SAFETY DATA SHEET
BARTOLINE - Caustic Soda

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	BARTOLINE - Caustic Soda
Chemical name	Sodium Hydroxide
Synonyms; trade names	caustic soda
REACH registration number	01-2119457892-27-0000
CAS number	1310-73-2
EU index number	011-002-00-6
EC number	215-185-5

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

Identified uses	Heavy Duty Cleaner
Uses advised against	Not to be used for cleaning skin as this may lead to skin disorders.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Bartoline Limited Barmston Close Beverley East Yorkshire HU17 0LW 01482 678710 info@bartoline.co.uk
Contact person	Product Compliance Manager

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	01482 678710 (8.30am - 4.45pm Monday to Friday) or NHS 111 (General Public) (24 Hour service)
National emergency telephone number	National Poisons Information Service (24hours) 0844 892 0111

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Met. Corr. 1 - H290
Health hazards	Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

EC number	215-185-5

BARTOLINE - Caustic Soda

Pictogram

Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H290 May be corrosive to metals. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Precautionary statements	P102 Keep out of reach of children. P260 Do not breathe dust/fumes. P280 Wear Nitrile/PVC protective gloves and a face shield. P310 Immediately call a Doctor/NHS 111. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous waste collection point.
Supplemental label information	TO AVOID THE RISK OF SPILLAGE ALWAYS ENSURE THE LID IS SECURE AND THE CONTAINER IS SECURED UPRIGHT DURING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE. Do not mix with other chemicals.
Detergent labelling	Contains Sodium Hydroxide
Supplementary precautionary statements	P280 Wear Nitrile/PVC protective gloves and chemical resistant safety glasses with side shields.

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Product name	BARTOLINE - Caustic Soda
Chemical name	Sodium Hydroxide
REACH registration number	01-2119457892-27-0000
EU index number	011-002-00-6
CAS number	1310-73-2
EC number	215-185-5
Composition comments	100% Sodium Hydroxide

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR THE NHS 111 SERVICE. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.
Inhalation	Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen.

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Ingestion
- Call a doctor/NHS immediately.
- Take victim immediately to hospital.
- If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).
- Do NOT induce vomiting.
- Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.

Skin contact Immediate first aid is imperative. Remove contaminated clothing and rinse skin thoroughly with water. Get medical attention.

Eye contact May cause permanent damage if eye is not immediately irrigated. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention.

Protection of first aiders First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves.

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

Inhalation Inhalation of sodium hydroxide causes irritation of the eyes and nose, sore throat and headache.

Ingestion Ingestion of sodium hydroxide can cause spontaneous vomiting, chest and abdominal pain, and difficulty swallowing with drooling. Corrosive injury to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach is extremely rapid and may result in perforation, hemorrhage, and narrowing of the gastrointestinal tract

Skin contact Causes severe burns, skin redness and swelling of the tissue.

Eye contact This product is strongly corrosive. Causes pain, twitching of the eyelids, tearing, inflammation, and severe burns. Redness, swelling and blurred vision

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

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically.

Specific treatments Early recognition and prompt management consisting of copious and prolonged wound irrigation is the mainstay of treatment.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is non-combustible. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Water may be ineffective.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Reacts violently with water.

Hazardous combustion products Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Avoid breathing fire vapours. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control. Containers close to fire should be removed or cooled with water.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Wear chemical protective suit.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye and face protection.

For non-emergency personnel Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Keep away from Incompatible products.

For emergency responders Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. See section 11 for additional information on health hazards.
For waste disposal, see section 13. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ventilate the area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid spreading dust or contaminated materials. Avoid water contacting spilled material or leaking containers. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Collect spillage for reclamation or disposal in sealed containers via a licensed waste contractor. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. For waste disposal, see Section 13. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions The information contained in this section has been extracted from the hazardous substance/substances Exposure Scenario. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe fume. Do not breathe dust. May be corrosive to metals. This product is not to be used under conditions of poor ventilation. Keep out of the reach of children. DO NOT MIX WITH ANY OTHER DRAIN CLEANING CHEMICALS. Never add water directly to this product as it may cause a vigorous reaction or boiling. Always dilute by carefully pouring the product into water.

Advice on general occupational hygiene Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in tightly-closed, original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). When exposed to air, this product will absorb moisture.

Storage class Corrosive storage.

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) Heavy Duty Cleaning Product. For unblocking waste water drains and pipes.

