



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# POM 1

sc-203205



The Power is Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

POM 1

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.

Address:

2145 Delaware Ave

Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and  
Canada: 877-715-9305

Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436  
2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### PRODUCT USE

Reagent for sink/swim analysis. Reagent

### SYNONYMS

Na<sub>6</sub>-O<sub>39</sub>-W<sub>12</sub>, 3Na<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>4</sub>.9WO<sub>3</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O, "sodium polytungstate", "sodium tungstate", "sodium metatungstate hydrate (CAS RN: 314075-43-9)"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### 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.

- If given orally, tungsten can accumulate in the spleen, kidney and liver. Symptoms of poisoning include diarrhea, stoppage of breathing and circulatory collapse leading to death. Loss of appetite, abdominal pain, incoordination, trembling and shortness of breath can occur; weight loss is also common.

#### EYE

- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

#### SKIN

- Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

#### INHALED

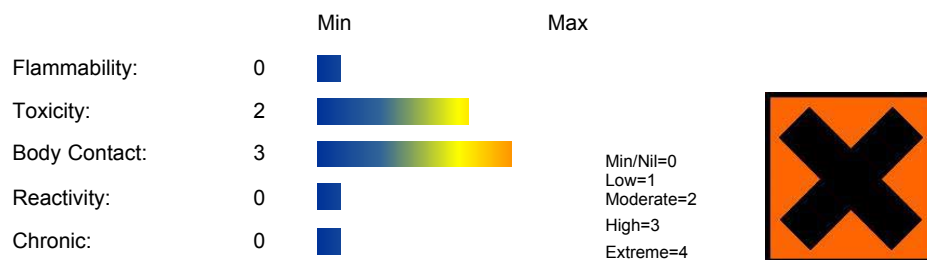
- The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- 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.
- Tungsten is relatively inert and produces few respiratory effects.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### HAZARD RATINGS



NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium metatungstate	12141-67-2	100

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If conscious, give water to drink.
- INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back 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 Center 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:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## 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

- Both dimercaptol and calcium disodium edetate are said to be effective in acute experimental tungsten poisonings.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

## FIRE FIGHTING

- 
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- 
- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides, tungsten.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- 
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEG) (in ppm)

AEG 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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 are maintained.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### 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.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten (soluble compounds, as W))		1		3				
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten, water-soluble compounds of, including tungstic acids, phosphotungstic acids and their salts (as tungsten))		1		3				
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten - Soluble compounds (as W))		1		3				TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; pulmonary

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten - Soluble compounds (as W))	1	3	fibrrosis TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; pulmonary fibrrosis
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten (as W) - Soluble compounds)	1	3	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten (as W) - Soluble compounds)	1	3	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten, soluble compounds, as W)	1	3	
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten (as W) Soluble compounds)	1	3	
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten, (as W): soluble compounds)	1	3	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten (as W) - Soluble compounds)	1	3	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten and compounds as Soluble)	- 1 -	3	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten (as W) - Soluble compounds)	1	3	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten (as W) - Soluble compounds)	1	3	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten & Compounds, (as W) Soluble)	1	3	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten - Soluble compounds (as W))	1	3	TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment; pulmonary fibrrosis
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten Soluble compounds (as W))	1	3	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	sodium metatungstate (Tungsten & compounds, as W Soluble)	1		*

## MATERIAL DATA

### SODIUM METATUNGSTATE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply. Soluble tungsten products are those for which water solubility is listed as greater than 0.01 gm/100 cc water. The recommended TLV-TWA and STEL reflects the systemic toxicity of soluble compounds of tungsten. OSHA concluded that these limits would protect workers against anorexia, gastrointestinal distress, incoordination, trembling and dyspnea.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

### EYE

- 
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

### HANDS/FEET

■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

### OTHER

- 
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.
- 
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

### RESPIRATOR

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

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

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

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:
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 favorable 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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 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

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	2986.13
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### APPEARANCE

White powder; mixes with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY



## CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- 
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- 
- **WARNING:** Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.
- The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono- or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
- Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides

Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride. Chlorine trifluoride is a hypergolic oxidizer. It ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognized fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition. The state of subdivision may affect the results.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sodium metatungstate

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
  - Tungsten can cause a reduction in body temperature, and enlargement of the adrenal glands and kidneys if injected. Death may occur if it is given directly into the abdominal cavity. In survivors, damage to the liver and spleen occurs.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### SODIUM METATUNGSTATE:

- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

- Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities.

Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation.

The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable.

Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability.

- For tungsten and its compounds;

Tungsten and most tungsten compounds have low vapor pressures at 25 C and are expected to exist in the particulate phase in air. Some exceptions are tungsten carbonyl and tungsten hexafluoride. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatle organic compounds in the atmosphere, tungsten carbonyl, which has a vapor pressure of 0.1 mm Hg at 20 C, is expected to exist in both vapour and particulate phases in the atmosphere. Tungsten hexafluoride is a gas at room temperature. Vapour- and particulate-phase tungsten compounds may be removed from the air by wet and dry deposition. Tungsten-containing soil can be re-suspended into the atmosphere by wind.

