Revision: 18.05.2023



Safety data sheet according to 1907/2006/EC, Article 31 Commission regulation (EU) 2020/878

Printing date 18.05.2023

Version number 4.0 (replaces version 3.0)

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

· 1.1 Product identifier

· Trade name: Potassium hydroxide, pellets, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, NF

· Article number: PO0266

· CAS Number:

1310-58-3

· EC number:

215-181-3

· Index number:

019-002-00-8

- 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against No further relevant information available.
- · Application of the substance / the preparation: Laboratory reagent
- · 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
- · Manufacturer/Supplier:

Scharlab, S.L.

C/Gato Pérez, 33. Pol.Ind. Mas d'en Cisa 08181 Sentmenat (Barcelona) SPAIN

Tel: (+34) 93 745 64 00 - FAX: (+34) 93 715 27 65

email: scharlab@scharlab.com Internet Web Site: www.scharlab.com

Regional representation:

Scharlab, S.L.

C/Gato Pérez, 33. Pol.Ind. Mas d'en Cisa 08181 Sentmenat (Barcelona) SPAIN

Tel: (+34) 93 745 64 00 - FAX: (+34) 93 715 27 65

email: scharlab@scharlab.com Internet Web Site: www.scharlab.com

- · Further information obtainable from: Technical Department
- · 1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Please contact the regional Scharlab distributor/dealer in your country During normal opening times: Scharlab, S.L. (+34) 93 715 18 11

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- · 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
- Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008



corrosion

Skin Corr. 1A H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.



Acute Tox. 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed.

- · 2.2 Label elements
- · Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

The substance is classified and labelled according to the GB CLP regulation.

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· Hazard pictograms

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GHS05 GHS07

- · Signal word Danger
- · Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists.

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

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/

international regulations.

· 2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT: Not applicable.*vPvB:* Not applicable.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

- · 3.1 Substances
- · CAS No. Description

1310-58-3 potassium hydroxide

- Identification number(s)
- · EC number: 215-181-3
- · Index number: 019-002-00-8

SECTION 4: First aid measures

- · 4.1 Description of first aid measures
- · General information:

Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product.

Symptoms of poisoning may even occur after several hours; therefore medical observation for at least 48 hours after the accident.

Take affected persons out into the fresh air.

· After inhalation:

In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.

In case of asphyxia, apply oxygen therapy.

In case of respiratory arrest, administer artificial respiration.

· After skin contact:

Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.

May cause delayed burns.

· After eye contact:

Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.

If the casualty wears contact lenses, they should be removed as long as they are not stuck to the eyes, otherwise additional damage may occur.

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Trade name: Potassium hydroxide, pellets, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, NF

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· After swallowing:

Call for a doctor immediately.

Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water.

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

The main symptoms are described for the different cases of contact: skin, eyes, inhalation and ingestion.

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

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

- · 5.1 Extinguishing media
- · Suitable extinguishing agents:

CO2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.

· 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

During heating or in case of fire poisonous gases are produced.

- · 5.3 Advice for firefighters
- · Protective equipment:

Respiratory protection and full chemical protective clothing must be provided for extinguishing work. Cool exposed containers by water spray or water mist.

Do not inhale explosion gases or combustion gases.

· Additional information

Collect contaminated fire fighting water separately. It must not enter the sewage system.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated fire fighting water in accordance with official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

· 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use respiratory protective device against the effects of fumes/dust/aerosol.

Ensure adequate ventilation

Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.

· 6.2 Environmental precautions:

Do not allow to penetrate the ground/soil.

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.

· 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.

Use neutralising agent.

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to section 13.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

· 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

· 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provide suction extractors if dust is formed.

Store in cool, dry place in tightly closed receptacles.

Keep receptacles tightly sealed.

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Thorough dedusting.

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

Wash hands after handling.

- · Information about fire and explosion protection: No special measures required.
- · 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- · Storage:
- · Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:

Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place.

Store only in unopened original receptacles.

- · Information about storage in one common storage facility: Store away from foodstuffs.
- Further information about storage conditions:

Protect from humidity and water.

Keep container tightly sealed.

See product label for storage temperature.