Usage description Always follow on pack instructions when using this product. Keep out of reach of children. Keep containers closed when not in use. ALWAYS ADD CAUSTIC SODA TO WATER AND NEVER ADD WATER TO THE CAUSTIC SODA.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Ingredient comments Duration and Frequency of use: 8 hours/day, 200 days/year Physical form of product in which the substance is contained. Solid Concentration of substance/s in mixture. >=100% The information quoted is taken from the hazardous ingredients Exposure Scenario (ES).

DNEL Data taken from the suppliers MSDS.
Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 1 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 1 mg/m³

PNEC A generic PNEC cannot be derived from single-species toxicity data for NaOH, as the pH of natural waters as well as the buffer capacity of natural waters show considerable differences and aquatic organisms/ecosystems are adapted to these specific natural conditions, resulting in different pH optima and pH ranges that are tolerated.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

Appropriate engineering controls All handling should only take place in well-ventilated areas. Good general ventilation should be adequate to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Personal protection Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is considered. Consumer exposure:
Acute/short term exposure was assessed only for the most critical use: Consexpo and SprayExpo were used to estimate exposure. The calculated short-term exposure of 0.3 – 1.6 mg/m3 is slightly higher than the long term DNEL for inhalation of 1 mg/m3 but smaller than the short term occupational exposure limit of 2 mg/m3. Furthermore, Caustic Soda will be rapidly neutralised as a result of its reaction with CO2 (or other acids).

Eye/face protection Wear EN 166 approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.

Hand protection To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 480 hours. For exposure up to 8 hours, wear gloves made of the following material: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

Other skin and body protection Given the identified use of the product additional skin and body protection should not be required.

Respiratory protection If used in accordance with section 7 of this MSDS the use of respiratory protection should not be required. Respiratory protection must be used if the airborne contamination exceeds the recommended occupational exposure limit. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Particulate filter, type P2.

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Thermal hazards	WARNING When caustic soda is mixed with water it create an exothermic reaction that results in the water heating up. Users are to ensure that a suitable and sufficient container usch as a bucket with handle is used when mixing.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions. Technical on site conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil: The main use of this product is to unblock drains. The consumer uses relates to already diluted products which will further be neutralized quickly in the sewer, well before reaching a WWTP or surface water.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Crystalline solid.
Colour	Off-white.
Odour	No characteristic odour.
Odour threshold	No specific test data are available.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): >12
Melting point	323°C REACH dossier information.
Initial boiling point and range	1388°C @ 101.325 kPa REACH dossier information.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Evaporation factor	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	1 Pa @ 513°C REACH dossier information.
Vapour density	~ 1.38 Substance suppliers data
Relative density	~ 2.13 @ 20°C REACH dossier information.
Solubility(ies)	1260 g/l water @ 20°C Substance suppliers data
Partition coefficient	No specific test data are available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temperature	No specific test data are available.
Viscosity	0.997 mPa s (dynamic) 25 °C concentration: 0.5 mol/L REACH dossier information.
Explosive properties	No specific test data are available.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Not available.
Comments	Information given is applicable to the product in its ready-to-use form. Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

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9.2. Other information

Volatile organic compound This product contains a maximum VOC content of 0 %.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity Potential for exothermic hazard
- May be corrosive to metals.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Reacts violently with water. Reacts violently with strong acids. Always dilute by carefully pouring the product into water.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid freezing. Avoid the following conditions: Long storage and large quantities. Moisture

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Acids. Aluminium. Other metals or alloys. Oxidising agents. Water, moisture. May be corrosive to metals. Do not mix with other household chemical products. Never add water directly to this product as it may cause a vigorous reaction or boiling. Always dilute by carefully pouring the product into water.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Hydrogen.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects Caustic Soda (Sodium hydroxide) is strongly irritating and corrosive. It can cause severe burns and permanent damage to any tissue that it comes in contact with. The extent of damage to the gastrointestinal tract may not be clear until several hours after ingestion. Inhaled sodium hydroxide can cause swelling of the larynx and an accumulation of fluid in the lungs. Contact with 25–50% solutions produces immediate irritation, while after contact with solutions of 4% or less, irritation may not develop for several hours. It may not be possible to correctly ascertain the degree of damage to eyes for up to 72 hours after exposure.

