

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Substance name	: Potassium Hydroxide
CAS No	: 1310-58-3
Product code	: LC19190
Formula	: KOH
Synonyms	: caustic potash / caustic potash dry / caustic potash, dry solid, flake, bead or granular / caustic potash, solid / caustic potash, solid / hydrate of potash / hydrate of potassium / hydroxide of potash / hydroxide of potassium / lye (=potassium hydroxide) / potash / potash hydrate / potash lye / potassium hydrate / potassium hydroxide (K(OH)) / potassium hydroxide dry / potassium hydroxide pellets / potassium hydroxide, dry solid, flake, bead or granular / potassium hydroxide, electrolytical, solid / potassium hydroxide, solid / Potassium hydroxide, solid / potassium lye
BIG no	: 10099

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

Use of the substance/mixture	: For laboratory and manufacturing use only.
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#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

LabChem Inc  
Jackson's Pointe Commerce Park Building 1000, 1010 Jackson's Pointe Court  
16063 Zelienople, PA - USA  
T 412-826-5230 - F 724-473-0647  
[info@labchem.com](mailto:info@labchem.com) - [www.labchem.com](http://www.labchem.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 or 011-703-527-3887
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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

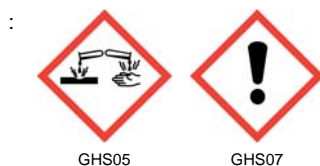
##### GHS-US classification

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
Skin Corr. 1A	H314
Eye Dam. 1	H318

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



GHS05

GHS07

Signal word (GHS-US)	: Danger
Hazard statements (GHS-US)	: H302 - Harmful if swallowed H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	: P260 - Do not breathe dust P264 - Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/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 P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... P330 - If swallowed, rinse mouth P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse P405 - Store locked up P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification	: None under normal conditions.
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### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Potassium Hydroxide (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 1310-58-3	100	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove the victim into fresh air. Doctor: administration of corticoid spray. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with sterile bandage. Consult a doctor/medical service. If burned surface > 10%: take victim to hospital.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Cover eyes aseptically. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give activated charcoal. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Call Poison Information Centre ( <a href="http://www.big.be/antigif.htm">www.big.be/antigif.htm</a> ). Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital. Do not give chemical antidote.

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

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: AFTER INHALATION OF DUST: Dry/sore throat. Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. Respiratory difficulties. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible oedema of the upper respiratory tract. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of pneumonia.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Slow-healing wounds.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage. Blindness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Abdominal pain. Difficulty in swallowing. Possible esophageal perforation. Irritation of the oral mucous membranes. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Blood in vomit. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Disturbances of heart rate. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Low arterial pressure. Blood in stool. Shock.
Chronic symptoms	: No effects known.

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

No additional information available

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: EXTINGUISHING MEDIA FOR SURROUNDING FIRES: Adapt extinguishing media to the environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: No unsuitable extinguishing media known.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard	: DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Non combustible. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".
Explosion hazard	: INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
Reactivity	: Violent exothermic reaction with water (moisture). Reacts on exposure to water (moisture) with combustible materials: risk of spontaneous ignition. Reacts on exposure to water (moisture) with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen). Absorbs the atmospheric CO <sub>2</sub> . Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with organic material, with (some) halogens and with (some) acids: heat release resulting in increased fire or explosion risk.