In water, tungsten metal and metal alloys will exist as insoluble solids, while tungsten compounds will exist as ions or insoluble solids. Tungsten compounds are expected to adsorb to suspended soils and sediment in the water column. Tungsten may be present in water as soluble tungstate ions, and also as species with inorganic colloids. Soluble tungsten compounds (e.g., tungstates) may leach into groundwater. Volatilization from moist soil and water surfaces is not expected to be important for tungsten metal, alloys, and compounds due to their low vapor pressures.

Tungsten is carried to rivers, lakes, and oceans by land erosion. The estimated residence time of tungsten in ocean water, as the tungstate ion (WO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>), before it is removed from the aquatic phase by sedimentation or other removal processes, is approximately 1,000 years.

Sorption coefficients for tungsten suggest that it is expected to have moderate to low mobility in soil under normal environmental conditions. The sorption coefficient (K<sub>d</sub>) for tungsten increases with decreasing pH. The sorption coefficients for the tungstate ion are 100-50,000 at about pH 5; 10-6,000 at about pH 6.5; and 5-90 at pH 8-9. The sorption behavior of tungsten is due to changes in the surface charge of the soil as the contact solution becomes more acidic or alkaline. Tungsten combines with a large number of organic ligands.

The concentration of tungsten in plants is low. The uptake by beans is higher for tungsten metal than its oxide (1,100 mg/kg for metal versus 820 mg/kg for oxide at 10% weight percent) and increased with soil concentration in an apparently asymptotic manner. Rye grass was also found to take up tungsten from soil into the plant stem.

Soluble forms of tungsten, such as tungstate ions, will be more bioavailable to fish and animals than insoluble forms. There is little evidence of the bioaccumulation of tungsten in the food chain of humans.

Insoluble particulate-phase tungsten metal, alloys, and compounds are not expected to react in air.

Soluble particulate-phase compounds, such as ammonium paratungstate and tungsten hexachloride, may react with moisture in air to form tungstate ions (e.g., WO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>).

The reaction of tungsten in water is controlled by chemical speciation by which one species is converted to another. Tungsten

exists in several oxidation states, 0, 2+, 3+, 4+, 5+, and 6+.

The most stable is 6+ with the lower states being relatively unstable. Tungsten can exist as ions in water with one or more elements such as oxygen. In natural waters, tungsten is primarily in the form of the soluble tungstate ion (i.e., WO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>) under alkaline conditions or other tungsten polyanions under acidic conditions. Dissolution of tungsten metal in aqueous solution likely occurs through a stepwise anodic oxidation of the metal to the W+6 oxidation state through the intermediate formation of the W+3, W+4, and W+5 oxidation states.

The dissolution of tungsten metal typically results in the decrease of the pH of the local media. The extent and rate of tungsten dissolution changes when alloyed with other metals. Iron has been shown to enhance the dissolution of tungsten, but cobalt reduces the rate and extent of tungsten dissolution.

Tungsten has a strong tendency to form complexes; this is exemplified by the large series of heteropoly acids formed with oxides of phosphorous (e.g., phosphotungstic acid), arsenic, vanadium, silicon, and others.

In surface water, elevated tungsten levels may inhibit ammonification and nitrification of organic compounds and growth of saprophytic microflora. Experimental analysis using three different tungsten compounds (sodium tungstate, sodium phosphotungstate, or tungstic acid) revealed marked reduction in oxygen consumption at a tungsten concentration of 1 ug/L, a marginal reduction (10–20%) at 0.1 ug/L, and no significant effect at 0.01 ug/L.

Typical transformation processes for tungsten in soil include precipitation, complexation, and anion exchange. Important factors affecting the transformation of tungsten in soils and sediments include pH, ionic strength (i.e., salinity), redox potential, concentration and distribution of species, composition of the mineral matrix, organic matter, and temperature. It is likely that dissolution of tungsten in soil will occur through a similar reaction process to those described for tungsten in water, resulting in a similar decrease of soil pH. It has been demonstrated that this lowering of soil pH can result in the death of soil organisms. Tungsten binds with soils with the extent of tungsten uptake into soils appearing to follow the order: Pahokee peat > montmorillonite >> illite > sand. High uptake of tungsten in high organic soils, such as Pahokee peat, is thought to occur through the formation of tungsten complexes with humic substances in these soils. Binding of tungsten to some soils (e.g., montmorillonite and illite) occurs through cooperative adsorption, likely through the polymerization of tungstates to form isopolytungstates. The uptake of tungsten into montmorillonite and illite soils is usually accompanied by an increase in the pH of the local media. These binding processes have the effect of limiting the mobility of tungsten in soils.

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

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

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**sodium metatungstate (CAS: 12141-67-2,314075-43-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements", "US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium metatungstate	12141-67-2, 314075-43-9

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■ Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as

independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.  
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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