· 7.3 Specific end use(s) No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- · 8.1 Control parameters
- · Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

1310-58-3 potassium hydroxide

WEL Short-term value: 2 mg/m3

· DNELs

DNEL consumer, acute. Local effects: Inhalative - 1 mg/m3

DNEL consumer, prolonged. Local effects: Inhalative - 1 mg/m3

DNEL worker, acute. Local effects: Inhalative - 1 mg/m3

DNEL worker, cronic. Local effects: Inhalative - 1 mg/m3

- · Additional information: The lists valid during the making were used as basis.
- · 8.2 Exposure controls
- · Appropriate engineering controls No further data; see section 7.
- · Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment
- General protective and hygienic measures:

Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.

Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.

Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.

- · Respiratory protection: Not required.
- · Hand protection



Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

· Material of gloves

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

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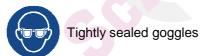
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· Penetration time of glove material

The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.

Eye/face protection



SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

· 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

· General Information

Physical state Solid Colour: White Odour: Odourless Odour threshold: Not determined. 406 °C

Melting point/freezing point:

· Boiling point or initial boiling point and

1,327 °C boiling range

Product is not flammable. Flammability

Lower and upper explosion limit

Lower: Not determined. Upper: Not determined. Flash point: Not applicable. Decomposition temperature: Not determined. 13.5

Viscosity:

 Kinematic viscosity Not applicable. · Dynamic: Not applicable.

Solubility

· water at 20 °C: 1120 g/l

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log

value) Not determined.

Vapour pressure at 20 °C:

Density and/or relative density

· Density at 20 °C: 2.04 g/cm³ · Relative density Not determined. · Vapour density Not applicable.

· 9.2 Other information

Appearance:

Solid · Form:

Important information on protection of health and environment, and on safety.

· Ignition temperature: Not determined.

· Explosive properties: Product does not present an explosion hazard.

0 hPa

Molecular weight 56.1 g/mol

· Change in condition

· Evaporation rate Not applicable.

· Information with regard to physical hazard

classes

· Explosives Void · Flammable gases Void

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· Aerosols	Void
· Oxidising gases	Void
· Gases under pressure	Void
· Flammable liquids	Void
Flammable solids	Void
· Self-reactive substances and mixtures	Void
· Pyrophoric liquids	Void
· Pyrophoric solids	Void
· Self-heating substances and mixtures	Void
· Substances and mixtures, which emit	
flammable gases in contact with water	Void
· Oxidising liquids	Void
· Oxidising solids	Void
· Organic peroxides	Void
· Corrosive to metals	Void
· Desensitised explosives	Void

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- 10.1 Reactivity Stable under normal conditions. No decomposition if used according to regulations.
- · 10.2 Chemical stability
- Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used according to specifications.

Stable at environment temperature.

· 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Heating occurs when water is added.

Reacts with strong acids and oxidising agents.

Reacts with water and acids.

If a reaction with strong reducing agents such as metal hydrides or alkali metals occurs, hydrogen gas is generated, which creates a risk of explosion.

- 10.4 Conditions to avoid No further relevant information available.
- · 10.5 Incompatible materials:

Organic materials

Aluminium

Zinc

Potassium

Copper, tin.

Ether

· 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Carbon oxides

In case of fire: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

- · 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
- · Acute toxicity Harmful if swallowed.
- · LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:

Oral LD50 333 mg/kg (rat)

· Skin corrosion/irritation

Fur - Rabbit

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

· Serious eye damage/irritation Eyes - Rabbit

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· Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Sensitisation test - Guinea pig

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Ames test

Salmonella typhimurium

Result: negative

In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation assay

Mouse lymphoma test Result: negative **Carcinogenicity**

IARC: No component of this product is identified as a probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% by the International Agency for Research on Carcinogens (IARC).

· STOT-single exposure

Acute oral toxicity - If swallowed, severe burns to mouth and neck, plus danger of perforation of oesophagus and stomach.

Acute inhalation toxicity: mucous membrane burns, coughing, shortness of breath and possible respiratory tract damage.

- · 11.2 Information on other hazards
- Endocrine disrupting properties Substance is not listed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

- · 12.1 Toxicity
- · Aquatic toxicity:

Toxicity to fish

LC50 - Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish) - 80 mg/l - 96 h

· 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Methods for the determination of biological degradability are not applicable for inorganic substances.

- · 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential No further relevant information available.
- · 12.4 Mobility in soil No further relevant information available.
- · 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- · PBT: Not applicable.
- · vPvB: Not applicable.
- 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties.

