acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

date of compilation: 2021-03-11 article number: 1HHX Version: GHS 1.0 en



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

#### **Product identifier** 1.1

Identification of the substance O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

Article number 1HHX

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

Relevant identified uses: Laboratory and analytical use

Laboratory chemical

Uses advised against: Do not use for squirting or spraying. Do not use

for products which come into direct contact with the skin. Do not use for products which come into contact with foodstuffs. Do not use for private

purposes (household).

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co KG Schoemperlenstr. 3-5 D-76185 Karlsruhe Germany

Telephone:+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0 **Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149 e-mail: sicherheit@carlroth.de Website: www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data :Department Health, Safety and Environment

sheet:

sicherheit@carlroth.de

#### 1.4 **Emergency telephone number**

e-mail (competent person):

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 West- mead, NSW	131126	

# **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.16	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals	1	Met. Corr. 1	H290
3.10	Acute toxicity (oral)	4	Acute Tox. 4	H302
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	1A	Skin Corr. 1A	H314
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

Australia (en) Page 1 / 14

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



# The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Skin corrosion produces an irreversible damage to the skin; namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis.

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling

Signal word Danger

#### **Pictograms**

GHS05, GHS07



#### **Hazard statements**

H290 May be corrosive to metals H302 Harmful if swallowed

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

#### **Precautionary statements**

#### **Precautionary statements - prevention**

P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists P280 Wear eye protection/face protection

#### **Precautionary statements - response**

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

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

## **Precautionary statements - disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

**Hazardous ingredients for labelling:** Potassium hydroxide

#### 2.3 Other hazards

#### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

not relevant (mixture)

#### 3.2 Mixtures

Australia (en) Page 2 / 14

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



#### **Description of the mixture**

Name of sub- stance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS	Pictograms	Notes
Potassium hydroxide	CAS No 1310-58-3	25 - 50	Met. Corr. 1 / H290 Acute Tox. 4 / H302 Skin Corr. 1A / H314 Eye Dam. 1 / H318		

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures



#### **General notes**

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Self-protection of the first aider.

#### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### Following skin contact

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Immediate medical treatment required because corrosive injuries that are not treated are hard to cure.

#### Following eye contact

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist. Protect uninjured eye.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Call a physician immediately. If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects).

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

Following inhalation: Irritant effects,

Following skin contact: Causes severe burns, Causes poorly healing wounds,

After eye contact: Risk of serious damage to eyes, Risk of blindness, Following ingestion: Vomiting, Corrosion, Gastric perforation

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

none

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media



Australia (en) Page 3 / 14

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



#### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings

water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-combustible.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full chemical protective clothing.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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



#### For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

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

#### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

#### Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

#### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

# **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle and open container with care. Clear contaminated areas thoroughly.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

# 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed.

#### **Incompatible substances or mixtures**

Observe hints for combined storage.

Australia (en) Page 4 / 14

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX

Consideration of other advice

Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 **Control parameters**

#### **National limit values**

#### **Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)**

Cou ntr y	Name of agent	CAS No	Identi- fier	TW A [pp m]	TWA [mg/ m³]	STE L [pp m]	STEL [mg/ m³]	Ceil ing- C [pp m]	Ceil- ing-C [mg/ m³]	Nota- tion	Source
AU	potassium hydroxide	1310-58- 3	WES						2		WES

Notation

Ceiling-C

STEL

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)

**TWA** Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

Relevant DNELs	of compone	ents of th	e mixture			
Name of sub- stance	CAS No	End- point	Threshol d level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
Potassium hydrox- ide	1310-58-3	DNEL	1 mg/m³	human, inhalat- ory	worker (industry)	chronic - local ef- fects

#### 8.2 **Exposure controls**

#### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

## **Eye/face protection**





Use safety goggle with side protection. Wear face protection.

# Skin protection





Australia (en) Page 5 / 14



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX





Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

## • type of material

NBR (Nitrile rubber)

#### material thickness

>0.11 mm

#### breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

#### other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

#### **Respiratory protection**





Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. P2 (filters at least 94 % of airborne particles, colour code: White).

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state liquid Colour colourless Odour odourless

Melting point/freezing point not determined 100 °C at 1,013 hPa

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling

range

Kinematic viscosity

**Flammability** non-combustible Lower and upper explosion limit not determined not determined Flash point Auto-ignition temperature not determined Decomposition temperature not relevant pH (value) ~ 14 (20 °C)

Page 6 / 14 Australia (en)

not determined

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility miscible in any proportion

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): not relevant (inorganic)

Vapour pressure 23 hPa at 20 °C

Density 1.171 g/ml

Particle characteristics No data available.

Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard

classes:

Corrosive to metals category 1: corrosive to metals

Other safety characteristics:

Miscibility completely miscible with water

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Substance or mixture corrosive to metals.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Violent reaction with:** Ammonium compounds, Azides, Alkaline earth metal, Halogenated hydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons, Metal powder, Phosphorus, Strong acid

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

There are no specific conditions known which have to be avoided.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

different metals, aluminium, zinc, tin

#### Release of flammable materials with

Light metals (due to the release of hydrogen in an acid/alkaline medium).

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

Australia (en) Page 7 / 14



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Test data are not available for the complete mixture.

#### **Classification procedure**

The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

#### Classification acc. to GHS

#### **Acute toxicity**

Harmful if swallowed.

Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	ATE
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	oral	333 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>

#### Acute toxicity of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	oral	LD50	333 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	rat

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

#### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

#### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### If swallowed

If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects)

Australia (en) Page 8 / 14

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



causes burns, Causes serious eye damage, risk of blindness

If inhaled

irritant effects

• If on skin

causes severe burns, causes poorly healing wounds

Other information

none

#### 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

None of the ingredients are listed.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

#### **Biodegradation**

The methods for determining the biological degradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

#### 12.2 Process of degradability

Data are not available.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

None of the ingredients are listed.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

#### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used.

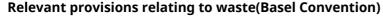
Australia (en) Page 9 / 14



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



Properties of waste which render it hazardous

**H8** Corrosives

#### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number

UN RTDG UN

1814

IMDG-Code UN 1814

ICAO-TI UN 1814

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDG POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

IMDG-Code POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

ICAO-TI Potassium hydroxide solution

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UN RTDG 8

IMDG-Code 8

ICAO-TI 8

14.4 Packing group

UN RTDG

IMDG-Code II

ICAO-TI II

**14.5 Environmental hazards** non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dan-

gerous goods regulations

14.6 Special precautions for user

Danger label(s)

There is no additional information.

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

# Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Transport informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)

UN number 1814

Proper shipping name POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION

Class 8

Packing group II

Australia (en) Page 10 / 14

8



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



Special provisions (SP)

**UN RTDG** 

Excepted quantities (EQ)

UN RTDG

Limited quantities (LQ)

UN RTDG

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Marine pollutant -

Danger label(s) 8



Special provisions (SP)

Excepted quantities (EQ) E2
Limited quantities (LQ) 1 L

EmS F-A, S-B

Stowage category A

Segregation group 18 - Alkalis

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Danger label(s) 8



Special provisions (SP) A3
Excepted quantities (EQ) E2
Limited quantities (LQ) 0,5 L

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

**15.1** Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture There is no additional information.

National regulations(Australia)

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

All ingredients are listed or exempt from listing.

**National inventories** 

Australia (en) Page 11 / 14



acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AICS	all ingredients are listed
CA	DSL	all ingredients are listed
CN	IECSC	all ingredients are listed
EU	ECSI	all ingredients are listed
EU	REACH Reg.	all ingredients are listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	all ingredients are listed
KR	KECI	all ingredients are listed
MX	INSQ	all ingredients are listed
NZ	NZIoC	all ingredients are listed
PH	PICCS	all ingredients are listed
TR	CICR	not all ingredients are listed
TW	TCSI	all ingredients are listed
US	TSCA	all ingredients are listed

Legend

AICS CICR CSCL-ENCS DSL ECSI IECSC Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)

CSCL-ENCS
DSL Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI ECSI ECSC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China National Inventory of Chemical Substances
KECI Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIOC New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg. REACH registered substances
TCSI Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
Toxic Substance Control Act

Toxic Substance Control Act

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
Eye Dam.	Seriously damaging to the eye

Australia (en) Page 12 / 14

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

#### O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX



Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
Eye Irrit.	Irritant to the eye
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
Met. Corr.	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
ppm	Parts per million
Skin Corr.	Corrosive to skin
Skin Irrit.	Irritant to skin
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne conatminants

#### Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

#### **Classification procedure**

Physical and chemical properties. The classification is based on tested mixture. Health hazards. Environmental hazards. The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

## List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Australia (en) Page 13 / 14

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice

## O`Meara`s reagent for microbiology

article number: 1HHX

# ®

#### Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

Australia (en) Page 14 / 14