acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Sodium hydroxide solution in methanol 0,4 mol/l – 0,4 N, volumetric standard solution

article number: 25LL date of compilation: 2023-12-11 Version: GHS 1.0 en

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

1.1 **Product identifier**

Identification of the substance Sodium hydroxide solution in methanol 0,4

mol/l – 0,4 N, volumetric standard solution

Article number **25LL**

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). Food, drink and animal

feedingstuffs.

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

sheet:

e-mail (competent person): sicherheit@carlroth.de

1.4 **Emergency telephone number**

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
2.6	Flammable liquid	2	Flam. Liq. 2	H225
2.16	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals	1	Met. Corr. 1	H290
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	1B	Skin Corr. 1B	H314
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318

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Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.8	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	1	STOT SE 1	H370

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

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. Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure. The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling

Signal word Danger

Pictograms

GHS02, GHS05, GHS08







Hazard statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H370	Causes damage to organs (eye)

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking
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

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher for extinction

Precautionary statements - storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Hazardous ingredients for labelling: Methanol, Sodium hydroxide

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2.3 Other hazards

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Does not contain a PBT-/vPvB-substance in a concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$.

Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) in a concentration of \geq 0,1%.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

not relevant (mixture)

3.2 Mixtures

Description of the mixture

Name of sub- stance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS	Pictograms	Notes
Methanol	CAS No 67-56-1 EC No 200-659-6	95 – < 100	Flam. Liq. 2 / H225 Acute Tox. 3 / H301 Acute Tox. 3 / H311 Acute Tox. 3 / H331 STOT SE 1 / H370		
Sodium hydroxide	CAS No 1310-73-2 EC No 215-185-5	1-<5	Met. Corr. 1 / H290 Skin Corr. 1A / H314 Eye Dam. 1 / H318	THE STATE OF THE S	

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. Call a physician immediately. If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects).

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4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Following inhalation: Cough, Vertigo, Headache,

Following skin contact: Has degreasing effect on the skin, Corrosion,

After eye contact: Conjunctival redness of the eyes, Conjunctivitis (pink eye), Risk of serious damage

to eyes,

Following ingestion: Gastric perforation, Abdominal pain, Malaise, Vomiting, Poisoning effect on central nervous system can cause convulsions, laboured breathing and loss of consciousness, Loss of righting reflex, and ataxia, Serious physical decay of vision, Risk of blindness, Large doses may result in coma and death

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media



Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings! water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂), May produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide if burning.

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. Avoidance of ignition sources.

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6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it.

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. Ventilate affected area.

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

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Handle and open container with care. Clear contaminated areas thoroughly.

Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage

of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not smoke.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice:

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25 °C

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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	sodium hydroxide	1310-73- 2	WES						2		WES
AU	methyl alcohol (methanol)	67-56-1	WES	200	262	250	328			Н	WES

Notation

Ceiling-C

STEL

Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur
Absorbed through the skin
Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15minute period (unless otherwise specified)
Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 **TWA**

hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

Relevant DNELs of components

Name of sub- stance	CAS No	End- point	Threshol d level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
Methanol	67-56-1	DNEL	130 mg/m ³	human, inhalat- ory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
Methanol	67-56-1	DNEL	130 mg/m ³	human, inhalat- ory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects
Methanol	67-56-1	DNEL	130 mg/m ³	human, inhalat- ory	worker (industry)	chronic - local ef- fects
Methanol	67-56-1	DNEL	130 mg/m ³	human, inhalat- ory	worker (industry)	acute - local ef- fects
Methanol	67-56-1	DNEL	20 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
Methanol	67-56-1	DNEL	20 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects

Relevant PNECs of components

Name of sub- stance	CAS No	End- point	Threshol d level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
Methanol	67-56-1	PNEC	20.8 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organ- isms	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
Methanol	67-56-1	PNEC	2.08 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organ- isms	marine water	short-term (single instance)

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short-term (single

instance)

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Relevant PNECs of components								
Name of sub- stance	CAS No	End- point	Threshol d level	Organism	Environmental compartment	Exposure time		
Methanol	67-56-1	PNEC	100 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic organ- isms	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)		
Methanol	67-56-1	PNEC	77 ^{mg} / _{kg}	aquatic organ- isms	freshwater sedi- ment	short-term (single instance)		
Methanol	67-56-1	PNEC	7.7 ^{mg} / _{kg}	aquatic organ- isms	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)		

terrestrial organ-

isms

soil

100 ^{mg}/_{kg}

8.2 Exposure controls

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

PNEC

67-56-1

Eye/face protection

Methanol





Use safety goggle with side protection. Wear face protection.

Skin protection





hand protection

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

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

material thickness

0.7mm

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.

Flame-retardant protective clothing.

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Respiratory protection





Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: AX (gas filters and combined filters against low-boiling point organic compounds, colour code: Brown).

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 like: - methanol

Melting point/freezing point -98 °C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling

range

65 °C at 1,013 hPa

Flammability flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria

Lower and upper explosion limit 5.5 vol% (LEL) - 44 vol% (UEL)

Flash point 10 °C Auto-ignition temperature 455 °C

Decomposition temperature not relevant

pH (value) not determined (alkaline)

Kinematic viscosity not determined

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility miscible in any proportion

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): this information is not available

Vapour pressure 128 hPa at 20 °C

Density and/or relative density

Density $\sim 0.8 \,\mathrm{g}/_{\mathrm{cm}^3}$ at 20 °C

Relative vapour density Information on this property is not available.

Particle characteristics not relevant (liquid)

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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

The mixture contains reactive substance(s). Risk of ignition. Substance or mixture corrosive to metals. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

If heated

Risk of ignition.