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg) 2,000.1

Species Rabbit

Notes (oral LD_{50}) The supplier does not quote any data other than not classified as hazardous for this endpoint therefore an estimated figure has been used which corresponds to the classification.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 2,000.1

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg) 2,000.1

Species Rabbit

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Notes (dermal LD_{50})	The Substance supplier does not quote any data other than not classified as hazardous for this endpoint therefore an estimated figure has been used which corresponds to the classification.
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,000.1

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC_{50} dust/mist mg/l)	5.1
Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)	5.1

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Corrosive to skin. Sodium hydroxide was applied to the abdomens of 20 rats. Afterwards the area was washed with 500 ml distilled water starting 1, 10 and 30 minutes postinjury. After injury the subcutaneous tissue pH had not recovered to the pre-experimental level by the 90th minute. When washing started within 1 minute of injury the tissue pH value did not exceed 8.00. Washing had no effect when the delay between injury and the start of washing was 10 and 30 minutes. REACH dossier information.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Risk of serious damage to eyes. Corrosivity to eyes is assumed.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Patch testing for 24 hours with visual scoring being recorded by the subjective evaluation method and by the transepidermal water loss method. After the seventh day reading sodium hydroxide (0.125%) was re-applied to all pretested sites and reading was performed on the next day. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Ames test: Negative. REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. REACH dossier information.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	Scientifically unjustified. REACH dossier information.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	REACH dossier information. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Supplier's information.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Supplier's information.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Not anticipated to present an aspiration hazard, based on chemical structure.

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Inhalation	Inhalation of sodium hydroxide is immediately irritating to the respiratory tract. Swelling or spasms of the larynx leading to upper-airway obstruction and asphyxia can occur after high-dose inhalation. Inflammation of the lungs and an accumulation of fluid in the lungs may also occur.
Ingestion	Ingestion of sodium hydroxide can cause spontaneous vomiting, chest and abdominal pain, and difficulty swallowing with drooling. Corrosive injury to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach is extremely rapid and may result in perforation, hemorrhage, and narrowing of the gastrointestinal tract.
Skin contact	Skin contact with solid sodium hydroxide or its concentrated solutions can cause severe burns with deep ulcerations. Burns appear soft and moist and are very painful. Although contact with concentrated solutions causes pain and irritation within 3 minutes, contact with dilute solutions may not cause symptoms for several hours.
Eye contact	Eye exposure may produce diffuse or localized blood vessel clots and an accumulation of fluid in the eye. Softening, sloughing, and ulcerations of the cornea may occur. Ulcerations may continue to progress for many days. Severe injury can lead to clouding of the eye surface and blindness.
Acute and chronic health hazards	Chronic exposure to dusts or mists of sodium hydroxide may lead to ulceration of the nasal passages. Chronic skin exposures can lead to dermatitis. Ingestion may lead to perforation of the gastrointestinal tract or stricture formation.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion Skin and/or eye contact
Target organs	Eyes Gastro-intestinal tract Skin

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	There is no reliable Ecotoxicity data available on the REACH Registration portal or the suppliers MSDS. The information below is extracted from the Rapporteur risk assessment for sodium hydroxide 2008. The report provides a summary, with conclusions, of the risk assessment report of the substance sodium hydroxide that has been prepared by Portugal in the context of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 on the evaluation and control of existing substances.
Aquatic Compartment	The results of single-species acute toxicity tests with NaOH include tests with fish and invertebrates; all but one test were performed with freshwater species. The tests with fish resulted in acute LC50 values and toxic / lethal concentrations ranging from 35 to 189 mg/l. The results for invertebrates are very similar, with a range of 33 to 450 mg/l. There are no data for algae and higher aquatic plant species. For chronic toxicity of NaOH only one limited study is available, with fish (guppy) Lebistes reticulatus. This study clearly showed effects on survival, growth and reproduction of fish at long-term exposure to NaOH concentrations of 25 mg/l and higher. The available data indicate that NaOH concentrations of 20 to 40 mg/l may be acutely toxic to fish and invertebrates. Data on pH-increases due to the addition of these amounts of NaOH in the used test waters are lacking. In waters with a relatively low buffering capacity, NaOH concentrations of 20-40 mg/l may result in a pH increase with one to several pH units. The data on the pH tolerance of fish show that an increase in pH value from around 8.5 to 9.5-10.5. i.e. an increase with 1 to 2 pH units results in acute lethality in fish that were not acclimatized to intermediate values. The data further show that pH values of 9-10 may be toxicor lethal to some fish species and above a pH value of 10 mortalities may be expected for many species exposed for a prolonged period.

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Effects on Microorganisms

In a test system with the freshwater ciliated protozoan Tetrahymena thermophila, NaOH is used as a positive control. At the NOEC (EC10) of 167 mg/l the calculated pH value was 11.6, assuming that the dilution medium has no buffer capacity.

