

MSDS for Methanol

MSDS for Phosphoric Acid

Note: Use Gloves

Do Not Handle Elements With Bare Hands

Elements have been “washed” in Phosphoric Acid

Do Not Inhale – Dispose of Properly



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Material Safety Data Sheet complies with the Canadian Controlled Product Regulations and the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazard communication standard.

1. Product and Supplier Identification

Product:	Methanol (CH₃OH)	Non-Emergency Tel. #:	(604) 661-2600
Synonyms:	Methyl alcohol, methyl hydrate, wood spirit, methyl hydroxide	Emergency Tel. #:	1-800-424-9300
		(CHEMTREC)	(Canada and US)
Product Use:	Solvent, fuel, feedstock		
Company Identification:	Methanex Corporation, 1800 Waterfront Centre, 200 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3M1	Note:	CHEMTREC number to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.
Importer:	Methanex Methanol Company Suite 1150 – 15301 Dallas Parkway Addison, Texas 75001 Telephone: (972) 702-0909		

2. Composition

Component	% (w/w)	Exposure Limits*	LD ₅₀	LC ₅₀
Methanol (CAS 67-56-1)	99-100	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 200 ppm, skin STEL: 250 ppm, skin notation OSHA PEL: 200 ppm TLV Basis, critical effects: neuropathy, vision, central nervous system	5628 mg/kg (oral/rat) 20 ml/kg (dermal/ rabbit)	64000 ppm (inhalation/rat)

* Exposure limits may vary from time to time and from one jurisdiction to another. Check with local regulatory agency for the exposure limits in your area.

3. Hazards Identification

Routes of Entry:

Skin Contact: Moderate Eye Contact: Moderate Ingestion: Major Inhalation: Major

Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure:

Inhalation: Inhalation of high airborne concentrations can also irritate mucous membranes, cause headaches, sleepiness, nausea, confusion, loss of consciousness, digestive and visual disturbances and even death. NOTE: Odour threshold of methanol is several times higher than the TLV-TWA. Depending upon severity of poisoning and the promptness of treatment, survivors may recover completely or may have permanent blindness, vision disturbances and/or nervous system effects. Concentrations in air exceeding 1000 ppm may cause irritation of the mucous membranes.

Skin Contact: Methanol is moderately irritating to the skin. Methanol can be absorbed through the skin and harmful effects have been reported by this route of entry. Effects are similar to those described in "Inhalation"

Eye Contact: Methanol is a mild to moderate eye irritant. High vapour concentration or liquid contact with eyes causes irritation, tearing and burning.

Ingestion: Swallowing even small amounts of methanol could potentially cause blindness or death. Effects of sub lethal doses may be nausea, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting and visual disturbances ranging from blurred vision to light sensitivity.

Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure: Repeated exposure by inhalation or absorption may cause systemic poisoning, brain disorders, impaired vision and blindness. Inhalation may worsen conditions such as emphysema or bronchitis. Repeated skin contact may cause dermal irritation, dryness and cracking.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Emphysema or bronchitis.

4. First Aid Measures

Note: Emergency assistance may also be available from the local poison control centre.

Eye Contact: Remove contact lenses if worn. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of clean running water for at least 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing. In a shower, wash affected areas with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs or persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air, restore or assist breathing if necessary. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Swallowing methanol is potentially life threatening. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for 18 to 24 hours after digestion. If conscious and medical aid is not immediately

available, do not induce vomiting. In actual or suspected cases of ingestion, transport to medical facility immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Acute exposure to methanol, either through ingestion or breathing high airborne concentrations can result in symptoms appearing between 40 minutes and 72 hours after exposure. Symptoms and signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and gastrointestinal tract. Because of the initial CNS's effects of headache, vertigo, lethargy and confusion, there may be an impression of ethanol intoxication. Blurred vision, decreased acuity and photophobia are common complaints. Treatment with ipecac or lavage is indicated in any patient presenting within two hours of ingestion. A profound metabolic acidosis occurs in severe poisoning and serum bicarbonate levels are a more accurate measure of severity than serum methanol levels. Treatment protocols are available from most major hospitals and early collaboration with appropriate hospitals is recommended.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash point:	11°C (TCC)
Autoignition temperature:	385 °C (NFPA 1978), 470 °C (Kirk-Othmer 1981; Ullmann 1975)
Lower Explosive Limit:	6% (NFPA, 1978)
Upper Explosion Limit:	36% (NFPA, 1978), 36.5% (Ullmann, 1975)
Sensitivity to Impact:	Low
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:	Low
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Toxic gases and vapours; oxides of carbon and formaldehyde.
Extinguishing Media:	Small fires: Dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray Large fires: Water spray, AFFF(R) (Aqueous Film Forming Foam (alcohol resistant)) type with either a 3% or 6% foam proportioning system.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Methanol burns with a clean clear flame that is almost invisible in daylight. Stay upwind! Isolate and restrict area access. Concentrations of greater than 25% methanol in water can be ignited. Use fine water spray or fog to control fire spread and cool adjacent structures or containers. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Fire fighters must wear full face, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or airline and appropriate protective clothing. Protective fire fighting structural clothing is not effective protection from methanol. Do not walk through spilled product.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD INDEX:

HEALTH: 1

FLAMMABILITY: 3

REACTIVITY: 0

6. Accidental Release Measures

Overview: Flammable liquid which can burn without a visible flame. Release can cause an immediate risk of fire and explosion. Eliminate all ignition sources, stop leak and use absorbent materials. If necessary, contain spill by diking. Fluorocarbon alcohol resistant foams may be applied to spill to diminish vapour and fire hazard. Maximize methanol recovery for recycling or re-use. Restrict access to area until completion of cleanup. Ensure cleanup is conducted by

trained personnel only. Wear adequate personal protection and remove all sources of ignition. Notify all governmental agencies as required by law.

Personal Protection: Full face, positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or airline, and protective clothing must be worn. Protective fire fighting structural clothing is not effective protection from methanol.

Environmental Precautions: Biodegrades easily in water. Methanol in fresh or salt water may have serious effects on aquatic life. A study on methanol's toxic effects on sewage sludge bacteria reported little effect on digestion at 0.1% while 0.5% methanol retarded digestion. Methanol will be broken down to carbon dioxide and water.

Remedial Measures: Flammable liquid. Release can cause an immediate fire/explosion hazard. Eliminate all sources of ignition, stop leak and use absorbent materials. Collect liquid with explosion proof pumps. Do not walk through spill product as it may be on fire and not visible.

Large Spills: If necessary, contain spill by diking. Fluorocarbon alcohol resistant foams may be applied to spill to diminish vapour and fire hazard. Maximize methanol recovery for recycling or reuse. Collect liquid with explosion proof pumps.

Small Spills: Soak up spill with non-combustible absorbent material. Recover methanol and dilute with water to reduce fire hazard. Prevent spilled methanol from entering sewers, confined spaces, drains, or waterways. Restrict access to unprotected personnel. Full. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. Flush area with water.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling Procedures: No smoking or open flame in storage, use or handling areas. Use explosion proof electrical equipment. Ensure proper electrical grounding procedures are in place.

Storage: Store in totally enclosed equipment, designed to avoid ignition and human contact. Tanks must be grounded, vented, and should have vapour emission controls. Tanks must be diked. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Anhydrous methanol is non-corrosive to most metals at ambient temperatures except for lead, nickel, monel, cast iron and high silicon iron. Coatings of copper (or copper alloys), zinc (including galvanized steel), or aluminum are unsuitable for storage. These materials may be attacked slowly by the methanol. Storage tanks of welded construction are normally satisfactory. They should be designed and built in conformance with good engineering practice for the material being stored. While plastics can be used for short term storage, they are generally not recommended for long-term storage due to deterioration effects and the subsequent risk of contamination.

Corrosion rates for several construction materials:

<0.508 mm/year	Cast iron, monel, lead, nickel
<0.051 mm/year	High silicon iron
Some attack	Polyethylene
Satisfactory	Neoprene, phenolic resins, polyesters, natural rubber, butyl rubber
Resistant	Polyvinyl chloride, unplasticized

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: In confined areas, local and general ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne concentrations below permissible exposure limits. Ventilation systems must be designed according to approved engineering standards.

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH approved supplied air respirator when airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits.

Skin protection: Butyl and nitrile rubbers are recommended for gloves. Check with manufacturer. Wear chemical resistant pants and jackets, preferably of butyl or nitrile rubber. Check with manufacturer.

Eye and Face Protection: Face shield and chemical splash goggles when transferring is taking place.

