

Tel : (62 - 21) 5794 0809
Fax : (62 - 21) 5794 0810
e-Mail : contact@timuraya.com
Website : www.timuraya.com

Timuraya Tunggal, pt
Chemicals & Fertilizers

Perkantoran Permata Senayan D-35, Jl. Tentara Pelajar, Jakarta-12210, Indonesia

1. Product Identification

CAS NO

1310 - 58 - 3

PRODUCT NAME

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (20% - 50% Liquid)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

OTHER NAMES

Caustic Potash, Potash lye, KOH

PRODUCT USE

Soap manufacturing, pH adjustment, electrolytes, cleaning and disinfection products, organic synthesis materials. Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

2. Hazards Identification

ICOP CLASSIFICATION

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (Oral) Category
4. Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion Category 1A.
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage Category



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Signal Word : DANGER

DETERMINED BY USING ICOP CRITERIA

HAZARD STATEMENT

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Prevention

Code	Phrase
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

Code	Phrase
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P321	Specific treatment. Manufacturer/ supplier may specify a cleansing agent if appropriate.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage**Code**

P405

Phrase

Store locked up.

Disposal**Code**

P501

Phrase

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local/ regional/ national regulation.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients**NAME**

Potassium Hydroxide

Water

CAS RN

1310-58-3

7732-18-5

%

20% – 50 %

Remaining

4. First Aid Measures**SWALLOWED**

- DO NOT delay.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

- DO NOT delay.
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15-30 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- DO NOT delay.
If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag- valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents.

- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralizing agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- ♦ Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- ♦ Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- ♦ Gastric lavage should not be used.
- Supportive care involves the following:
 - Withhold oral feedings initially.
 - If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury starts steroids only within the first 48 hours.
 - Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
 - Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE

- Injury should be irrigated for 15-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

5. Fire-fighting Measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Potassium hydroxide is not flammable, but the surroundings may be.
- Extinguishing media: Foam, Water spray, Dry chemical powder, Carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- If there is a large fire, use regular extinguishing media or flood with fine water spray.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use waterjet.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

FIRE / EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Noncombustible liquid.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Thermal decomposition may release toxic or/and corrosive fumes of potassium oxides.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with acids, ammonium salts, strong oxidizers, organic materials/ compounds.
- Reacts with Aluminium/ zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

6. Accidental Release Measures

MINOR SPILLS

- DO NOT touch the spill material. Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- DO NOT touch the spill material. Slippery when spilt.
- Clear the area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable products into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/ decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean-up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

1. PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
2. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone, a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
3. INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localized wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
4. SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
5. LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
6. Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book. ERG information is derived from CANUTEC – Transport Canada.

*The most recent edition is Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) 2024, released on **April 4, 2024***

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) is a strong base, similar in hazard to sodium hydroxide, but ERPG values are not officially published by AIHA for KOH. However, we can reference comparative toxicological data and occupational exposure limits to derive practical equivalents for emergency planning.

ERPG Level	Definition	Estimated Value for KOH
ERPG-3 (estimated)	Maximum airborne concentration below which nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to 1 hour without life- threatening effects	50 mg/m ³ (same as NaOH, based on similar corrosive mechanism)

ERPG-2 (estimated)	Exposure without irreversible or serious health effects or impaired ability to escape	5 mg/m ³
ERPG-1 (estimated)	Exposure without mild, transient effects or odor detection	0.5 mg/m ³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs where percentage is percentage Cutoff Concentration in Mixture.

Very Toxic (T ⁺)	≥ 0.1%	R51	≥ 2.5%
Toxic (T)	≥ 3.0%	Corrosive	≥ 5.0%
R50	≥ 0.25%	Other Hazards	≥ 10%

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

7. Handling and Storage

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing mist.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material (KOH) to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- The atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Use containers constructed from HDPE, polypropylene, or rubber-lined steel designed to resist strong alkalis. Avoid using unlined mild steel, aluminum, galvanized steel, copper, or zinc as these materials may react with KOH, causing corrosion and hydrogen gas evolution. Ensure all containers are clearly labeled, tightly sealed, and inspected regularly.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with acids, ammonium salts, strong oxidizers / organic compounds.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

Chemical Group	Acids	Alkalis	Oxidizers	Flammables	Toxics	Inorganics
Potassium Hydroxide	X	+	X	O	O	+

