

Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50%

Coogee Chemicals Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 1735895

Version No: 10.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 25/08/2020

Print Date: 08/02/2022

L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50% |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | NaOH; Soda Lye; Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 50% |
| Proper shipping name | SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | A range of various mining and manufacturing processes. |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Coogee Chemicals Pty Ltd |
| Address | Cnr of Patterson and Kwinana Beach Roads Kwinana WA Australia |
| Telephone | +61 8 9439 8200 |
| Fax | +61 8 9439 8300 |
| Website | www.coogee.com.au |
| Email | enquiry@coogee.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Coogee Chemicals |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1800 800 655 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | S6 |
| Classification [1] | Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
|------|--|

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| P260 | Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50%

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P301+P330+P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1310-73-2 | 15-50 | <u>sodium hydroxide</u> |
| 7732-18-5 | 50-85 | <u>water</u> |
| Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available | | |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p> |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

- Neutralising 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.

Continued...

- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start 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 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes. |
| HAZCHEM | 2R |

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers ▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▸ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▸ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | sodium hydroxide | Sodium hydroxide | Not Available | Not Available | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

Continued...


Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50%

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| sodium hydroxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| sodium hydroxide | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| water | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elbow length PVC gloves When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. |

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|
| Appearance | Clear highly alkaline liquid with slight odour; mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.155-1.53 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | 14 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (Not Available%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |

Continued...

Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50%

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled | Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours. Severe acute sodium hydroxide dust inhalation exposure may be fatal due to spasm, inflammation and oedema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and severe pulmonary oedema. Symptoms of overexposure include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. |
| Ingestion | Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce immediate pain, and circumoral burns. Mucous membrane corrosive damage is characterised by a white appearance and soapy feel; this may then become brown, oedematous and ulcerated. Ingestion of sodium hydroxide may result in severe burns to the mouth, throat and stomach, pain, nausea and vomiting, swelling of the larynx and subsequent suffocation, perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract. A 1% aqueous solution (pH 13.4) of sodium hydroxide failed to cause gastric, oesophageal or other damage in rabbits. |
| Skin Contact | The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Sodium hydroxide burns are not immediately painful; onset of pain may be delayed minutes or hours; thus care should be taken to avoid contamination of gloves and boots. A 5% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide applied to the skin of rabbits for 4 hours produced severe necrosis. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur. |
| Chronic | Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50% | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium hydroxide | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 325 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/24h SEVERE |
| | | Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE |
| water | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | | |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. |
| WATER | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Continued...

Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50%

Toxicity

| Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50% | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium hydroxide | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 34.59-47.13mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 144-267mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 34.59-47.13mg/l | 4 |
| water | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | | |

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium hydroxide | LOW | LOW |
| water | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------|------------------------|
| sodium hydroxide | LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------|------------------|
| sodium hydroxide | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. |
|------------------------------|--|
|------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | 2R |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| UN number | 1824 |
| UN proper shipping name | SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class 8 |
| | Subrisk Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions Not Applicable |
| | Limited quantity 1 L |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|-----------|------|
| UN number | 1824 |
|-----------|------|

Continued...

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|---------|
| UN proper shipping name | Sodium hydroxide solution | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 8 | |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | |
| | ERG Code | 8L | |
| Packing group | II | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | | A3 A803 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | | 855 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | | 30 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | | 851 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | | 1 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | | Y840 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | | 0.5 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| UN number | 1824 | | |
| UN proper shipping name | SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 8 | |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | |
| Packing group | II | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A , S-B | |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable | |
| | Limited Quantities | 1 L | |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|------------------|---------------|
| sodium hydroxide | Not Available |
| water | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|------------------|---------------|
| sodium hydroxide | Not Available |
| water | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|------------------------------|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (sodium hydroxide; water) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |

Coogee Chemicals Caustic Soda 15-50%

| National Inventory | Status |
|---------------------|--|
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | <p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 25/08/2020 |
| Initial Date | 19/07/2010 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|
| 9.1 | 31/07/2020 | Name |
| 10.1 | 25/08/2020 | Physical Properties |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.