Footwear: Chemical resistant, and as specified by the workplace.

Other: Eyewash and showers should be located near work areas. NOTE: PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean, fit and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Liquid, clear, colourless
Odour: Mild characteristic alcohol odour
Odour Threshold: detection: 4.2 - 5960 ppm
(geometric mean) 160 ppm
recognition: 53 – 8940 ppm
(geometric mean) 690 ppm

pH: Not applicable

Vapour Pressure: 12.8 kPa @ 20°C

Solubility: Completely soluble

Vapour Density: 1.105 @ 15°C

Freezing Point: -97.8 °C

Boiling Point: 64.7 °C @ 101.3 kPa

Critical Temperature: 239.4 °C

Relative Density: 0.791

Evaporation Rate: 4.1 (n-butyl acetate =1)

Partition Coefficient: Log P (oct) = -0.82

Solubility in other Liquids: Soluble in all proportions in other alcohols, esters, ketones, ethers and most other organic solvents

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Yes

Incompatibility: Yes. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, strong mineral or organic acids, and strong bases. Contact with these materials may cause a violent or explosive reaction. May be corrosive to lead, aluminum, magnesium, and platinum.

Conditions of Reactivity: Presence of incompatible materials and ignition sources.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Formaldehyde, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

LD₅₀:	5628 mg/kg (oral/rat), 20 ml/kg (dermal/rabbit)
LC₅₀:	64000 ppm (rat)
Acute Exposure:	See Section 3
Chronic Exposure:	See Section 3.
Exposure Limits:	See Section 2.
Irritancy:	See Section 3.
Sensitization:	No
Carcinogenicity:	Not listed by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA as a carcinogen.
Teratogenicity:	No
Reproductive toxicity:	Reported to cause birth defects in rats exposed to 20,000 ppm
Mutagenicity:	Insufficient data
Synergistic products:	None Known

12. Ecological Information

Environmental toxicity: Methanol in fresh or salt water may have serious effects on aquatic life. A study on methanol's toxic effects on sewage sludge bacteria reported little effect on digestion at 0.1% while 0.5% methanol retarded digestion. Methanol will be broken down into carbon dioxide and water.

Biodegradability: Biodegrades easily in water.

13. Disposal Considerations

Review federal, provincial or state, and local government requirements prior to disposal. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section #7, **Handling and Storage**. Disposal by controlled incineration or by secure land fill may be acceptable.

14. Transport Information

Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG and CLR):	Methanol, Class 3(6.1), UN1230, P.G. II Limited Quantity: ≤ 1 litres
United States Department of Transport (49CFR): (Domestic Only)	Methanol, Class 3, UN 1230, P.G. II, (RQ 5000 lbs/2270 kg) Limited Quantity: ≤ 1 litres
International Air Transport Association (IATA):	Methanol, Class 3(6.1), UN1230, P.G. II Packaging Instruction: 305, 1 litre maximum per package,
International Maritime Organization (IMO):	Methanol, Class 3(6.1), UN1230, P.G. II, Flash Point = 12 °C EmS No. F-E, S-D Stowage Category "B", Clear of living quarters

15. Regulatory Information

CANADIAN FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

CEPA, DOMESTIC SUBSTANCES LIST: Listed

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: B2, D1A

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

29CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA): Hazardous

40CFR 116-117 (EPA): Hazardous

40CFR 355, Appendices A and B: Subject to Emergency Planning and Notification

40CFR 372 (SARA Title III): Listed

40CFR 302 (CERCLA): Listed

16. Other Information

Preparation Date: October 13, 2005

Prepared by: Kel-Ex Agencies Ltd., P.O. Box 52201, Lynnmour RPO, North Vancouver, B.C., V7J 3V5

Disclaimer: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product.

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Revisions: None

MSDS Number: P3973 * * * * * Effective Date: 11/21/08 * * * * * Supersedes: 01/03/06

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet

From: Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc.
222 Rod School Lane
Phillipsburg, NJ 08865



24 Hour Emergency Telephone: 908-850-2151
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

National Response in Canada
CANUTEC: 613-996-6666

Outside U.S. and Canada
Chemtrec: 703-527-3887

NOTE: CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

All non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-800-552-2537) for assistance.

