



FERRIC AMMONIUM SULFATE 0.1N VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

FERRIC AMMONIUM SULFATE 0.1N VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION

OTHER NAMES

"laboratory reagent"

PRODUCT USE

laboratory reagent.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Not hazardous

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ferric ammonium sulfate	10138-04-2	<10
water	7732-18-5	90

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

■ Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

• Wash out immediately with fresh 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.

• Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
 - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), ammonia and sulfur oxides (SO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ferric ammonium sulfate:
- water:

CAS:10138- 04- 2 CAS:7783- 83- 7 CAS:7783- 85- 9
CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

FERRIC AMMONIUM SULFATE 0.1N SOLUTION:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

FERRIC AMMONIUM SULFATE:

- The recommended TLV is thought to reduce the likelihood of respiratory irritation and skin irritation from exposure to aerosols and mists of soluble iron salts.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

OTHERWISE:

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Overalls
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available		

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Not applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ferric ammonium sulfate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**HAZCHEM:**

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**REGULATIONS****Regulations for ingredients**

ferric ammonium sulfate (CAS: 10138-04-2, 7783-83-7, 7783-85-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "FisherTransport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for ferric ammonium sulfate 0.1N solution (CW: 4520-16)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

ferric ammonium sulfate

10138- 04- 2, 7783- 83- 7, 7783- 85- 9

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as using available literature references.

- The (M)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.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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