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

Danger of explosion: Oxidisers, Perchlorates, Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Chlorates, Halogenated hydrocarbons, Hydrogen peroxide, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid,

Exothermic reaction with: Reducing agents, Acids, Chlorine, Chloroform, Acid chlorides, inorganic, **Dangerous/dangerous reactions with:** Fluorine, Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metal, strong oxidiser

10.4 Conditions to avoid

UV-radiation/sunlight. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

10.5 Incompatible materials

aluminium, iron, zinc, different plastics, Rubber articles, different metals

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

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

Shall not be classified as acutely toxic.

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Acute toxicity of components									
Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species				
Methanol	67-56-1	inhalation: va- pour	LC50	131 ^{mg} / _l /4h	rat				
Methanol	67-56-1	oral	LD50	5,628 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rat				
Methanol	67-56-1	oral	LDLo	143 ^{mg} / _{kg}	human				
Methanol	67-56-1	dermal	LD50	15,800 ^{mg} / _{kg}	rabbit				

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

Causes damage to organs (eye).

Hazard category	Target organ	Exposure route
1	eye	if exposed

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), abdominal pain, vomiting, loss of righting reflex, and ataxia, poisoning effect on central nervous system can cause convulsions, laboured breathing and loss of consciousness, risk of blindness, large doses may result in coma and death

If in eyes

conjunctivitis (pink eye), causes burns, Causes serious eye damage, risk of blindness

• If inhaled

vertigo, cough, headache

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• If on skin

has degreasing effect on the skin, causes severe burns, causes poorly healing wounds

Other information

none

11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) in a concentration of \geq 0,1%.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components

Name of sub- stance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
Methanol	67-56-1	LC50	15,400 ^{mg} / _l	fish	96 h
Methanol	67-56-1	ErC50	22,000 ^{mg} / _l	algae	96 h
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	LC50	<180 ^{mg} / _l	fish	96 h
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	EC50	40.4 ^{mg} / _l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h

Aquatic toxicity (chronic) of components

Name of sub- stance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	EC50	22 ^{mg} / _l	microorganisms	15 min

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Degradability of components

Name of substance	CAS No	Process	Degrada- tion rate	Time	Method	Source
Methanol	67-56-1	biotic/abiotic	99 %	30 d		
Methanol	67-56-1	oxygen deple- tion	69 %	5 d		ECHA

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

Bioaccumulative potential of components

Name of substance	CAS No	BCF	Log KOW	BOD5/COD
Methanol	67-56-1		-0.77	

12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Does not contain a PBT-/vPvB-substance in a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.

12.6 **Endocrine disrupting properties**

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) in a concentration of $\geq 0.1\%$.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

Properties of waste which render it hazardous

Flammable liquids

H3 H11 Toxic (Delayed or chronic)

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. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 **UN number**

UN RTDG UN

3286

IMDG-Code UN 3286 ICAO-TI UN 3286

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDG FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

IMDG-Code FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

ICAO-TI Flammable liquid, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s.

Technical name (hazardous ingredients) Methanol, Sodium hydroxide

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Transport hazard class(es)

UN RTDG (6.1)(8) **IMDG-Code** 3 (6.1) (8)ICAO-TI 3 (6.1)

14.4 Packing group

UN RTDG II **IMDG-Code** II ICAO-TI II

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

(8)

gerous goods regulations

14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Transport informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)

UN number 3286 Class 3 Subsidiary risk(s) 6.1+8 **Packing group** II 3+6.1+8 Danger label(s)



Special provisions (SP) 274 **UN RTDG**

Excepted quantities (EQ)

UN RTDG

Limited quantities (LQ)

UN RTDG

Emergency Action Code 3WE

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

Particulars in the shipper's declaration

UN3286, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S., (contains: Methanol, Sodium hydroxide), 3 (6.1+8), II, 10°C c.c.

Marine pollutant

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Danger label(s) 3+6.1+8







Special provisions (SP) 274

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

EmS F-E, S-C

Stowage category B

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

Proper shipping name Flammable liquid, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s.

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN3286, Flammable liquid, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s.,

(contains: Methanol, Sodium hydroxide), 3

(6.1+8), II

Danger label(s) 3+6.1+8







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.

Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	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

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Country	Inventory	Status
MX	INSQ	all ingredients are listed
NZ	NZIoC	all ingredients are listed
PH	PICCS	all ingredients are listed
TR	CICR	all ingredients are listed
TW	TCSI	all ingredients are listed
US	TSCA	all ingredients are listed (ACTIVE)

Legend

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS) AIIC AIIC CICR CSCL-ENCS DSL ECSI IECSC INSQ KECT

CSCL-ENCS

List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)

Domestic Substances List (DSL)

ECSI EC Substance 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

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
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
EC No	The EC Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS and the NLP-list) is the source for the seven-digit EC number, an identifier of substances commercially available within the EU (European Union)
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
ErC50	= EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
Eye Dam.	Seriously damaging to the eye
Eye Irrit.	Irritant to the eye
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquid
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
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 9 lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during specified time interval
LEL	Lower explosion limit (LEL)
log KOW	n-Octanol/water
Met. Corr.	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	Parts per million
Skin Corr.	Corrosive to skin
Skin Irrit.	Irritant to skin
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
TWA	Time-weighted average
UEL	Upper explosion limit (UEL)
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 contaminants

Key literature references and sources for data

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

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acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



Sodium hydroxide solution in methanol 0,4 mol/l – 0,4 N, volumetric standard solution

article number: 25LL

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 section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs (eye).

Disclaimer

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

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