PHOSPHORIC ACID

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Ortho-phosphoric acid; white phosphoric acid

CAS No.: 7664-38-2

Molecular Weight: 98.00

Chemical Formula: H3PO4 in H2O

Product Codes:

J.T. Baker: 0238, 0248, 0259, 0260, 0262, 0263, 0264, 0265, 0268, 0269, 0273, 0274, 5372, 5682, 5686, 5804, 5841, 5854, 6908

Mallinckrodt: 2779, 2788, 2796, 2797, 3563, H106, XM-223

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent
Hazardous		
-----	-----	-----
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2	55 - 95%
Yes		
Water	7732-18-5	5 - 45%
No		

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

DANGER! CORROSIVE. CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS TO EVERY AREA OF CONTACT. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED.

SAF-T-DATA^(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 3 - Severe

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate

Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: White (Corrosive)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Inhalation is not an expected hazard unless misted or heated to high temperatures. Mist or vapor inhalation can cause irritation to the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Severe exposures can lead to a chemical pneumonitis.

Ingestion:

Corrosive. May cause sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, and severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach. Severe exposures can lead to shock, circulatory collapse, and death.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive. May cause redness, pain, and severe skin burns.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive. May cause redness, pain, blurred vision, eye burns, and permanent eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

No information found.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician, immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Not considered to be a fire hazard. Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

Explosion:

Not considered to be an explosion hazard.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. If water is used, use in abundance to control heat and acid build-up.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Neutralize with alkaline material (soda ash, lime), then absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container. Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture, incompatibilities, and direct sunlight. Corrosive to mild steel. Store in rubber lined or 316 stainless steel designed for phosphoric acid. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. When diluting, the acid should always be added slowly to water and in small amounts. Never use hot water and never add water to the acid. Water added to acid can cause uncontrolled boiling and splashing. Protect from freezing. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

1 mg/m³ (TWA)

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

1 mg/m³ (TWA), 3 mg/m³ (STEL)

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with high efficiency dust/mist filter may be worn up to

50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical data below refers to concentrated phosphoric acid.

Appearance:

Clear, colorless syrupy liquid.

Odor:

Odorless.

Solubility:

Miscible in all proportions in water.

Specific Gravity:

1.69 @ 25C

pH:

1.5 (0.1 N aqueous solution)

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):

100

Boiling Point:

158C (316F)

Melting Point:

21C (70F)

Vapor Density (Air=1):

3.4

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

0.03 @ 20C (68F)

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Substance can supercool without crystallizing.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Phosphorus oxides may form when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Liberates explosive hydrogen gas when reacting with chlorides and stainless steel. Can react violently with sodium tetrahydroborate. Exothermic reactions with aldehydes, amines, amides, alcohols and glycols, azo-compounds, carbamates, esters, caustics, phenols and cresols, ketones, organophosphates, epoxides, explosives, combustible materials, unsaturated halides, and organic peroxides. phosphoric acid forms flammable gases with sulfides, mercaptans, cyanides and aldehydes. It also forms toxic fumes with cyanides, sulfide, fluorides, organic peroxides, and halogenated organics. Mixtures with nitromethane are explosive.

Conditions to Avoid:
Incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Oral rat LD50: 1530 mg/kg; investigated as a mutagen.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----

Ingredient Category	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC
	Known	Anticipated	
Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2)	No	No	None
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	None

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released to water, acidity may be readily reduced by natural water hardness minerals. The phosphate, however, may persist indefinitely.

Environmental Toxicity:

No information found.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN1805

Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 350LB

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN1805

Packing Group: III
 Information reported for product/size: 350LB

15. Regulatory Information

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----

Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	
Australia				
Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----

Ingredient	Korea	DSL	NDSL	Phil.	--Canada--
Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----

Ingredient Catg.	-SARA 302-		-----SARA 313-----	
	RQ	TPQ	List	Chemical
Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2)	No	No	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----

Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA- 261.33	-TSCA- 8 (d)
Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2)	5000	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No
 SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: No Fire: No Pressure: No
 Reactivity: No (Pure / Liquid)

Australian Hazchem Code: 2R

Poison Schedule: S5

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0

Label Hazard Warning:

DANGER! CORROSIVE. CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS TO EVERY AREA OF CONTACT. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED.

Label Precautions:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Label First Aid:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases call a physician immediately.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Revision Information:

No Changes.

Disclaimer:

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Prepared by: Environmental Health & Safety

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