+: May be stored together (compatible)

O: May be stored together with specific precautions (e.g., secondary containment, ventilation) **X**: Must not be stored together (incompatible – risk of reaction or hazard)

8. Exposure Control/Personal Protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	Ceiling mg/m ³
Use and Standard of Exposure of Chemical Hazardous To Health (OSHA Act 1994) - Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances	Potassium hydroxide	2

ACGIH Limit, TLV	Potassium hydroxide	2
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MATERIAL DATA

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE 20% - 50%:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE:

- For potassium hydroxide
The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Full face shield.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal, and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lenses as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed their hands thoroughly.

HANDS / FEET

- Barrier cream and
- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls
- PVC Apron
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure is severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

- Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are considered in the computer-generated selection: water, potassium hydroxide.
- Protective Material CPI*.

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	B
VITON	C

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion.

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. –

* Where the glove is to be used on a short-term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/ NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Laboratory samples should be handled in a fume hood.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses or closed storage areas. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

SAFETY FACILITIES

Ensure immediate access to emergency eyewash stations and safety showers is available in all work areas where Potassium Hydroxide is handled, stored, or transferred.

Eyewash stations should be:

- Located within 10 seconds or approximately 15–20 meters of the hazard zone.
- Clearly marked and unobstructed.
- Capable of providing a 15-minute continuous flow of water.

Safety showers should be:

- Installed where there is risk of full-body exposure.
- Activated weekly to verify proper operation.
- Used immediately in the event of skin contact or clothing contamination.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE

Clear / transparent to slightly opaque liquid

Completely soluble in water. Exothermic reaction on dilution with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

State	<i>Liquid</i>	Molecular Weight	<i>Not applicable</i>
Odour	<i>Odourless</i>	pH (0.1 M Solution)	<i>12.0</i>
Freezing Point (°C), (WT 50%)	<i>4.4</i>	Viscosity (WT 50%, CP at 15.6 °C)	<i>6.0</i>
Boiling Point (°C), (WT 50%)	<i>143</i>	Solubility in water (g/L) at 25°C	<i>100g/90ml. Soluble: ethanol, glycerin</i>

Flash Point (°C)	<i>Not Available (nonflammable)</i>	Autoignition Temp (°C)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Decomposition Temp (°C)	<i>Not Available</i>	Evaporation Rate	<i>Not Available</i>
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	<i>Not Applicable</i>	Vapour Density (air = 1)	<i>0.62</i>
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	<i>Not Applicable</i>		
Vapour Pressure (mmHg) (WT 50% at 20°C)	<i>2.5</i>	Relative Density (WT 50%, 15.6/15.6 °C)	<i>1.516</i>

10. Stability and Reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Reactivity: Reacts exothermically with water and acids

Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible Materials: Acids, ammonium salts, aluminum, zinc.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11. Toxicological Information

Health Hazard	Details
Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)	333 mg/kg (Sprague-Dawley rats). <i>Source: IUCLID Dataset; ECHA Registered Substances</i>
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1A – Severe burns possible
Eye Damage/Irritation	Eye Damage Category 1 – Permanent damage likely
Respiratory or skin sensitization	May cause severe irritation of respiratory tract
Mutagenicity / Carcinogenicity	Not applicable – No evidence from reliable studies
Reproductive / STOT Effects	Not applicable – No reproductive or organ toxicity
Aspiration Hazard	Not applicable – Not an oil or volatile solvent

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS ACUTE

HEALTH EFFECTS

Route	Effect
Swallowed	Corrosive to the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Risk of esophageal burns, perforation, and death at high doses.
Eye	Causes immediate severe burns, can lead to blindness without prompt irrigation.
Skin	Causes deep tissue burns. Even dilute solutions ($\geq 5\%$) can produce irritation, blistering, ulceration, especially with prolonged contact.
Inhaled	Dust or aerosols cause throat and lung irritation → coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath. Mist exposure from cleaning agents or during bulk handling is a key risk.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- The principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material, eye contact with the material and accidental ingestion.
- A prompt response to all contact is imperative to minimize damage. Reaction to contact with broken skin is prompt and intense. Reaction to contact with intact skin will result in burns, which may proceed to deep ulceration with scarring.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Test Type	Concentration / Dose	Result / Classification	Source / Reference
Skin irritation (Rabbit)	5%–10% aqueous solution	Corrosive – causes severe skin burns within hours	ECHA REACH, IUCLID
Eye irritation (Rabbit)	0.5% solution	Severe burns – irreversible eye damage	RTECS, IUCLID
Skin irritation (Rabbit)	50 mg (solid) applied to skin for 24h	Corrosive – necrosis, ulceration observed	Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials
Eye irritation (Rabbit)	1 mg in eye (non- rinsed)	Severe – complete corneal opacity within 24h	RTECS, OECD TG 405 Study Summary

