposure to the receiving surface water. The sediment compartment is not considered, because it is not relevant for the substance. If emitted to the aquatic compartment, sorption to sediment particles will be negligible. Significant emissions to air are not expected due to the very low vapour pressure of the substance. If emitted to air as a water-based aerosol, the substance will be rapidly neutralised as a result of its reaction with CO₂ (or acids).

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Significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are not expected. The sludge application route is not relevant for the emission to agricultural soil, as no sorption of the substance to particulate matter will occur in STPs/WWTPs. If emitted to soil, sorption to soil particles will be negligible. Depending on the buffer capacity of the soil, OH- will be neutralised in the soil pore water or the pH may increase. Bioaccumulation will not occur.

Workers

PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9: ECETOC TRA worker v3

| Contributing Scenario | Specific conditions | Exposure routes | Level of Exposure | RCR |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|------|
| PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9 | Modeled exposure data, very low vapour pressure, Without Local Exhaust Ventilation, without respiratory protection | Inhalation worker exposure | 0,17mg/m ³ | 0,17 |
| PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9 | Measured exposure data, worst-case | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,33mg/m ³ | 0,33 |
| PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9 | Measured exposure data, worst-case | Worker - inhalative, long-term - local | 0,14mg/m ³ | 0,14 |

This substance is corrosive. For the handling of corrosive substances and formulations, immediate dermal contacts occur only occasionally and it is assumed that repeated daily dermal exposure can be neglected. Dermal exposure to the substance was not quantified. The substance is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions. Systemic effects of NaOH after dermal or inhalation exposure are not expected to occur.

4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the Exposure Scenario

The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his operational conditions and implemented risk management measures are adequate. This has to be done by showing that they limit the inhalation and dermal exposure to a level below the respective DNEL (given that the processes and activities in question are covered by the PROCs listed above) as given below
 If measured data are not available, the DU may make use of an appropriate scaling tool such as ECETOC TRA. Important note: By demonstrating a safe use when comparing exposure estimates with the long-term DNEL, the acute DNEL is therefore also covered (according to R.14 guidance, acute exposure levels can be derived by multiplying long-term exposure estimates by a factor of 2).

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH Chemical Safety Assessment

Local exhaust ventilation is not required but good practice.
 General ventilation is good practice unless local exhaust ventilation

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1. Short title of Exposure Scenario 2: Manufacture of substance - solid

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Main User Groups | SU 3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites |
| Sectors of end-use | SU8: Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) |
| Process categories | <p>PROC1: Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions</p> <p>PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure</p> <p>PROC3: Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition</p> <p>PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises</p> <p>PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at non-dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)</p> |
| Environmental Release Categories | ERC1: Manufacture of substances |

2.1 Contributing scenario controlling environmental exposure for: ERC1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %. |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | Continuous exposure | |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level to prevent release Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from the site | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Water | Regular control of the pH value during introduction into open waters is required., In general discharges should be carried out such that pH changes in receiving surface waters are minimised., In general most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values in the range of 6-9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms., Risk management measures related to the environment aim to avoid discharging the substance into municipal wastewater or to surface water, in case such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes. |

2.2 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %. |
|-------------------------|---|---|

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| | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| | Physical Form (at time of use) | solid |
| Frequency and duration of use | Frequency of use | 200 days/year |
| | Frequency of use | 8 hours/day |
| Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Use closed systems or covering of open containers (e.g. screens) Transport over pipes, technical barrel filling/emptying of barrel with automatic systems (suction pumps etc.) Use of pliers, grip arms with long handles with manual use to avoid direct contact and exposure by splashes (no working over one's head) | |
| Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Replacing, where appropriated, manual processes by automated and/or closed processes. This would avoid irritating mists, sprayings and subsequent potential splashes. Workers in the risky process/areas identified should be trained a) to avoid to work without respiratory protection and b) to understand the corrosive properties and, especially, the respiratory inhalation effects and c) to follow the safety procedures instructed by the employer. The employer has also to ascertain that the required PPE is available | |
| Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | In case of dust or aerosol formation: use respiratory protection with approved filter (P2) Wear chemically resistant gloves. material: butyl-rubber, PVC, polychloroprene with natural latex liner, material thickness: 0.5 mm, breakthrough time: >480 min material: nitrile-rubber, fluorinated rubber, material thickness: 0.35-0.4 mm, breakthrough time: > 480 min wear tightly fitting safety goggles, face-shield Wear suitable protective clothing, aprons, shield and suits If splashes are likely to occur: Rubber or plastic boots | |

