



LABORATORY CHEMICALS AND CONSUMABLES

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE PELLETS

### 1. Chemical Product and Company information.

**Product name:** Potassium Hydroxide

**Contact Information:**

Radchem cc  
PO Box 166982  
Brackendowns  
Alberton 1454  
Telephone : **011 867 3726 / 2864**

### 2. Hazard Identification

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant), of eye contact (irritant, corrosive), of ingestion, of inhalation. The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Skin contact can produce inflammation and blistering. Inhalation of dust will produce irritation to gastro-intestinal or respiratory tract, characterized by burning, sneezing and coughing. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

### 3. Composition / information on ingredients

**CAS #:** 1310-58-3

**Synonym:**

**Chemical Name:** Potassium Hydroxide

**Chemical Formula:** KOH

### 4. First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

**Serious Skin Contact:** Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial



cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

**Serious Inhalation:** Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. **WARNING:** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

**Serious Ingestion:** Not available

## **5. Fire-fighting measures**

**Flammability of the Product:** Non-flammable.

**Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** metals, acids

**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

**Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:** Not applicable

**Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:** Violent reaction or ignition under appropriate conditions with acids, alcohols, p-bis(1,3-dibromoethyl) benzene, cyclopentadiene, germanium, hyponitrous acid, maleic anhydride, nitroalkanes, 2-nitrophenol, potassium peroxodisulfate, sugars, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropanol, thorium dicarbide. Molten ortho -nitrophenol reacts violently with potassium hydroxide. When potassium hydroxide and tetrachloroethane are heated, a spontaneously flammable gas, chloroacetylene, is formed. When phosphorus is boiled in a solution of potassium hydroxide, phosphine gas is evolved which is spontaneously flammable. 1,2-Dichloroethylene and Potassium hydroxide reaction produces chloroacetylene which is spontaneously flammable in air. Potassium Persulfate and a little Potassium hydroxide and water will ignite. When wet, attacks metals such as aluminium, tin, lead, and zinc, producing flammable hydrogen gas.

**Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:** Potentially explosive reaction with bromoform + crown ethers, chlorine dioxide, nitrobenzene, nitromethane, nitrogen trichloride, peroxidized tetrahydrofuran, 2,4,6 trinitrotoluene. Reaction with ammonium hexachloroplatiate(2-) + heat forms heat sensitive explosive product. Potassium hydroxide will cause explosive decomposition of maleic anhydride. Detonation will occur when potassium hydroxide is mixed with n-methyl-nitroso urea and methylene chloride. Nitrogen trichloride explodes on contact with potassium hydroxide.

## **6. Accidental release measures**

**Small Spill:** Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.

**Large Spill:** Corrosive solid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapours. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.



## **7. Handling and storage**

**Precautions:** Keep container dry. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as organic materials, metals, acids, moisture.

**Storage:** Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 23°C.

## **8. Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Engineering Controls:** Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

**Personal Protection:** Splash goggles. Synthetic apron. Vapour and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

**Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:** Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapour and dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

## **9. Physical and chemical properties**

**Physical state and appearance:** Solid (Solid pellets)

**Odour:** Odourless

**Taste:** Not available

**Colour:** White

**Boiling Point:** Decomposition temperature: 1384°C

**Melting Point:** 380°C

**Critical Temperature:** Not available

**Odour Threshold:** Not available

**Ionicity (in Water):** Not available.

**Dispersion Properties:** See solubility in water

**Solubility:** Easily soluble in cold water, hot water. Insoluble in diethyl ether.

**Specific Gravity:** 2.044 (Water = 1)

**Vapour Density:** Not available

**Volatility:** Not available

## **10. Stability and reactivity**

**Stability:** The product is stable.

**Instability Temperature:** Not available.

**Conditions of Instability:** Incompatible materials, dust generation, exposure to moist air or water.

**Incompatibility with various substances:** Highly reactive with acids. Reactive with organic materials, metals, moisture

**Corrosivity:** Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminium, brass, and zinc. Slightly corrosive in presence of copper, of stainless steel (304). Non-corrosive in presence of stainless steel (316).

**Special Remarks on Reactivity:** Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from air). When dissolved in water or alcohol or when the solution is treated with acid, much heat is generated. Reacts violently with acids, halogens, halogenated hydrocarbons, maleic anhydride, organic anhydrides, isocyanates, alkylene oxides, epichlorhydrin, aldehydes, alcohols, glycols, phenols, cresols, caprolactum solution. Also incompatible with nitro compounds (nitrobenzene, nitromethane, nitrogen trichloride), organic materials, acid anhydrides, acid chlorides,



magnesium, peroxidised tetrahydrofuran, chlorine dioxide, maleic dicarbide, sugars. When wet attacks metals such as aluminium, tin, lead, and zinc.

**Special Remarks on Corrosivity:** When wet, attacks metals such as aluminium, tin, lead, and zinc, producing flammable hydrogen gas. Severe corrosive effect on brass and bronze.

**Polymerization:** Will not occur.

### **11. Toxicological information**

**Routes of Entry:** Absorbed through skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

**Toxicity to Animals:** Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 273 mg/kg [Rat].

**Chronic Effects on Humans: MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. May cause damage to the following organs: upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.

**Other Toxic Effects on Humans:** Extremely hazardous in case of inhalation (lung corrosive). Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant), of eye contact (corrosive), of ingestion.

**Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:** Not available

**Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:** May affect genetic material based on animal data

**Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:** Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes severe skin irritation and burns. Eyes: Causes severe eye irritation and burns. May cause irreversible eye injury. Inhalation: Causes severe irritation and burns of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes severe irritation and burns of the gastrointestinal (digestive) tract with abdominal pain, vomiting and possible death. May cause perforation of the digestive tract. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Chronic contact with dilute solutions of potassium hydroxide can cause dermatitis. Inhalation can produce chronic productive cough, and shortness of breath.

### **12. Ecological information**

**Ecotoxicity:** Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 80 mg/l 24 hours [Mosquito Fish].

**BOD5 and COD:** Not available

**Products of Biodegradation:** Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

**Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation:** The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

**Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:** Not available

### **13. Disposal considerations**

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

### **14. Transport information**

**DOT Classification:** Class 8: Corrosive material

**Identification:** : Potassium hydroxide, solid UNNA: 1813 PG: II

**Special Provisions for Transport:** Not available

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