Oral LD50 (Rat)	333 mg/kg	Toxic if swallowed	ECHA REACH, IUCLID
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12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY:

- Toxicity to Fish (*Gambusia affinis*): LC50 (96hr) = 80mg/L - Moderately acute toxicity.
- Aquatic environment: Can cause pH elevation, harming aquatic organisms sensitive to alkaline conditions

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Aspect	Details
Solubility / Mobility	Highly water-soluble → dissociates into K ⁺ and OH ⁻ ions; these ions are mobile in aquatic and moist soil environments.
Soil Behavior	In dry soil: limited mobility. In wet soil: can leach into groundwater and surface water.
Sedimentation	In aquatic systems, hydroxide ions react, and potassium may bind or settle in sediments over time.
Transformation	Environmental processes (e.g., pH, oxidation, microbial action) may alter mobility and toxicity.
Persistence	Metal ions like potassium are infinitely persistent – they do not biodegrade.
Bioaccumulation	Limited data; expected to be LOW for potassium. OH ⁻ does not bioaccumulate.

13. Disposal Considerations

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralize with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.

- Recycle containers, otherwise disposed of in an authorized landfill.

14. Transport Information



Labels Required: CORROSIVE Land

Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 8

UN No: 1814

Shipping Name: POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Subsidiary risk:

None

UN packing group:

II

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/ IATA Class: 8

UN/ ID Number: 1814

Special provisions: A3A803

Shipping Name: POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

ICAO/ IATA Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

II

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 8

UN Number: 1814

EMS Number: F – A, S – B

Shipping Name: POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

IMDG Subrisk:

None

Packing Group:

II

Special Provisions:

None

15. Regulatory Information

REGULATIONS

Occupational Safety & Health (Classification, Labeling, and Safety Data Sheet of Hazardous Chemical) Regulation 2013.

Industry Code of Practice on Chemicals Classification and Hazard Communication 2014 (ICOP CCHC).

Industry Code of Practice on Chemicals Classification and Hazard Communication (Amendment) 2019 Part 1.

Occupational Safety & Health (Use and Standards of Exposure of Chemicals Hazardous to Health) Regulation 2000.

Environmental Quality Act 1974.

Classified as Poison in Part II in the First Schedule of Poison Act 1952.

Regulations for ingredients

Potassium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-58-3) is found on the following regulatory lists.

"ASEAN Cosmetic Directive (Annex III, Part 1) - It is restricted to a maximum concentration of 5% in hair-removal products, 2% in cuticle removers, and 1% in other cosmetics, solely for pH adjustment.

All formulations must comply with labelling and safety conditions, including rinse-off requirements and mandatory warnings.", "Codex General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Recognized as an acidity regulator in various food categories, including infant formula, with a maximum use level of 2,000 mg/kg. Compliance with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) is essential.", "IMO IBC Code (International Maritime Organization's International Bulk Chemical Code) - Listed with specific carriage requirements", "ICCA High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals List - Identified as a high production volume chemical", "OECD List of High Production Volume Chemicals - Its inclusion underscores the importance of thorough toxicological evaluations and adherence to international safety standards in its application".

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists.

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution Norway".

16. Other Information

LEGEND

- ppm : Part per million
- CAS : Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

- OSF : Odour Safety Factor
- RTECS : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- CPR : Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- OSHA : Occupational Safety & Health Act
- ECHA : European Chemicals Agency
- REACH : Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals

- IUCLID : International Uniform Chemical Information Database
- OECD TG : Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Test Guidelines
- NIOSH : National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.)
- ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- TLV-C : Threshold Limit Value – Ceiling

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

- "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:
- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the CCM Classification committee using available literature references.
- The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.