

## LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0  
Page 1 of 12

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

#### OTHER NAMES

Al-H4-Li, Li-Al-H4, "lithium aluminum hydride", "lithium aluminum tetrahydride",  
"lithium tetrahydroaluminate", "lithium aluminohydride",  
"aluminum lithium hydride", "lithium alanate"

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

#### PRODUCT USE

Reducing agent for over 60 different functional groups, especially  
for pharmaceutical, perfume, and fine organic chemicals; source of hydrogen;  
propellant; catalyst in polymerisations.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,  
248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

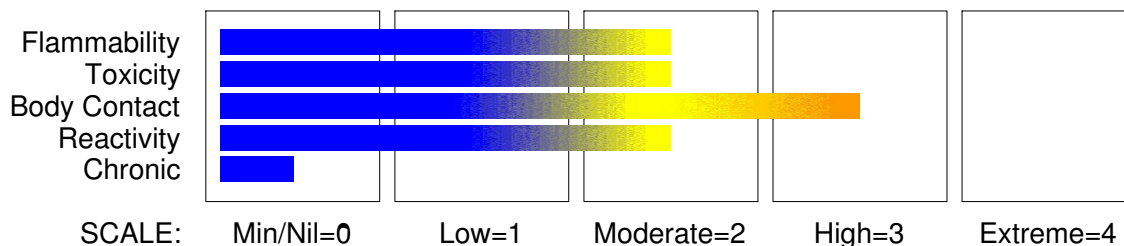
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

#### HAZARD RATINGS



### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3  
Emit Flammable Gases with Water Category 1  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C

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# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 12

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H260 H301 H314

In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously

Toxic if swallowed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

##### Prevention

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Do not breathe dust or mist.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Keep from any possible contact with water, because of violent reaction and possible flash fire.

Handle under inert gas, protect from moisture.

##### Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

##### Storage

Store locked up.

Store in a dry place and/or in a closed container

##### Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                          | CAS RN     | %   |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----|
| lithium aluminium hydride     | 16853-85-3 | >95 |
| reacts with water to generate |            |     |
| lithium hydroxide             |            |     |
| hydrogen                      |            |     |

continued...

# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 3 of 12

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

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

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.
- Immediately 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.

### INHALED

- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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

continued...

# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 12

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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].

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].

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- May be violently or explosively reactive.

- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

DO NOT use water.

DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flammable solid.

Avoid creating dust - may present dust explosion hazard. Dry dust can be electrostatically charged by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by grounding.

Solid in contact with water or moisture may generate sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials.

Dangerous hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

Contact with water liberates highly flammable gases.

Reacts violently with many incompatible materials.

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# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 12

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: metal oxides.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.  
Chemical splash suit.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
- Material from spill may be contaminated with water resulting in generation of highly flammable hydrogen gas with pressurising of closed containers.
- Hold spill material in vented containers only and plan for prompt disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Clear area of personnel.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

clothing with breathing apparatus.

Wear full body protective

Prevent, by any means available,

spillage from entering drains or water course.

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

No smoking or naked lights within area.

Stop leak of safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite and cover spill with white mineral oil.

Recover liquid and place in labelled, sealable container.

Collect solid residues and seal in drums for disposal.

Wash spill area with detergent and water.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



X



X



X



X



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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

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# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 6 of 12

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.  
Glass container.  
Steel drum with plastic liner.  
Steel drum.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from oxidising agents, alcohols, acids and water.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry. Reacts violently with water.  
Store under inert gas, e.g. argon.  
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.  
Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area.  
Keep dry.  
Store away from incompatible materials.  
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.  
Protect containers against physical damage.  
Keep containers securely sealed.  
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials have no OELs on our records

- lithium aluminium hydride: CAS:16853- 85- 3 CAS:1302- 30- 3

### MATERIAL DATA

The TLV is based on the exposures to aluminium chloride and the amount of hydrolysed acid and the corresponding acid TLV to provide the same degree of freedom from irritation.  
Workers chronically exposed to aluminium dusts and fumes have developed severe pulmonary

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# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

reactions including fibrosis, emphysema and pneumothorax. A much rarer encephalopathy has also been described.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

- Safety glasses.
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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].

#### HANDS/FEET

- Impervious gloves.
- Rubber gloves.
- Neoprene gloves.
- Nitrile gloves.
- Safety footwear.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Rubber apron.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

#### RESPIRATOR

| Protection Factor | Half- Face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 10 x ES           | P1 Air- line*         | - -                   | PAPR- P1 -             |
| 50 x ES           | Air- line**           | P2                    | PAPR- P2               |
| 100 x ES          | -                     | P3                    | -                      |
|                   |                       | Air- line*            | -                      |
| 100+ x ES         | -                     | Air- line**           | PAPR- P3               |

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.  
For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Type of Contaminant:                                                                                                                                                                                                | Air Speed:                     |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).                                                                                                                                            | 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)  |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)   |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)                                                      | 1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)   |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).                                                                | 2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

|                                                            |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lower end of the range                                     | Upper end of the range            |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture      | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.                           | 3: High production, heavy use     |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion                  | 4: Small hood- local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White to grey powder; odourless. Very powerful reducer.  
It is hygroscopic and unstable in the presence of moisture.  
Reacts vigorously with water to produce lithium hydroxide and flammable hydrogen gas.  
Soluble in diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylcellosolve; slightly soluble in dibutyl ether; insoluble or very slightly soluble in hydrocarbons and dioxane.  
Decomposes above 125 C. to lithium hydride, aluminium metal and hydrogen gas.



# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 9 of 12

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.  
Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: 37.95  
Melting Range (°C): Not available.  
Solubility in water (g/L): Reacts violently  
pH (1% solution): > 7  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable.  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.  
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): > 125 decomposes  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.92  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.  
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable  
Flash Point (°C): Not available.  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of elevated temperatures.  
Presence of water.  
Presence of incompatible materials.  
Storage in unsealed containers.  
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.  
The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.  
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.  
Large doses of lithium ion have caused dizziness and prostration and can cause kidney damage if sodium intake is limited. Dehydration, weight-loss, dermatological effects and thyroid disturbances have been reported. Central nervous system effects that include slurred speech, blurred vision, sensory loss, impaired concentration, irritability, lethargy, confusion, disorientation, drowsiness, anxiety, spasticity, delirium, stupor, ataxia (loss of muscle coordination), sedation, fine and gross tremor, giddiness, twitching and convulsions may occur. Diarrhoea, vomiting and neuromuscular effects such as tremor, clonus (rapid contraction and relaxation of muscles) and hyperactive reflexes may occur as a result of repeated exposure to lithium.  
Acute severe overexposure may affect the kidneys, resulting in renal dysfunction, albuminuria, oliguria and degenerative changes. Cardiovascular effects may also result in cardiac arrhythmias and hypotension.

##### EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.  
When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

continued...

# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 10 of 12

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.

### INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage\*.

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

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.

Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

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

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for lithium aluminium hydride.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

For small quantities: Cautiously add the material to dry butanol in an appropriate solvent. Reaction may be vigorous and exothermic. Large volumes of flammable hydrogen may be generated and venting procedures should be conducted in a flame-proof environment. Neutralise the solution with aqueous acid, filter and burn liquid portion in approved incinerator.

### WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Collect and package recoverable quantities of lithium aluminium hydride in labelled containers for recycling or disposal. Wear a face shield and goggles, protective clothing and butyl rubber gloves to control personal contact from small quantities of the compound. Work in a well ventilated area. Add the lithium aluminium hydride to an excess of butanol (24mg/l). Once the reaction has ceased, dilute the mixture with water and allow the solids to settle. Empty the liquid into the drain. Discard the solid residue with normal refuse. Wear butyl rubber gloves, protective clothing and eye protection to control personal contact from reaction mixtures of lithium aluminium hydride. Work behind a shield in a well ventilated area. Dropwise add water, 15% sodium hydroxide solution to the stirred reaction mixture. A granular precipitate is formed. Remove the precipitate by filtration. Treat the solid as normal refuse and wash

continued...

# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 11 of 12

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

the precipitate into the drain with water [Armour 1996].

### SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

- Clear area of personnel. Wear a face shield, goggles, protective clothing and butyl rubber gloves. Cover and contain the lithium aluminium hydride spill with sand. Collect the absorbed mixture and place in a container. Transfer to a well ventilated area and add the contents of the container to an excess of butanol. Allow all reactions to cease and dilute the contents with water. Empty the solution into the drain with at least 50 times its volume of water. Discard the solid residue with normal refuse [Armour 1996].

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: DANGEROUS WHEN WET  
HAZCHEM: 4W

### UNDG:

|                                          |      |                |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Dangerous Goods Class:                   | 4.3  | Subrisk:       | None |
| UN Number:                               | 1410 | Packing Group: | I    |
| Shipping Name: LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE |      |                |      |

### Air Transport IATA:

|                                          |      |                    |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:                         | 4.3  | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:                            | 1410 | Packing Group:     | I    |
| ERG Code:                                | 4W   |                    |      |
| Shipping name: LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE |      |                    |      |

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

|                                          |            |                |      |
|------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------|
| IMDG Class:                              | 4.3        | IMDG Subrisk:  | None |
| UN Number:                               | 1410       | Packing Group: | I    |
| EMS Number:                              | F- G, S- M |                |      |
| Shipping name: LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE |            |                |      |

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable  
No data available for lithium aluminium hydride as CAS: 16853-85-3, CAS: 1302-30-3.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

continued...

# LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 12 of 12

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name           | CAS                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| lithium aluminium hydride | 16853- 85- 3, 1302 - 30- 3 |

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.

Issue Date: 5-Apr-2018