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Environment

The aquatic effect and risk assessment only deals with the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to OH- discharges, as the toxicity of the metal ion is expected to be insignificant compared to the (potential) pH effect. The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicates that the substance will be found predominantly in water. When the risk management measures related to the environment are implemented, there is no exposure to the activated sludge of a sewage treatment plant and there is no exposure to the receiving surface water. The sediment compartment is not considered, because it is not relevant for the substance. If emitted to the aquatic compartment, sorption to sediment particles will be negligible. Significant emissions to air are not expected due to the very low vapour pressure of the substance. If emitted to air as a water-based aerosol, the substance will be rapidly neutralised as a result of its reaction with CO₂ (or acids). Significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are not expected. The sludge application route is not relevant for the emission to agricultural soil, as no sorption of the substance to particulate matter will occur in

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STPs/WWTPs. If emitted to soil, sorption to soil particles will be negligible. Depending on the buffer capacity of the soil, OH⁻ will be neutralised in the soil pore water or the pH may increase. Bioaccumulation will not occur.

Workers

PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC9: ECETOC TRA worker v3

| Contributing Scenario | Specific conditions | Exposure routes | Level of Exposure | RCR |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|------|
| PROC1, PROC2 | Modeled exposure data, Low dustiness, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Inhalation worker exposure | 0,01mg/m ³ | 0,01 |
| PROC3, PROC9 | Modeled exposure data, Low dustiness, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Inhalation worker exposure | 0,1mg/m ³ | 0,1 |
| PROC4, PROC8a | Modeled exposure data, Low dustiness, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Inhalation worker exposure | 0,5mg/m ³ | 0,5 |
| PROC9 | Measured exposure data, worst-case | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,26mg/m ³ | 0,26 |

This substance is corrosive. For the handling of corrosive substances and formulations, immediate dermal contacts occur only occasionally and it is assumed that repeated daily dermal exposure can be neglected. Dermal exposure to the substance was not quantified. The substance is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions. Systemic effects of NaOH after dermal or inhalation exposure are not expected to occur.

4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the Exposure Scenario

The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his operational conditions and implemented risk management measures are adequate. This has to be done by showing that they limit the inhalation and dermal exposure to a level below the respective DNEL (given that the processes and activities in question are covered by the PROCs listed above) as given below
If measured data are not available, the DU may make use of an appropriate scaling tool such as ECETOC TRA. Important note: By demonstrating a safe use when comparing exposure estimates with the long-term DNEL, the acute DNEL is therefore also covered (according to R.14 guidance, acute exposure levels can be derived by multiplying long-term exposure estimates by a factor of 2).

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH Chemical Safety Assessment

Local exhaust ventilation is not required but good practice.
General ventilation is good practice unless local exhaust ventilation

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1. Short title of Exposure Scenario 3: Industrial use

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Main User Groups | SU 3: Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites |
| Sectors of end-use | SU 10: Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/ or re-packaging (excluding alloys) |
| Process categories | <p>PROC1: Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions</p> <p>PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure</p> <p>PROC3: Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition</p> <p>PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises</p> <p>PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/ or significant contact)</p> <p>PROC7: Industrial spraying</p> <p>PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at non-dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)</p> <p>PROC10: Roller application or brushing</p> <p>PROC13: Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring</p> <p>PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent</p> <p>PROC19: Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available</p> <p>PROC23: Open processing and transfer operations with minerals/ metals at elevated temperature</p> <p>PROC24: High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in materials and/ or articles</p> |
| Environmental Release Categories | <p>ERC2: Formulation of preparations</p> <p>ERC4: Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles</p> <p>ERC6a: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)</p> <p>ERC6b: Industrial use of reactive processing aids</p> <p>ERC7: Industrial use of substances in closed systems</p> |
| Activity | Because sodium hydroxide has so many uses so widely it can potentially be used in all sectors of end use described by the use descriptor system (SU1-24), NaOH is used for different purposes in a variety of industrial sectors |