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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it.
- Protection during firefighting : Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Gloves. Face-shield. Corrosion-proof suit. Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.
- Emergency procedures : Mark the danger area. Avoid ingress of water in the containers. Prevent dust cloud formation. Wash contaminated clothes. In case of hazardous reactions: keep upwind. In case of reactivity hazard: consider evacuation.
- Measures in case of dust release : In case of dust production: keep upwind. Dust production: have neighbourhood close doors and windows.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
- Emergency procedures : Ventilate area. Stop release.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the solid spill. Knock down/dilute dust cloud with water spray. Take account of toxic/corrosive precipitation water. Hazardous reaction: measure explosive gas-air mixture. Reaction: dilute combustible gas/vapour with water curtain.
- Methods for cleaning up : Collect the spill only if it is in a dry state. Wetted substance: cover with dry sand/earth. Scoop solid spill into closing containers. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Small quantities of liquid spill: neutralize with dilute acid solution. Wash away neutralized product with plentiful water. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Use corrosionproof equipment. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Avoid raising dust. Avoid contact of substance with water. Observe very strict hygiene - avoid contact. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection.
- Hygiene measures : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage temperature : 20 °C
- Heat and ignition sources : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources.
- Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: combustible materials. oxidizing agents. (strong) acids. highly flammable materials. metals. organic materials. water/moisture.
- Storage area : Store in a dry area. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. Keep locked up. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Unauthorized persons are not admitted. Meet the legal requirements.
- Special rules on packaging : SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: hermetical. watertight. corrosion-proof. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.
- Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: steel. stainless steel. carbon steel. iron. nickel. cardboard. synthetic material. glass. stoneware/porcelain. MATERIAL TO AVOID: lead. aluminium. copper. tin. zinc. bronze. polyethylene.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)

USA ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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#### 8.2. Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.
- Personal protective equipment : Corrosionproof clothing. Protective goggles. Dust formation: dust mask. Gloves.



- Materials for protective clothing : GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. natural rubber. neoprene. nitrile rubber. PVC. viton. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: No data available. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: leather. natural fibres. PVA.
- Hand protection : Gloves.
- Eye protection : Face shield.
- Skin and body protection : Corrosion-proof clothing. In case of dust production: head/neck protection.
- Respiratory protection : Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3. Self-contained breathing apparatus if conc. in air > 1 vol %.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Solid
- Appearance : Solid in various shapes. Powder.
- Molecular mass : 56.11 g/mol
- Colour : White to light yellow.
- Odour : Odourless.
- Odour threshold : No data available
- pH : 13.5 (0.60 %)
- pH solution : 0.60 %
- Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available
- Melting point : 360 °C
- Freezing point : No data available
- Boiling point : No data available
- Flash point : Not applicable
- Self ignition temperature : Not applicable
- Decomposition temperature : No data available
- Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available
- Vapour pressure : < 0.1 hPa
- Relative vapour density at 20 °C : No data available
- Relative density : 2.0 (20 °C)
- Density : 2044 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (20 °C)
- Solubility : Exothermically soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol. Soluble in glycerol.  
Water: 112 g/100ml
- Log Pow : No data available
- Log Kow : No data available
- Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
- Viscosity, dynamic : No data available
- Explosive properties : Not applicable.
- Oxidising properties : None.
- Explosive limits : No data available

#### 9.2. Other information

- Minimum ignition energy : Not applicable
- SADT : Not applicable
- VOC content : Not applicable

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Other properties : Translucent. Hygroscopic. Substance has basic reaction.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Violent exothermic reaction with water (moisture). Reacts on exposure to water (moisture) with combustible materials: risk of spontaneous ignition. Reacts on exposure to water (moisture) with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen). Absorbs the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with organic material, with (some) halogens and with (some) acids: heat release resulting in increased fire or explosion risk.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Hygroscopic. Absorbs the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with water. Reacts violently with acids.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Moisture. High temperature. Incompatible materials.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

metals. Halogens. Acid anhydrides. Nitrates. Organic compounds. Water.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Potassium oxide.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Harmful if swallowed.

Potassium Hydroxide ( 1310-58-3	
LD50 oral rat	333 mg/kg (Rat; Experimental value,Rat; Experimental value)
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. pH: 13.5 (0.60 %)
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage. pH: 13.5 (0.60 %)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: AFTER INHALATION OF DUST: Dry/sore throat. Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. Respiratory difficulties. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible oedema of the upper respiratory tract. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of pneumonia.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin. Slow-healing wounds.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage. Blindness.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Abdominal pain. Difficulty in swallowing. Possible esophageal perforation. Irritation of the oral mucous membranes. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Blood in vomit. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Disturbances of heart rate. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract. Low arterial pressure. Blood in stool. Shock.
Chronic symptoms	: No effects known.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - water : Ground water pollutant. Harmful to fishes. Highly toxic to plankton. pH shift. Insufficient data available on ecotoxicity.

Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	
LC50 fishes 1	> 28.6 mg/l (96 h; Pisces; LETHAL)
LC50 fish 2	80 mg/l (Gambusia affinis)
TLM fish 1	80 ppm (24 h; Gambusia affinis)

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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not applicable
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable
ThOD	Not applicable
BOD (% of ThOD)	Not applicable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	
Log Pow	No data available
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations	: Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Should not be landfilled with household waste. Recycle/reuse. Immobilize the toxic or harmful components. Precipitate/make insoluble. Remove to an authorized dump (Class I). Treat using the best available techniques before discharge into drains or the aquatic environment.
Additional information	: LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 05. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / RID / ADNR / IMDG / ICAO / IATA

### 14.1. UN number

UN-No.(DOT)	: 1813
DOT NA no.	UN1813

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

DOT Proper Shipping Name	: Potassium hydroxide, solid
Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes	: 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136
Hazard labels (DOT)	: 8 - Corrosive substances



Packing group (DOT)	: II - Medium Danger
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DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: IB8 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2); Fiberboard (11G); Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F); Flexible (13H1, 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L1, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 or 13M2). IP2 - When IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs are used, they must be offered for transportation in a closed freight container or a closed transport vehicle. IP4 - Flexible, fiberboard or wooden IBCs must be sift-proof and water-resistant or be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner. T3 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(2) TP33 - The portable tank instruction assigned for this substance applies for granular and powdered solids and for solids which are filled and discharged at temperatures above their melting point which are cooled and transported as a solid mass. Solid substances transported or offered for transport above their melting point are authorized for transportation in portable tanks conforming to the provisions of portable tank instruction T4 for solid substances of packing group III or T7 for solid substances of packing group II, unless a tank with more stringent requirements for minimum shell thickness, maximum allowable working pressure, pressure-relief devices or bottom outlets are assigned in which case the more stringent tank instruction and special provisions shall apply. Filling limits must be in accordance with portable tank special provision TP3. Solids meeting the definition of an elevated temperature material must be transported in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subchapter.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 154
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 212
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 240

### 14.3. Additional information

Other information	: No supplementary information available.
State during transport (ADR-RID)	: as solid.

#### Overland transport

Packing group (ADR)	: II
Class (ADR)	: 8 - Corrosive substances
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.)	: 80
Classification code (ADR)	: C6
Danger labels (ADR)	: 8 - Corrosive substances



Orange plates	:
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Tunnel restriction code	: E
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#### Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	: 52 - Stow "separated from" acids
EmS-No. (1)	: F-A
EmS-No. (2)	: S-B

#### Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: 15 kg
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: 50 kg

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	1000 lb
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard

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### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.	
WHMIS Classification	Class E - Corrosive Material

#### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral) H302  
Skin Corr. 1A H314

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Xn; R22  
C; R35

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

#### 15.2.2. National regulations

Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)	
Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List	

### 15.3. US State regulations

Potassium Hydroxide(1310-58-3)	
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1A
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

NFPA health hazard

: 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard

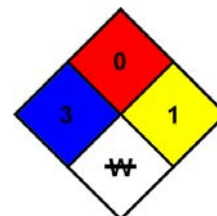
: 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity

: 1 - Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.

NFPA specific hazard

: W - Unusual reactivity with water. This indicates a potential hazard using water to fight a fire involving this material. When a compound is both water-reactive and an oxidizer, the W/bar symbol should go in this quadrant and the OX warning is placed immediately below the NFPA diamond.



#### HMIS III Rating

Health

: 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given

Flammability

: 0 Minimal Hazard

Physical

: 1 Slight Hazard

Personal Protection

: F

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SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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