



ANTIMONY (METAL) LUMPS

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ANTIMONY

OTHER NAMES

Sb, "antimony black", "antimony metal", "antimony powder", "antimony regulus", stibium

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ANTIMONY LUMPS

PRODUCT USE

Manufacture of alloys, such as Britannia or Babbitt metal, hard lead, white metal, type, bullets and bearing metal; in fireworks; thermoelectric piles, blackening iron, coating metals etc.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

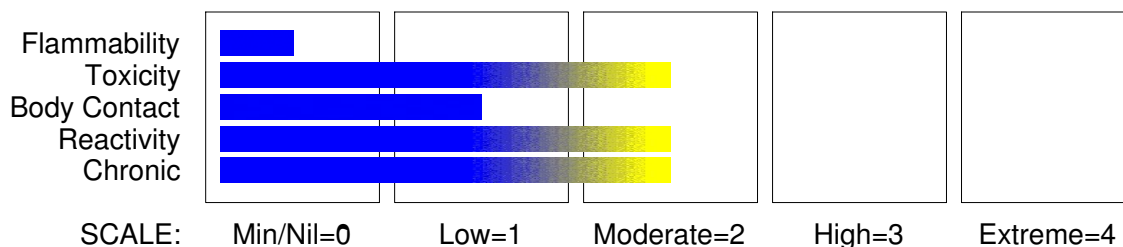
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4

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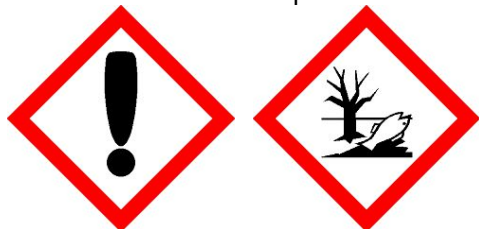
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H332 H302 H411

Harmful if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

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

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Response

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
antimony	7440-36-0	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.

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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- Induce vomiting with fingers down the back of the of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**.
- Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

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.

In case of burns:

- Quickly immerse affected area in cold running water for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Bandage lightly with a sterile dressing. Treat for shock if required.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Chelation with British Anti-Lewisite (BAL) for serious antimony exposures should be employed.
 - Dialyse as needed. The role of exchange diffusion is not clear.
 - Be sure to monitor for dysrhythmias.
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].
- * Provide preplacement and periodic medical examinations for those regularly exposed to antimony, with emphasis directed to skin and mucous membranes and the pulmonary, cardiac and reproductive systems. Provide suitable training for those working with antimony. Keep records.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.

- Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
- Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
- Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane.
- If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out.

FIRE FIGHTING

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

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible, may burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high.
- DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result.
- May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame.
- Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish.
- Will burn with intense heat.
- DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal.
- Containers may explode on heating.
- Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures with air.
- May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished.
- Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).
Breathing apparatus.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

POLLUTANT -contain spillage.
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Remove all ignition sources.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

POLLUTANT -contain spillage.

Pollutant - contain spillage.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

antimony 50 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

antimony 25 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

antimony 1.5 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

antimony 0.5 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ X + X 0 +

+: May be stored together

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Use good occupational work practice.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Avoid all ignition sources.

Avoid sources of heat.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately: NOT at home.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Glass container.

Plastic container.

Plastic drum.

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Metal can.

Metal drum.

· Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, such as nitrate salts, halogens, nitric acid, perchloric acids, chlorine trifluoride, potassium permanganate.

Avoid reaction with aqua regia and hot, concentrated sulfuric acid.

Nascent hydrogen can react with antimony or its alloys with magnesium or zinc to form stibine, a colourless, highly toxic gas with a disagreeable odour.

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.

· Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- antimony:

CAS:7440- 36- 0 CAS:73063- 67- 9 CAS:117011- 47- 9

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
antimony	50	

MATERIAL DATA

The wide-ranging effects of antimony compounds have made it difficult to recommend an exposure standard which characterises the toxicology of these substances. One criteria, reflecting the irritant properties of antimony pentachloride, produced a calculated value of 5.0 mg/m³ (as antimony), which on the basis of experience was felt to be too high but did act as an "out-rider". The present value reflects this thinking.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses.
- 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.
- Plastic gloves.
- Rubber gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive.

- Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation.

- Metal spraying and blasting should, where possible, be conducted in separate rooms.

This minimises the risk of supplying oxygen, in the form of metal oxides, to potentially reactive finely divided metals such as aluminium, zinc, magnesium or titanium.

- Work-shops designed for metal spraying should possess smooth walls and a minimum of obstructions, such as ledges, on which dust accumulation is possible.

- Wet scrubbers are preferable to dry dust collectors.

- Bag or filter-type collectors should be sited outside the workrooms and be fitted with explosion relief doors.

- Cyclones should be protected against entry of moisture as reactive metal dusts are capable of spontaneous combustion in humid or partially wetted states.

- Local exhaust systems must be designed to provide a minimum capture velocity at the fume source, away from the worker, of 0.5 metre/sec.

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:

welding, brazing fumes (released at relatively low velocity into moderately still air)

Air Speed:

0.5- 1.0 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 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

Silver-white, lustrous, hard, brittle metal, or dark grey, lustrous powder. Insoluble in water. The bulk metal slowly tarnishes in moist air.
Mohs hardness: 3-3.5

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 121.75

Melting Range (°C): 630.5

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): 420 (cloud)

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 1750

Specific Gravity (water=1): 6.68 @ 25 deg.C

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.13 @ 886 deg.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of incompatible materials.