2.1 Contributing scenario controlling environmental exposure for: ERC2, ERC4, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC7

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Activity | The environmental release categories mentioned above are assumed to be the most important ones but industrial environmental release categories could also be possible (ERC 1-12). | |
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the | Covers percentage substance in the product up to |

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| | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| | Substance in Mixture/Article | 100 %. |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | Continuous exposure | |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level to prevent release Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from the site | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Water | Regular control of the pH value during introduction into open waters is required., In general discharges should be carried out such that pH changes in receiving surface waters are minimised., In general most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values in the range of 6-9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms., Risk management measures related to the environment aim to avoid discharging the substance into municipal wastewater or to surface water, in case such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes. |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | Disposal methods | Waste should be reused or discharged to the industrial wastewater and further neutralized if needed. |

2.2 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC19, PROC22, PROC23, PROC24

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Activity | The process categories mentioned above are assumed to be the most important ones but other process categories could also be possible (PROC1 -27). | |
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %. |
| | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Concentration of substance in product: > 2% |
| | Physical Form (at time of use) | liquid |
| | Physical Form (at time of use) | Solid, low dustiness |
| Frequency and duration of use | Frequency of use | 8 hours/day |
| | Frequency of use | 200 days/year |
| Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Use closed systems or covering of open containers (e.g. screens) Transport over pipes, technical barrel filling/emptying of barrel with automatic systems (suction pumps etc.) Use of pliers, grip arms with long handles with manual use to avoid direct contact and exposure by splashes (no working over one's head) | |

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| | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | Replacing, where appropriated, manual processes by automated and/or closed processes. This would avoid irritating mists, sprayings and subsequent potential splashes. Workers in the risky process/areas identified should be trained a) to avoid to work without respiratory protection and b) to understand the corrosive properties and, especially, the respiratory inhalation effects and c) to follow the safety procedures instructed by the employer. The employer has also to ascertain that the required PPE is available | |

| | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation | Application Area | Industrial use |
| | In case of dust or aerosol formation: use respiratory protection with approved filter (P2) Wear chemically resistant gloves. material: butyl-rubber, PVC, polychloroprene with natural latex liner, material thickness: 0.5 mm, breakthrough time: >480 min material: nitrile-rubber, fluorinated rubber, material thickness: 0.35-0.4 mm, breakthrough time: > 480 min If splashes are likely to occur: wear tightly fitting safety goggles, face-shield Wear suitable protective clothing, aprons, shield and suits Rubber or plastic boots | |

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Environment

The aquatic effect and risk assessment only deals with the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to OH- discharges, as the toxicity of the metal ion is expected to be insignificant compared to the (potential) pH effect. The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicates that the substance will be found predominantly in water. When the risk management measures related to the environment are implemented, there is no exposure to the activated sludge of a sewage treatment plant and there is no exposure to the receiving surface water. The sediment compartment is not considered, because it is not relevant for the substance. If emitted to the aquatic compartment, sorption to sediment particles will be negligible. Significant emissions to air are not expected due to the very low vapour pressure of the substance. If emitted to air as a water-based aerosol, the substance will be rapidly neutralised as a result of its reaction with CO₂ (or acids). Significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are not expected. The sludge application route is not relevant for the emission to agricultural soil, as no sorption of the substance to particulate matter will occur in STPs/WWTPs. If emitted to soil, sorption to soil particles will be negligible. Depending on the buffer capacity of the soil, OH- will be neutralised in the soil pore water or the pH may increase. Bioaccumulation will not occur.

Workers

PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC19, PROC23, PROC24: ECETOC TRA worker v3

| Contributing Scenario | Specific conditions | Exposure routes | Level of Exposure | RCR |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|-----|
| PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, | liquid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,17mg/m ³ | --- |

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| | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|-----|
| PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC19, PROC23, PROC24 | | | | |
| PROC1, PROC2 | solid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,01mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC3, PROC15 | solid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,1mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC4, PROC5, PROC14 | solid, no respiratory protection (RPE), With Local Exhaust Ventilation | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,2mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC19 | solid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,5mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC23 | solid, with RPE (90%) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,4mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC24 | solid, with RPE (90%) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,5mg/m ³ | --- |

This substance is corrosive. For the handling of corrosive substances and formulations, immediate dermal contacts occur only occasionally and it is assumed that repeated daily dermal exposure can be neglected. Dermal exposure to the substance was not quantified. The substance is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions. Systemic effects of NaOH after dermal or inhalation exposure are not expected to occur. Based on workplace measurements and following the proposed risk management measures controlling worker and professional exposure, the inhalation exposure is below the DNEL.

