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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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DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal barium salt

sc-214937



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

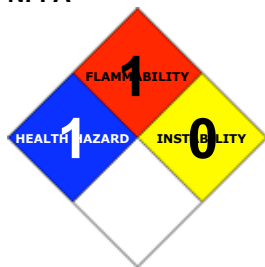
PRODUCT NAME

DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal barium salt

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE

■ Intermediate. Enzyme substrate.

SYNONYMS

C7-H15-Ba-O7-P, "3, 3-diethoxy-1, 2-propanediol 1-phosphate barium salt"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	0	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

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.
- Ingestion of soluble barium compounds may result in ulceration of the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, tightness in the muscles of the face and neck, gastroenteritis, vomiting, diarrhea, muscular tremors and paralysis, anxiety, weakness, labored breathing, cardiac irregularity due to contractions of smooth striated and cardiac muscles (often violent and painful), slow irregular pulse, hypertension, convulsions and respiratory failure.

EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

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.
- 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

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
- 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.
- Barium compounds may cause high blood pressure, airway irritation and damage the liver, spleen and bone marrow. Prolonged exposure may cause a lung inflammation and scarring.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium	93965-35-6	>98

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:

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

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

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- After ingestion of barium acid salts, severe gastro-intestinal irritation followed by muscle twitching, progressive flaccid paralysis and severe hypokalemia and hypertension, occurs.
- Respiratory failure, renal failure and occasional cardiac dysrhythmias may result from an acute ingestion.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
 - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), phosphorus oxides (POx), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Decomposes at high temperatures to produce barium oxide. Barium oxide is strongly alkaline and, upon contact with water, is exothermic. When barium oxide reacts with oxygen to give a peroxide, there is a fire and explosion risk.
- May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
 - In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

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

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium and soluble compounds, as Ba)		0.5						
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5						
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium and soluble compounds, as Ba)		0.5						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5						
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5						
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium and soluble compounds, (as Ba))		0.5		1.5				
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5						

Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium (soluble compounds) (as Ba))	-	0.5	-	0.5	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5		1.5	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium (soluble compounds) (as Ba))		0.5		1.5	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium - Soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5			TLV Basis: eye, skin & gastrointestinal irritation; muscular stimulation
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5			
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5			
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium - Soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5			TLV Basis: eye, skin & gastrointestinal irritation; muscular stimulation
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds, as Ba)		0.5			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium (soluble compounds))		0.5			
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium - Soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5			TLV Basis: eye, skin & gastrointestinal irritation; muscular stimulation
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air	DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba))		0.5			

Contaminants
ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

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.

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.

· Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	379.50
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
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APPEARANCE

White powder; mixes with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DL-GLYCERALDEHYDE 3-PHOSPHATE DIETHYL ACETAL MONOBARIUM

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

DL-GLYCERALDEHYDE 3-PHOSPHATE DIETHYL ACETAL MONOBARIUM:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Toxicity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D005 (waste code E) if this substance, in a solid waste, produces an extract containing greater than 100 mg/L of barium.

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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

DL-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate diethyl acetal monobarium (CAS: 93965-35-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified", "US - California Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste - List of Inorganic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their STLC & TTLC Values", "US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category IV", "US - Vermont Hazardous Constituents", "US - Washington Dangerous waste constituents list", "US EPA Carcinogens Listing", "US RCRA (Resource Conservation &

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation 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.

■ 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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