

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lith

HLiO, LiOH
LITHIUM HYDROXIDE
 Monohydrate

ASG Chemical Holdings, LLC. (ASG Chemie)

Version No: 7.1.4.7

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 05/03/2018

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification**Product Identifier**

Product name	LITHIUM HYDROXIDE, Monohydrate
Chemical Name	lithium hydroxide
Synonyms	H-Li-O.H ₂ O; lithium hydroxide hydrate; 24/R1218; Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate; lithium hydroxide, monohydrate; lithium hydroxide, anhydrous
Proper shipping name	Lithium hydroxide
Chemical formula	HLiO, LiOH
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	1310-66-3

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	In photographic developers; in alkaline storage batteries; in preparation of other lithium salts where use of carbonate is not practical; as a catalyst in the production of alkyd resins, in esterifications. Also in the production of lithium soaps, greases and sulfonates.Reagent.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ASG Chemical Holdings (ASG Chemie)
Address	2603 NW 13th St. Florida 32609 United States
Telephone	+13524321481
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.asgchemie.com
Email	compliance@asgchemie.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Ambipar Response Emergency Phone
Emergency telephone numbers	Number: 1-800-219-8391 / Local +1 385-264-7545
Other emergency telephone numbers	352.432.1481

*Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01
 Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02*

Lithium Salts of America is a Division of ASG Chemical Holdings, LLC (ASG Chemie) • www.lithiumsalts.com
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SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation • Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume.
 P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
 P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/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.
 P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-66-3	100 nom.	lithium hydroxide

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If skin contact occurs: • 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, without delay. • 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.</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..

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Clinical effects of lithium intoxication appear to relate to duration of exposure as well as to level.

- Lithium produces a generalised slowing of the electroencephalogram; the anion gap may increase in severe cases.
- Emesis (or lavage if the patient is obtunded or convulsing) is indicated for ingestions exceeding 40 mg (Li)/Kg.
- Overdose may delay absorption; decontamination measures may be more effective several hours after cathartics.
- Charcoal is not useful. No clinical data are available to guide the administration of catharsis.
- Haemodialysis significantly increases lithium clearance; indications for haemodialysis include patients with serum levels above 4 meq/L.
- There are no antidotes.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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.
- 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 Fire-fighting measures

- Extinguishing media**
- Water spray or fog.
 - Foam.
 - Dry chemical powder.
 - BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. • Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides • May emit corrosive fumes. • Non combustible. • Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. |

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"> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. 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.
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. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

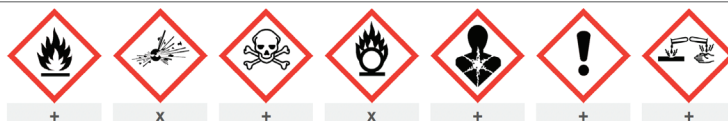
SECTION 7 Handling and storage

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. Use in a well-ventilated area. WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absorbs carbon dioxide from air Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. 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"> Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. <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. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removable head packaging; Cans with friction closures and low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derivative of very electropositive metal. Inorganic alkaline metal derivative Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition. The state of subdivision may affect the results. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.



X — Must not be stored together
 O — May be stored together with specific preventions
 + — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lithium hydroxide	0.091 mg/m3	1 mg/m3	42 mg/m3
lithium hydroxide	0.16 mg/m3	1.8 mg/m3	74 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lithium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available

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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- 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.
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Elbow length PVC gloves
- 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. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
 - The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
 - Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
 - Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 - Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
 - Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
 - Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Monohydrate, small monoclinic crystals; mix with water (18.7% at 20 deg C.). Available as monohydrate CAS RN: 1310-66-3 and anhydrous CAS RN: 1310-65-2		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.510
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	471	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	41.97
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	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)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	14
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	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. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Ingestion	The toxic dose of lithium hydroxide in humans is reportedly 2 grams/day with a lethal dose exceeding 10 gram. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. Lithium, in large doses, can cause dizziness and weakness. If a low salt diet is in place, kidney damage can result.
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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. Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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 If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.

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. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Lithium compounds can affect the nervous system and muscle. This can cause tremor, inco-ordination, spastic jerks and very brisk reflexes. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

lithium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.96 mg/L4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 210 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]

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

LITHIUM HYDROXIDE Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

Toxicity

lithium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.88mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	19.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	62.2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.31mg/l	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.
 Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.
 Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

For lithium (Anion):

Environmental Fate: Lithium hypochlorite is an algaecide, disinfectant, fungicide and food contact surface sanitizer. Its primary use is as a pesticide to control algae, bacteria and mildew in swimming pool water systems, hot tubs and spas. Lithium is an element that occurs naturally at low levels in food and drinking water. Compounds of lithium that would most likely enter freshwater environments are from mining, refining, and fabrication. 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
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction
 - Reuse
 - Recycling
 - Disposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
 - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- For small quantities:
- Neutralise an aqueous solution of the material.
 - Filter solids for disposal to approved land fill.
 - Flush solution to sewer (subject to local regulation)
 - Heat and fumes evolved during reaction may be controlled by rate of addition.
 - Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
 - Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant NO

Land Transport (DOT)

UN number	2680	
UN proper shipping name	Lithium hydroxide	
Transport hazard class(es)	class	8
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Available	
Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	8
	Special provisions	IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2680	
UN proper shipping name	Lithium hydroxide	
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	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	863
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	859
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y844
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2680	
UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM HYDROXIDE	
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 kg

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
 lithium hydroxide Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
lithium hydroxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

lithium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

- US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
- US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65 None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lithium polysilicate; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes

Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
 No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/03/2018
Initial Date	07/03/2001

SDS Version Summary	Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
	6.1.2.1	30/11/2011	Exposure Standard, Storage (storage incompatibility)
	7.1.2.1	05/03/2018	Physical Properties, Synonyms, Toxicity and Irritation (Toxicity Figure), Use
	7.1.3.1	10/05/2021	Regulation Change
	7.1.4.1	24/05/2021	Regulation Change
	7.1.4.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
	7.1.4.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
	7.1.4.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
	7.1.4.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
	7.1.4.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
	7.1.4.7	15/06/2021	Template Change

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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

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