4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the Exposure Scenario

The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his operational conditions and implemented risk management measures are adequate. This has to be done by showing that they limit the inhalation and dermal exposure to a level below the respective DNEL (given that the processes and activities in question are covered by the PROCs listed above) as given below
 If measured data are not available, the DU may make use of an appropriate scaling tool such as ECETOC TRA.
 Important note: By demonstrating a safe use when comparing exposure estimates with the long-term DNEL, the acute DNEL is therefore also covered (according to R.14 guidance, acute exposure levels can be derived by

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multiplying long-term exposure estimates by a factor of 2).

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH Chemical Safety Assessment

Local exhaust ventilation is not required but good practice.
General ventilation is good practice unless local exhaust ventilation

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1. Short title of Exposure Scenario 4: Professional use

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Main User Groups | SU 22: Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen) |
| Sectors of end-use | SU 10: Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/ or re-packaging (excluding alloys) |
| Process categories | <p>PROC1: Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions</p> <p>PROC2: Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure</p> <p>PROC3: Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition</p> <p>PROC4: Use in batch and other process (synthesis) where opportunity for exposure arises</p> <p>PROC5: Mixing or blending in batch processes for formulation of preparations and articles (multistage and/ or significant contact)</p> <p>PROC8a: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at non-dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC8b: Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/ discharging) from/ to vessels/ large containers at dedicated facilities</p> <p>PROC9: Transfer of substance or preparation into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)</p> <p>PROC10: Roller application or brushing</p> <p>PROC11: Non industrial spraying</p> <p>PROC13: Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring</p> <p>PROC15: Use as laboratory reagent</p> <p>PROC19: Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available</p> <p>PROC23: Open processing and transfer operations with minerals/ metals at elevated temperature</p> <p>PROC24: High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in materials and/ or articles</p> |
| Environmental Release Categories | <p>ERC8a: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems</p> <p>ERC8b: Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems</p> <p>ERC8d: Wide dispersive outdoor use of processing aids in open systems</p> <p>ERC9a: Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems</p> |

2.1 Contributing scenario controlling environmental exposure for: ERC8a, ERC8b, ERC8d, ERC9a

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Activity | The environmental release categories mentioned above are assumed to be the most important ones but industrial environmental release categories could also be possible (ERC 1-12). | |
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %. |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | Continuous exposure | |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level to | Application Area | Professional use |
| | Water | Regular control of the pH value during introduction |

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prevent release
 Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil
 Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from the site

into open waters is required., In general discharges should be carried out such that pH changes in receiving surface waters are minimised., In general most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values in the range of 6-9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms., Risk management measures related to the environment aim to avoid discharging the substance into municipal wastewater or to surface water, in case such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes.

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Disposal methods

Waste should be reused or discharged to the industrial wastewater and further neutralized if needed.

2.2 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC11, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC19, PROC22, PROC23, PROC24

Activity

The process categories mentioned above are assumed to be the most important ones but other process categories could also be possible (PROC1 -27).

Product characteristics

Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article

Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %.

Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article

Concentration of substance in product: > 2%

Physical Form (at time of use)

liquid

Physical Form (at time of use)

Solid, low dustiness

Frequency and duration of use

Frequency of use

8 hours/day

Frequency of use

200 days/year

Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker

Application Area

Professional use

Use of pliers, grip arms with long handles with manual use to avoid direct contact and exposure by splashes (no working over one's head)
 Where possible use of specific dispensers and pumps specifically designed to prevent splashes/spills/exposure to occur.

Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure

Application Area

Professional use

Replacing, where appropriated, manual processes by automated and/or closed processes. This would avoid irritating mists, sprayings and subsequent potential splashes.
 Workers in the risky process/areas identified should be trained a) to avoid to work without respiratory protection and b) to understand the corrosive properties and, especially, the respiratory inhalation effects and c) to follow the safety procedures instructed by the employer.
 The employer has also to ascertain that the required PPE is available

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| | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation | Application Area | Professional use |
| | <p>In case of dust or aerosol formation: use respiratory protection with approved filter (P2) Wear chemically resistant gloves. material: butyl-rubber, PVC, polychloroprene with natural latex liner, material thickness: 0.5 mm, breakthrough time: >480 min material: nitrile-rubber, fluorinated rubber, material thickness: 0.35-0.4 mm, breakthrough time: > 480 min If splashes are likely to occur: wear tightly fitting safety goggles, face-shield Wear suitable protective clothing, aprons, shield and suits Rubber or plastic boots</p> | |

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Environment

The aquatic effect and risk assessment only deals with the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to OH⁻ discharges, as the toxicity of the metal ion is expected to be insignificant compared to the (potential) pH effect. The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicates that the substance will be found predominantly in water. When the risk management measures related to the environment are implemented, there is no exposure to the activated sludge of a sewage treatment plant and there is no exposure to the receiving surface water. The sediment compartment is not considered, because it is not relevant for the substance. If emitted to the aquatic compartment, sorption to sediment particles will be negligible. Significant emissions to air are not expected due to the very low vapour pressure of the substance. If emitted to air as a water-based aerosol, the substance will be rapidly neutralised as a result of its reaction with CO₂ (or acids). Significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are not expected. The sludge application route is not relevant for the emission to agricultural soil, as no sorption of the substance to particulate matter will occur in STPs/WWTPs. If emitted to soil, sorption to soil particles will be negligible. Depending on the buffer capacity of the soil, OH⁻ will be neutralised in the soil pore water or the pH may increase. Bioaccumulation will not occur.

Workers

PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC11, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC19, PROC23, PROC24: ECETOC TRA worker v3

| Contributing Scenario | Specific conditions | Exposure routes | Level of Exposure | RCR |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|-----|
| PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC11, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15, PROC19, | liquid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,17mg/m ³ | --- |

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|--|--|---|-----------------------|-----|
| PROC23, PROC24 | | | | |
| PROC1, PROC2 | solid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,01mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC3, PROC15 | solid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,1mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC4, PROC5, PROC11, PROC14 | solid, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,2mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC19 | solid, no LEV, no respiratory protection (RPE) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,5mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC23 | solid, with RPE (90%) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,4mg/m ³ | --- |
| PROC24 | solid, with RPE (90%) | Worker - inhalative, short-term - local | 0,5mg/m ³ | --- |

This substance is corrosive. For the handling of corrosive substances and formulations, immediate dermal contacts occur only occasionally and it is assumed that repeated daily dermal exposure can be neglected. Dermal exposure to the substance was not quantified. The substance is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions. Systemic effects of NaOH after dermal or inhalation exposure are not expected to occur. Based on workplace measurements and following the proposed risk management measures controlling worker and professional exposure, the inhalation exposure is below the DNEL.

4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the Exposure Scenario

The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his operational conditions and implemented risk management measures are adequate. This has to be done by showing that they limit the inhalation and dermal exposure to a level below the respective DNEL (given that the processes and activities in question are covered by the PROCs listed above) as given below
 If measured data are not available, the DU may make use of an appropriate scaling tool such as ECETOC TRA. Important note: By demonstrating a safe use when comparing exposure estimates with the long-term DNEL, the acute DNEL is therefore also covered (according to R.14 guidance, acute exposure levels can be derived by multiplying long-term exposure estimates by a factor of 2).

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH Chemical Safety Assessment

Local exhaust ventilation is not required but good practice.
 General ventilation is good practice unless local exhaust ventilation

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1. Short title of Exposure Scenario 5: Consumer use

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Main User Groups | SU 21: Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers) |
| Chemical product category | PC20: Products such as pH-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralization agents PC35: Washing and cleaning products PC39: Cosmetics, personal care products |
| Environmental Release Categories | ERC8a: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids in open systems ERC8b: Wide dispersive indoor use of reactive substances in open systems ERC8d: Wide dispersive outdoor use of processing aids in open systems ERC9a: Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems |
| Activity | Note: this Exposure Scenario is only relevant for an appropriated use according to the quality grade of the substance delivered |