The inhibition of the bioluminescence of the marine bacterium Photobacterium phosphoreum by NaOH has been measured with the Microtox test system, resulting in a 15-minutes EC50 of 22 mg/l.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity

Data below is taken from the substance exposure scenario. Environmental exposure:
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 Na+ ion is expected to be insignificant compared to the (potential) pH effect. The high water solubility and very low vapour pressure indicate that NaOH 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 not exposure of the receiving surface water. The sediment compartment is not considered, because it is not considered relevant for NaOH. 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 NaOH). If emitted to air as an aerosol in water, NaOH will be rapidly neutralised as a result of its reaction with CO2 (or other acids). Significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are not expected either. The sludge application route is not relevant for the emission to agricultural soil, as no sorption of NaOH 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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient

No specific test data are available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is considered not to be PBT and vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Disposal methods

Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of the local water authority. Residues and empty containers should be taken care of as hazardous waste according to local and national provisions. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling.

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Waste class The following EU Waste Catalogue codes are applicable to this product: Any unused product that becomes waste it should be disposed off as waste code 06-02-04 (Sodium and Potatssium Hydroxide). Empty plastic containers can be disposed of using EU Waste code 15 01 02 plastic packaging. These codes have been assigned based on the actual composition of the product as supplied. If mixed with other wastes, the waste codes quoted may not be applicable.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General The limited quanity size for this product is 1kg. For this to apply goods shall be packed in inner packagings placed in suitable outer packagings. The total gross mass of the package shall not exced 30kg. If shrink or stretch wrapped trays are used then the total gross mass of the package shall not exceed 20kg.

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 1823

UN No. (IMDG) 1823

UN No. (ICAO) 1823

UN No. (ADN) 1823

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID

Proper shipping name (IMDG) SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID

Proper shipping name (ICAO) SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID

Proper shipping name (ADN) SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 8

ADR/RID classification code C6

ADR/RID label 8

IMDG class 8

ICAO class/division 8

ADN class 8

Transport labels

14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group II

IMDG packing group II

ADN packing group II

ICAO packing group II

14.5. Environmental hazards

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Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-A, S-B
ADR transport category	2
Emergency Action Code	2W
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	80
Tunnel restriction code	(E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National regulations	Users of this product are reminded of their duties under the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and a suitable and sufficient assessment of all the risk should be undertaken before using this product. The guidelines given in the HSE publication COSHH ESSENTIALS - Easy Steps To Control Chemicals gives sound advice for deciding safe working control measures. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.
Authorisations (Title VII Regulation 1907/2006)	No specific authorisations are known for this product.
Restrictions (Title VIII Regulation 1907/2006)	No specific restrictions on use are known for this product.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out. An exposure scenario has been prepared for the hazardous ingredient. The relevant information has been abstracted and incorporated into the main body if this SDS.

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SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

DNELDerived no effect level
GHS Globally Harmonised System
PBTPersistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
STOT-RESpecific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure
vPvBVery persistent and very bioaccumulative
Na Sodium
NaOH Caustic Soda
OH Hydroxide
STP Sewerage Treatment Plant
WWTP Waste Water Treatment Plant

General information

Exposure estimation and reference to its source: Worker/professional exposure:
Caustic Soda is a corrosive substance. 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. Therefore, dermal exposure to Caustic Soda was not quantified.
Caustic Soda is not expected to be systemically available in the body under normal handling and use conditions and therefore systemic effects of Caustic Soda after dermal or inhalation exposure are not expected to occur. The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate the inhalation exposure (see below).
It was assumed that there is no local exhaust ventilation and no respiratory protection unless specified otherwise. The duration of exposure was set at more than 4 hours per day as a worst-case assumption and professional use was specified where relevant as a worst-case assumption. For the solid, the low dustiness class was selected because Caustic Soda is very hygroscopic. Only the most relevant PROCs were considered in the assessment PROC 19 Hand-mixing with intimate contact and only PPE available. 0.5mgm3

Training advice

The information on directions for use can be found on the product label. It is important to ensure that anyone using this product in the workplace has been adequately trained and in particular: The use of personal protective equipment, methods of cleaning up and disposal of waste. The basic first aid arrangements.

Revision comments

DUE TO CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION DATABASE THE REVISION NUMBERING HAS BEEN RESET. You should therefore look at the revision date rather than the revision number to ensure you have the most up to date version. NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision. The only changes in this version are reformatting.

Issued by

Product Compliance Assistant

Revision date

07/12/2018

Revision

4

Supersedes date

26/11/2018

SDS number

4745

Hazard statements in full

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

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The information contained in this data sheet is provided in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP). The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1.2. As the specific conditions of use are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with. The information contained in this safety data sheet is based on the present knowledge and the current EU and UK Legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be taken as a product specification.This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.