# OTTO CHEMIE PVT LTD

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------ISO 9001: 2015----

### **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

1.Identification

1.1GHS Product identifier Potassium oleate powder Code P 2392

2.Hazard identification

2.1Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye irritation, Category 2

2.2GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)
Precautionary statement(s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye

protection/face protection.

Response P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for

several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to

do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage none Disposal none

2.30ther hazards which do not result in classification

none

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1Substances

Chemical name	Common	names and synonyn	ns	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Potassium Oleate	Potassiun	n Oleate		143-18-0	none	100%

- 4.First-aid measures
- 4.1Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation of dust causes irritation of nose and throat, coughing, and sneezing. Ingestion causes mild irritation of mouth and stomach. Contact with eyes causes irritation. (USCG, 1999)

4.3Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary no data available

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

DRY CHEMICAL, ALCOHOL FOAM, CARBON DIOXIDE. ... WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE.

5.2Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Irritating vapors and toxic gases, such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, may be formed when involved in fire. (USCG, 1999)

5.3Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

#### 6.Accidental release measures

6.1Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

#### 7. Handling and storage

7.1Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

### 8.Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

8.3Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eve/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

# 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state brown solid or clear to amber liquid

Colour YELLOWISH OR BROWNISH, SOFT MASS OR CRYSTALS

FAINT SOAPY ODOR Odour

Melting point/ freezing point 7\u00b0C(lit.) Boiling point or initial boiling 293\u00b0C(lit.) point and boiling range

Flammability no data available Lower and upper explosion no data available

limit / flammability limit

Flash point 152\u00b0C(lit.) Auto-ignition temperature no data available Decomposition temperature no data available no data available рΗ Kinematic viscosity no data available

Solubility greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 21.11\u00b0C no data available

Partition coefficient n-

octanol/water (log value) Vapour pressure

3.7E-06mmHg at 25\u00b0C

Density and/or relative greater than 1.1 at 20\u00b0C (solid or liquid) (USCG, 1999)

density

Relative vapour density no data available Particle characteristics no data available 10.Stability and reactivity

10.1Reactivity

no data available

10.2Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3Possibility of hazardous reactions

Salts, basic, such as OLEIC ACID, [POTASSIUM SALT], are generally soluble in water. The resulting solutions contain moderate concentrations of hydroxide ions and have pH's greater than 7.0. They react as bases to neutralize acids. These neutralizations generate heat, but less or far less than is generated by neutralization of the bases in reactivity group 10 (Bases) and the neutralization of amines. They usually do not react as either oxidizing agents or reducing agents but such behavior is not impossible.

10.4Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

### 11.Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: no datá available Inhalation: no data available Dermal: no data available Skin corrosion/irritation no data available Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard no data available

## 12.Ecological information

12.1Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5Other adverse effects

no data available

## 13.Disposal considerations

13.1Disposal methods

Product

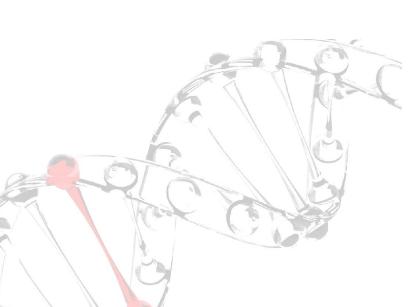
The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems. Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. Transport information

14.1UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3382 IMDG: UN3382 IATA: UN3382



14.2UN Proper Shipping Name ADR/RID: TOXIC BY INHALATION\nLIQUID, N.O.S. with an LC50 lower than or equal to 1000

ml/m3 and saturated vapour concentration greater than or equal to 10 LC50

IMDG: TOXIC BY INHALATION\nLIQUID, N.O.S. with an LC50 lower than or equal to 1000

ml/m3 and saturated vapour concentration greater than or equal to 10 LC50

IATA: TOXIC BY INHALATION\nLIQUID, N.O.S. with an LC50 lower than or equal to 1000

ml/m3 and saturated vapour concentration greater than or equal to 10 LC50

14.3Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 IMDG: 6.1 IATA: 6.1

14.4Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III IMDG: III IATA: III

14.5Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no IMDG: no IATA: no

14.6Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code no data available

### 15.Regulatory information

15.1Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Potassium Oleate	Potassium Oleate	143-18-0	none
European Inventory of	Listed.		
EC Inventory	Listed.		
United States Toxic St	Listed.		
China Catalog of Haza	Not Listed.		
New Zealand Inventor	Listed.		
Philippines Inventory	Listed.		
Vietnam National Che	Listed.		
Chinese Chemical Inv	Listed.		

## Section 16: Other Information

This safety data sheet should be used in conjunction with technical sheets. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any other purpose other than that for which it was intended. This does not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing his activity. It is the sole responsibility of the user to take all precautions required in handling the product. The aim of the mandatory regulations mentioned is to help the user to fulfill his obligations regarding the use of hazardous products.