2.1 Contributing scenario controlling environmental exposure for: ERC8a, ERC8b, ERC8d, ERC9a

NaOH is used by consumer at home for drain and pipe cleaning, wood treatment and it also used to make soap at home, NaOH is also used in batteries and oven-cleaner pads.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Activity | The environmental release categories mentioned above are assumed to be the most important ones but other wide dispersive environmental release categories could also be possible (ERC8 - 11b). | |
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %. |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level to prevent release Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from the site | There are no specific risk management measures related to environment. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | Disposal methods | This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way (e.g. by returning to a public recycling facility)., If container is empty, trash as regular municipal waste., Batteries should be recycled as much as possible (e.g. by returning to a public recycling facility)., Recovery of the substance from alkaline batteries includes emptying the electrolyte, collection and neutralization. |

2.2 Contributing scenario controlling consumer exposure for: PC20, PC35, PC39

| | |
|----------|---|
| Activity | Sodium hydroxide can be used in many different chemical product categories(PC): PC20, 35, 39 (neutralization agents, cleaning products, cosmetics, personal care products)., NaOH can also be used in other PCs in low concentrations e.g. PC3 (up to 0.01%). PC8 (up to 0.1%).PC28 and PC31 (up to |
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|--|--|--|
| | 0.002%) but it can be used also in the remaining product categories (PC 0-40)., The other PCs are not explicitly considered in this exposure scenario. | |
| Product characteristics | Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 %. |
| | Physical Form (at time of use) | liquid |
| | Physical Form (at time of use) | Solid, low dustiness |
| Conditions and measures related to protection of consumer (e.g. behavioural advice, personal protection and hygiene) | Consumer Measures | <p>It is required to use resistant labelling-package to avoid its auto-damage and loss of the label integrity, under normal use and storage of the product. The lack of quality of the package provokes the physical loss of information on hazards and use instructions.</p> <p>It is advisable to deliver only in very viscous preparations.</p> <p>It is advisable to delivery only in small amounts.</p> <p>For use in batteries, it is required to use completely sealed articles with a long service life maintenance.</p> <p>It is required that improved use instructions, and product information should always be provided to the consumers. This clearly can efficiently reduce the risk of misuse.</p> <p>For reducing the number of accidents in which (young) children or elderly people are involved, it should be advisable to use these products in the absence of children or other potential sensitive groups.</p> <p>Do not apply product into ventilator openings or slots.</p> <p>Keep out of the reach of children.</p> |
| | Consumer Measures | <p>In case of dust or aerosol formation: use respiratory protection with approved filter (P2)</p> <p>Wear impervious chemical resistant protective gloves.</p> <p>If splashes are likely to occur: wear tightly fitting safety goggles, face–shield</p> |

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

Environment

Consumer uses relate to already diluted products which will further be neutralized quickly in the sewer, well before reaching a WWTP or surface water.

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Consumers

PC39, PC20, PC35: ConsExpo and SrayExpo

| Contributing Scenario | Specific conditions | Exposure routes | Level of Exposure | RCR |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| PC20, PC35, PC39 | Assessed only for the most critical use, (use of the substance in a spray oven cleaner) | consumer inhalation, acute - local | 0,3 - 1,6mg/m ³ | < 1 |

The calculated short-term exposure is slightly higher than the long term DNEL for inhalation, but smaller than the short term occupational exposure limit. The substance will be rapidly neutralised as a result of its reaction with CO₂ (or other acids). Consumer exposure to the substance in batteries is zero because batteries are sealed articles with a long service life maintenance.

4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the Exposure Scenario

The DU works inside the boundaries set by the ES if either the proposed risk management measures as described above are met or the downstream user can demonstrate on his own that his operational conditions and implemented risk management measures are adequate. This has to be done by showing that they limit the inhalation and dermal exposure to a level below the respective DNEL (given that the processes and activities in question are covered by the PCs listed above) as given below

If measured data are not available, the DU may make use of an appropriate scaling tool such as ConsEXpo software.

Important note: By demonstrating a safe use when comparing exposure estimates with the long-term DNEL, the acute DNEL is therefore also covered (according to R.14 guidance, acute exposure levels can be derived by multiplying long-term exposure estimates by a factor of 2).

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