

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Caustic Soda

Other Identifier: Soda lye, sodium hydroxide

Recommended Use: Cleaning applications

Supplier: Big Bubble
ABN: 42 719 707 618

Street Address: 18 Elliott Street
Midvale
Western Australia

Telephone Number: +61 08 9274 1992

Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 Australia

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Road and Rail; Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Corrosive to metals – Category 1
Serious eye damage / irritation – Category 1
Skin corrosion / irritation – Category 1B

Pictogram



Name of pictogram(s) Corrosion

Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements AUH071 Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
H290 May be corrosive to metals
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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Precautionary Statement

General	P101 If medical advice is needed, have product or container label at hand. P102 Keep out of reach from children. P103 Read label before use.
Prevention	P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Storage	P405 Store locked up. P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.
Poisons Schedule:	Schedule 6

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium hydroxide	1310-72-2	≥98 – 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

Ingestion:	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink a glass of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Eye Contact:	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice.

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Skin Contact:	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
Inhalation:	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Medical attention and special treatment:	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (Inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General	Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Do not get water inside containers!
Flammability Conditions	Non-combustible; substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	If material is involved in a fire, use extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher as this will spread fire. If water is used, care should be taken since it can generate heat and cause spattering if applied directly to Sodium hydroxide.
Fire and Explosion Hazards	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Containers may explode when heated or contaminated with water. The heat generated by contact with water (heat of dilution) may be sufficient to ignite combustible materials. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
Hazardous combustion products:	Fire may produce irritating, corrosive, and/or toxic gases including Sodium oxides.
Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water – Runoff may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing – It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.
Auto Ignition temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Flammability:	No Data Available
Flash Point:	No Data Available

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	Ensure adequate ventilation – Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (No smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust and prevent contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Protective equipment:	Wear personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8).
Emergency procedures:	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground.
Environmental Precautions:	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for Containment and clean up:	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Sweep or vacuum up but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). Never return contaminated material to its original container. Flush area with water. Neutralise with dilute acid.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Conditions for safe storage:	Keep only in the original container. Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from moisture/humidity (hygroscopic). Keep away from heat and sources of ignition – No smoking. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. Recommended storage conditions: 15 – 25°C.
Precautions for safe handling:	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dusts or mists and prevent contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). WARNING! Water reactive – Heat of reaction may be enough to ignite combustible materials. When diluting, always add the product to water – Never add water to the product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure control measures:	For Sodium hydroxide: Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 2 mg/m ³ Peak limitation. Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 10 mg/m ³
Biological Monitoring	No information available.

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Engineering Controls	Use local exhaust ventilation to prevent the chemical from entering breathing zone of any worker. Air monitoring is recommended to ensure control measures in place are working effectively.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Eye and Face	Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles; Full face shield may be required for supplementary protection.
Skin	Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Elbow-length PVC gloves. Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls; PVC apron; PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Respiratory	In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Supplied-air respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Solid
Colour:	White
Odour:	Odourless
pH:	14
Solubility:	Soluble in water (Water reactive)
Auto Ignition temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available
Flammability:	No Data Available
Flash Point:	No Data Available
Boiling Point:	1,388°C
Melting/Freezing Point:	318°C
Odour Threshold:	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No Data Available
Relative Density:	2.13
Upper Flammability Limit	No Data Available
Lower Flammability Limit:	No Data Available

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Explosive limits:	No Data Available
Vapour density:	No Data Available
Vapour pressure;	No Data Available
Viscosity:	No Data Available
Biopersistence:	No Data Available
Crystallinity:	No Data Available
Dustiness:	No Data Available
Particle size:	No Data Available
Redox potential:	No Data Available
Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	The substance is stable under normal (and foreseeable) conditions of temperature and pressure during storage and handling.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid generating dust. Avoid exposure to moisture and incompatible materials. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible/reactive with aluminium, tin, zinc, and their alloys, copper, lead, etc; acetic acid, allyl chloride, chlorine trifluoride, chloroform, methylic alcohol, chlorosulphonic acid, glyoxal, cyanohydrin, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydroquinone, nitric acid, sulphuric acid and oleum, nitropropane, phosphorous, propiolactone, phosphorous pentoxide, tetrachlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, nitromethane, and nitroparaffins.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Fire or heat will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Sodium oxides. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
Hazardous reactions or Polymerisation:	Will not occur.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Corrosive on ingestion; Symptoms include abdominal pain, burns in mouth and throat, burning sensation in the throat and chest, nausea, vomiting, shock, or collapse.
Eye contact:	Corrosive; Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms include redness, pain, blurred vision, severe burns.
Skin contact:	Corrosive; Causes severe skin burns. Symptoms include redness, pain, burns, blisters.
Inhalation:	Corrosive to the respiratory tract; Symptoms include cough, sore throat, burning sensation, shortness of breath.
Carcinogenicity:	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Mutagenicity:	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Reproductive:	Not expected to impair fertility.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	LC50, Fish: 35 – 189 mg/L. EC50, Crustacea (Ceriodaphnia): 40.4 mg/L (48 h)
Persistence and degradability:	NaOH is a strong alkaline substance that dissociates completely in water to Na^+ and OH^- . High water solubility and low vapour pressure indicate that NaOH will be found predominately in aquatic environment. This implies that it will not absorb on particulate matter or surfaces. Atmospheric emissions as aerosols are rapidly neutralised by carbon dioxide and the salts will be washed out by rain.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Considering its high-water solubility, NaOH is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms. In addition, sodium is a naturally occurring element that is prevalent in the environment and to which organisms are exposed regularly, for which they have some capacity to regulate the concentration in the organisms.
Mobility:	High water solubility and mobility. If emitted into soil, sorption to soil particles will be negligible. Depending on the buffer capacity of the soil, OH^- will be neutralised in the soil pore water or the pH may increase. There is no direct exposure of soil to NaOH based on available uses. In addition, no direct exposure via air is expected as it rapidly neutralises in air.

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility. Or refilled at Big Bubble in Midvale.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number:	1823
Proper shipping name;	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
DG Class	8
Packing group	II
Hazchem	2W

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number:	1823
Proper shipping name;	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
DG Class	8
Packing group	II
Hazchem	2W

Air Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number:	1823
Proper shipping name;	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
DG Class	8
Packing group	II
Hazchem	2W

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule: Schedule 6

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date: 24/08/2026

Reason for issue: Update SDS

This material safety data sheet has been prepared by Midland Chemicals.

This MSDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. No liability is accepted whether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside Midland Chemicals control. The end user is obliged to conform to relevant government regulations and/or patent laws applicable in their respective States of Countries.