Presence of heat source and ignition source.

Presence of extreme humidity.

Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SWALLOWED

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.

Antimony poisoning closely parallels arsenic poisoning although vomiting is probably more prominent as absorption from the gastrointestinal tract is generally lower. Temporary changes in heart rhythm occurs amongst humans while poisoned animals exhibit severe heart damage. Trivalent compounds are generally more lethal than pentavalent derivatives. The insoluble salts however are less likely to produce significant toxic effects.

Antimony salts are poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Most trivalent compounds of antimony are slowly excreted in the urine and bile. Antimony compounds are used medicinally, but therapeutic dose is close to the toxic dose. Periodic medical examinations covering lungs, skin, nervous system, heart and gastro-intestinal tract are recommended for occupationally exposed workers. [ILO Encyclopedia]

The minimum lethal dose in man, of antimony, is 130 mg (although 15000 mg has been survived). A strong irritant and emetic but the emetic dose (30 mg by mouth) is dangerously high if vomiting fails to occur. Antimony poisoning closely parallels arsenic poisoning, except that vomiting from antimony may be less prominent, because its compounds are

less readily absorbed than arsenicals. Temporary ECG changes have been reported in humans and severe cardiac damage has been observed in animals. Trivalent antimony compound are many times more lethal than their pentavalent equivalent. The trivalent antimony compounds are cardiotoxic. Collapse and sudden death due to anaphylactic-type reactions have occurred. Therapeutic doses given intravenously cause nausea, vomiting, cough and abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Other side-effects include anorexia, chest, muscle and joint pains, pruritus, skin rashes, dizziness and oedema.

The substance may cause cough, salivation, nausea and diarrhoea and may leave a metallic taste. May also cause dizziness, laryngitis, anaemia, muscular and neuralgic pains.

Renal and hepatic damage occur rarely after exposure to antimony and its compounds - haemolytic anaemia has been reported. Continuous treatment with small doses of antimony may give rise to subacute poisoning similar to chronic arsenic poisoning.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

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 antimony and its compounds may produce respiratory and gastrointestinal tract discomfort with sore throat, shallow respiration, dizziness, weight loss, gingivitis, anaemia, eosinophilia and enzyme inhibition. Pulmonary congestion and oedema

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

may also occur. Death due to circulatory failure has been described, with pathology showing acute congestion of the heart, liver and kidneys.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

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

Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants. Smaller particles however, may cause lung deterioration. Particles of less than 1.5 micron can be trapped in the lungs and, dependent on the nature of the particle, may give rise to further serious health consequences.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to antimony and its compounds may produce stomatitis, dry throat, metallic taste, gingivitis, septal and laryngeal perforation, laryngitis, headache, dyspnea, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, anorexia, anaemia, weight loss, pain and chest tightness, sleeplessness, muscular pain and weakness, dizziness, pharyngitis, bronchitis and pneumonitis. Degenerative changes of the liver and kidney may occur. Chronic exposure to antimony compounds may result in itchiness, papules and pustules around sweat and sebaceous glands, but rarely around the face, and dermatitis. Smelter workers often show skin rashes on the forearms and thighs resembling chicken pox pustules. Workers exposed to inorganic antimony compounds show a benign pneumoconiosis and obstructive lung disease - these are probably non-specific. Woman appear to more susceptible to systemic effects following exposure. Antimony crosses the placenta, is present in amniotic fluids, and is excreted in breast milk. There are suggestions that exposure may produce an increased incidence of spontaneous late abortions, premature births, and gynecological problems among female antimony smelter workers. An excess of deaths from lung cancer has been reported in smelter workers with more than 7 years exposure to relatively high levels of dust and fume. Animal studies demonstrate that the dust may produce pathological changes in cardiac muscle and may produce an interstitial pneumonitis and endogenous pneumonia. One animal study has also suggested that inhalation of the dust by rats induced a significantly increased incidence of carcinogenic tumours of the lungs and thorax.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Air Pollutant: Yes

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

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

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Wear protective clothing, nitrile rubber gloves and eye protection to control

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

personal contact. Avoid breathing dust. In a well ventilated area, dissolve the soluble antimony salt (0.04mol or 0.8g) in 20mL of water. While stirring add a solution of 25g sodium metasilicate pentahydrate in 200mL water. Alter the pH to 10 by adding 2M sulfuric acid. Allow the liquid to evaporate in an evaporating dish overnight or collect the precipitate by filtration. Collect and package the solid quantities into containers for appropriate disposal. For dilute quantities of antimony salts, add sodium metasilicate solution, until precipitation ceases. Allow to stand overnight. Collect the solid by filtration or allow the liquid to evaporate in a well ventilated area [Armour 1996].

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

- Wear protective clothing, eye protection and nitrile rubber gloves to control personal contact. Avoid breathing dust. Transfer the antimony spill into a container and place in a well ventilated area. Follow the waste disposal procedure for further information [Armour 1996].

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC
HAZCHEM: 2Z

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2871
Shipping Name:ANTIMONY POWDER

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1
UN/ID Number: 2871
ERG Code: 6L
Shipping name:ANTIMONY POWDER

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 6.1
UN Number: 2871
EMS Number: F- A, S- A
Shipping name:ANTIMONY POWDER

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

antimony (CAS: 7440-36-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

No data available for antimony as CAS: 73063-67-9, CAS: 117011-47-9.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
antimony	7440- 36- 0, 73063- 67- 9, 117011- 47- 9

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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