- 12.7 Other adverse effects
- · Additional ecological information:
- · General notes:

Water hazard class 1 (German Regulation) (Assessment by list): slightly hazardous for water Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or unneutralised.

Rinse off of bigger amounts into drains or the aquatic environment may lead to increased pH-values. A high pH-value harms aquatic organisms. In the dilution of the use-level the pH-value is considerably reduced, so that after the use of the product the aqueous waste, emptied into drains, is only low water-dangerous.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

- · 13.1 Waste treatment methods
- · Recommendation

Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

- · Uncleaned packaging:
- · Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
- · Recommended cleansing agents: Water, if necessary together with cleansing agents.

SECTION 14: Transport information

· 14.1 UN number or ID number

· ADR, IMDG, IATA UN1813

· 14.2 UN proper shipping name

• ADR • IMDG, IATA 1813 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID

· 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

· ADR, IMDG, IATA



Class
 8 Corrosive substances.

· Label 8

· 14.4 Packing group

· ADR, IMDG, IATA

· 14.5 Environmental hazards:

· Marine pollutant: No

• 14.6 Special precautions for user Warning: Corrosive substances.

Hazard identification number (Kemler code): 80
 EMS Number:
 F-A,S-B
 (SOC48) All

· Segregation groups (SGG18) Alkalis

· Stowage Category

Segregation Code SG35 Stow "separated from" SGG1-acids

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to

IMO instruments Not applicable.

· Transport/Additional information:

ADR

Limited quantities (LQ) 1 kg
Transport category 2
Tunnel restriction code E

· UN "Model Regulation": UN 1813 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID, 8, II

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

- · 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- · Directive 2012/18/EU
- · Named dangerous substances ANNEX I -

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· 15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

- · Department issuing SDS: Product Safety Department
- · Contact: msds@scharlab.com
- Abbreviations and acronyms:

RID: Règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation

ADR: Accord relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (UK REACH)

LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity - Category 4

Skin Corr. 1A: Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1A

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Annex: Exposure scenario 1

- · 1 Short title of the exposure scenario Industrial use
- · Sector of Use

SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

Process category

Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or PROC1 processes with equivalent containment conditions.

PROC2 Chemical production or refinery in closed continuous process with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions

PROC3 Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition

PROC4 Chemical production where opportunity for exposure arises

PROC5 Mixing or blending in batch processes

PROC7 Industrial spraying

PROC8a Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities

PROC8b Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities

PROC9 Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC10 Roller application or brushing

PROC13 Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring

PROC14 Tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation, granulation

PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent

PROC19 Manual activities involving hand contact

PROC23 Open processing and transfer operations at substantially elevated temperature

PROC24 High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in /on materials and/or articles

PROC26 Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature

· Environmental release category

ERC2 Formulation into mixture ERC4 Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article)

ERC5 Use at industrial site leading to inclusion into/onto article

ERC6a Use of intermediate

ERC6b Use of reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article)

ERC7 Use of functional fluid at industrial site

Description of the activities / processes covered in the Exposure Scenario

See section 1 of the annex to the Safety Data Sheet.

- 2 Conditions of use
- Duration and frequency Days of issuance (days/year): 200

Days of issuance (days/year): 200

Regular use with exposure up to 8 hrs. per workday.

Environment

Wastewater must be treated by a municipal STP. Municipal STP discharge rate <2E3 m3/d.

- Physical parameters The substance is rapidly hydrolysed
- Physical state

Solid

Fluid

Concentration of the substance in the mixture

Raw material.

Covers a percentage of substance in the product up to 100 %.

- · Other operational conditions
- Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

Indoor application.

Keep container dry.

Avoid contact with eyes.

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Avoid contact with the skin.

· Other operational conditions affecting consumer exposure during the use of the product Not applicable.

· Risk management measures

The objective is to prevent the passage of NaOH solutions into municipal wastewater or surface water. If such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes, regular pH monitoring is required during introduction to open water. In general, discharges shall be made in such a way as to minimise pH variations at the surface of the receiving waters.

Most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values of 6 to 9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms.

Worker protection

· Organisational protective measures

Clean up spills immediately.

The employer must also check that the required personal protective equipment is available and used as instructed.

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by using a local exhaustion or general exhaust system. If these measures are insufficient to keep the solvent vapour concentration below the workplace limit, wear an adequate respiratory protective device.

Keep good industrial hygiene.

Make sure that the workplace is well-lit and organised.

Ensure that operators are trained to minimise exposure.

Clean equipment and workplace on a daily basis.

Handle the substance within a closed system.

The automatic process must be supervised by specialists or authorised personnel.

Workers in the identified processes/risk areas must be trained to:

- a) Avoid working without respiratory protection
- (b) Understand the corrosive properties of the substance being worked with
- (c) Observe the safest procedures, as specified by the employer

Technical protective measures

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Replace, if possible, manual processes with automatic and/or closed processes. This would avoid irritating mists, sprays and splashes.

Only handle and refill product in closed systems.

Put lid on container immediately after use.

The use of tongs, claws with long handles for manual use to avoid direct contact and splash exposure.

Ensure good interior ventilation, especially at floor level. (Fumes are heavier than air).

· Personal protective measures

Respiratory protection: In case of dust or aerosol formation (e.g. when spraying) wear respiratory protection with approved filter (P2).

Rubber or plastic boots.

Tightly sealed goggles

Protective work clothing

Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.

Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.

Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

· Measures for consumer protection

Ensure adequate labelling.

Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.

· Environmental protection measures

The environmental risk assessment is only applicable for the aquatic environment, where applicable, including waste water treatment plants (WWTP)/waste water treatment plants (WWTP),

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as NaOH emissions in the different life cycle stages (production and use) apply mainly to water (waste).

- · Air No significant emissions to air are expected due to the very low vapour pressure of NaOH.
- · Water

The high solubility in water and the very low vapour pressure indicate that NaOH is predominantly found in water. The exposure assessment for the aquatic environment will only address possible pH changes in PTS effluent and surface water related to locally released OH-.

Generally, prior to the introduction of wastewater into wastewater treatment plants a neutralisation is required.

- · Soil No significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are expected.
- · Disposal measures Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
- · Disposal procedures Chemical treatment of contaminated water.
- · Waste type

Partially emptied and uncleaned packaging

Aqueous solution

- · 3 Exposure estimation
- · Worker (oral) No significant oral exposure
- · Worker (dermal) No significant dermal exposure
- · Worker (inhalation)
 - PROC: 1. 8 hours average 0.019 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: <0.001
- PROC: 2. 8 hours average 9.6 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.01
- PROC: 3. 8 hours average 19 mg/m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.02
- PROC: 4. 8 hours average 38 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.04
- PROC: 5. 8 hours average 96 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 7. 8 hours average 140 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.151
- PROC: 8a. 8 hours average 96 mg/m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 8b. 8 hours average 48 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.05
- PROC: 10. 8 hours average 96 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 13. 8 hours average 96 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 15. 8 hours average 19 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.02
- **Environment**

Soil: No exposure

Humans via environment: No exposure

- · Consumer Not relevant for this Exposure Scenario.
- · 4 Guidance for downstream users

Environment and Health: ECETOC TRA model used. If other measures are taken to manage risk/ operating conditions, then users should ensure that these risks are at least at equivalent levels.

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Annex: Exposure scenario 2

- · 1 Short title of the exposure scenario Laboratory use
- · Sector of Use

SU22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

- Process category
- PROC1 Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions.
- PROC2 Chemical production or refinery in closed continuous process with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions
- PROC3 Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition
- PROC4 Chemical production where opportunity for exposure arises
- PROC5 Mixing or blending in batch processes
- PROC8a Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities
- PROC8b Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities
- PROC9 Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)
- PROC10 Roller application or brushing
- PROC11 Non industrial spraying
- PROC13 Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring
- PROC14 Tabletting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation, granulation
- PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent
- PROC19 Manual activities involving hand contact
- PROC23 Open processing and transfer operations at substantially elevated temperature
- PROC24 High (mechanical) energy work-up of substances bound in /on materials and/or articles
- PROC26 Handling of solid inorganic substances at ambient temperature
- · Environmental release category
- ERC8a Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, indoor)
- ERC8b Widespread use of reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, indoor)
- ERC8c Widespread use leading to inclusion into/onto article (indoor)
- ERC8d Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, outdoor)
- ERC8e Widespread use of reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, outdoor)
- ERC8f Widespread use leading to inclusion into/onto article (outdoor)
- Description of the activities / processes covered in the Exposure Scenario

See section 1 of the annex to the Safety Data Sheet.

- · 2 Conditions of use
- · Duration and frequency Days of issuance (days/year): 200
- · Worker

Days of issuance (days/year): 200

Regular use with exposure up to 8 hrs. per workday.

- Environment
- Wastewater must be treated by a municipal STP. Municipal STP discharge rate <2E3 m3/d.
- · Physical parameters
- · Physical state

Solid

Fluid

· Concentration of the substance in the mixture

Raw material.

Covers a percentage of substance in the product up to 100 %.

- Used amount per time or activity Smaller than 0.6 kg per application.
- · Other operational conditions
- · Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

Indoor application.

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Trade name: Potassium hydroxide, pellets, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, NF

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Keep container dry.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Avoid contact with the skin.

 Other operational conditions affecting consumer exposure during the use of the product Not applicable.

· Risk management measures

The objective is to prevent the passage of NaOH solutions into municipal wastewater or surface water. If such discharges are expected to cause significant pH changes, regular pH monitoring is required during introduction to open water. In general, discharges shall be made in such a way as to minimise pH variations at the surface of the receiving waters.

Most aquatic organisms can tolerate pH values of 6 to 9. This is also reflected in the description of standard OECD tests with aquatic organisms.

Worker protection

· Organisational protective measures

Clean up spills immediately.

The employer must also check that the required personal protective equipment is available and used as instructed.

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by using a local exhaustion or general exhaust system. If these measures are insufficient to keep the solvent vapour concentration below the workplace limit, wear an adequate respiratory protective device.

Keep good industrial hygiene.

Make sure that the workplace is well-lit and organised.

Ensure that operators are trained to minimise exposure.

Clean equipment and workplace on a daily basis.

Handle the substance within a closed system.

The automatic process must be supervised by specialists or authorised personnel.

Workers in the identified processes/risk areas must be trained to:

- a) Avoid working without respiratory protection
- (b) Understand the corrosive properties of the substance being worked with
- (c) Observe the safest procedures, as specified by the employer

Technical protective measures

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion at the workplace.

Replace, if possible, manual processes with automatic and/or closed processes. This would avoid irritating mists, sprays and splashes.

Only handle and refill product in closed systems.

Put lid on container immediately after use.

The use of tongs, claws with long handles for manual use to avoid direct contact and splash exposure.

· Personal protective measures

Respiratory protection: In case of dust or aerosol formation (e.g. when spraying) wear respiratory protection with approved filter (P2).

Rubber or plastic boots.

Tightly sealed goggles

Face protection

Protective work clothing

Wear suitable protective gloves tested in accordance with EN374.

· Measures for consumer protection

Ensure adequate labelling.

Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.

· Environmental protection measures

· Air No significant emissions to air are expected due to the very low vapour pressure of NaOH.

Water

The high solubility in water and the very low vapour pressure indicate that NaOH is predominantly found in water. The exposure assessment for the aquatic environment will only address possible pH changes in PTS effluent and surface water related to locally released OH-.

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Generally, prior to the introduction of wastewater into wastewater treatment plants a neutralisation is required.

- · Soil No significant emissions to the terrestrial environment are expected.
- · Disposal measures Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
- · Disposal procedures Chemical treatment of contaminated water.
- · Waste type

Partially emptied and uncleaned packaging

Aqueous solution

- · 3 Exposure estimation
- · Worker (oral) No significant oral exposure
- · Worker (dermal) No significant dermal exposure
- · Worker (inhalation)
- PROC: 1. 8 hours average 0.019 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: <0.001
- PROC: 2. 8 hours average 9.6 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.01
- PROC: 3. 8 hours average 19 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.02
- PROC: 4. 8 hours average 38 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.04
- PROC: 5. 8 hours average 96 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 7. 8 hours average 140 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.151
- PROC: 8a. 8 hours average 96 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 8b. 8 hours average 48 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.05
- PROC: 10. 8 hours average 96 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 13. 8 hours average 96 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.101
- PROC: 15. 8 hours average 19 mg / m3. Risk characterization ratio: 0.02
- **Environment**

Soil: No exposure

Humans via environment: No exposure

- Consumer Not relevant for this Exposure Scenario.
- · 4 Guidance for downstream users

Environment and Health: ECETOC TRA model used. If other measures are taken to manage risk/operating conditions, then users should ensure that these risks are at least at equivalent levels.