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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Rhodium(III) chloride

sc-224259



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

Rhodium(III) chloride

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

SYNONYMS

Cl3-Rh, RhCl3, "rhodium chloride", "rhodium (III) chloride (1:3)"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	3	
Reactivity:	0	
Chronic:	2	

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

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.

■ Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

■ The platinumoids and their compounds as a group are generally poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and absorption by other parenteral routes, excluding the intravenous (i.v.).

EYE

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

SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

■ 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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ 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.

■ Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of

appropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.

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.

Rhodium compounds may produce renal toxicity as well as toxic symptoms of the central nervous system.

Limited evidence exists which suggest that rhodium compounds might be carcinogens.

Rhodium and inorganic rhodium compounds are classified in category 3B as suspected carcinogen by The Senate Commission of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation). The administration of rhodium chloride (5 mg/l) produced lymphoma-leukaemia tumours in mice.

Studies in chick embryos demonstrate teratogenic properties of rhodium chloride as signs of micromelia (reduction of limb size) and inhibition of feather growth have been reported.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
rhodium(III) chloride	10049-07-7	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:

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.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

-----BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
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.

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: hydrogen chloride, metal oxides.
- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - May emit corrosive, poisonous 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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

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

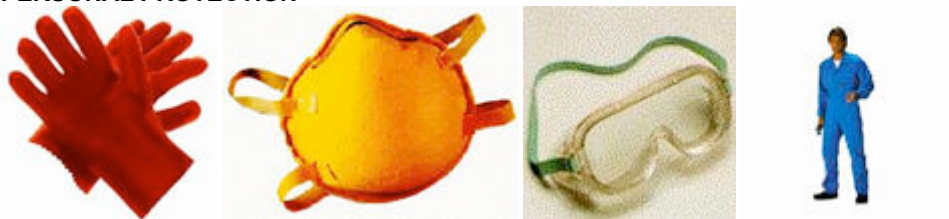
Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium, Metal Fume and dusts (as Rh))		0.1		0.3				
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium - Metal fume and dusts (as Rh))	-	0.1	-	0.3				
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)		0.1						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium, metal Insoluble compounds, as Rh)		0.1						
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium, as Rh - Metal and Insoluble compounds)		1						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium, Metal and insoluble compounds as Rh)		0.1		0.3				
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)		0.1						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)		0.1						
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)		0.1						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)		0.1						

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (metal fume and insoluble compounds, as Rh))	0.1		
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), Metal fume and insoluble compounds)	0.1		
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium, Insoluble compounds (as Rh))	0.1		
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh) - Insoluble compounds, metal fumes and dusts)	0.1	0.3	
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium, (as Rh): Metal and insoluble compounds)	1	3	
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium: Metal and insoluble compounds (as Rh))	0.1		
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)	0.1		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium - Insoluble compounds (as Rh))	1		TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)	0.1		
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium - Insoluble compounds (as Rh))	1		TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium - Insoluble compounds (as Rh))	1		TLV Basis: lower respiratory tract irritation

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	rhodium(III) chloride (Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds)	0.1
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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.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	209.28
Melting Range (°F)	842	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	1472 (sublimes)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
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)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

Red powder; does not mix with water. Soluble in solutions of alkali and cyanides. Also available as a water-soluble hydrate with variable amounts of water. In common with other platinum group metals readily forms double salts with alkali chlorides.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Several platinum compounds, including trimethylplatinum derivatives are explosively unstable.
- Some compounds of the other platinum group metals are also of limited stability.
- **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 and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised 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

RHODIUM(III) CHLORIDE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

RHODIUM(III) CHLORIDE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 1302 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >200 mg/l/1h * [Englehard Canada Ltd.]	
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 280 mg/kg	
Intravenous (rat) LD50: 198 mg/kg	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *	

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

Respiratory stimulation, tumors, leukaemia, effects on spermatogenesis recorded.

Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

rhodium(III) chloride (CAS: 10049-07-7,20765-98-4,13569-65-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name CAS rhodium(III) chloride 10049-07-7, 20765-98-4, 13569-65-8

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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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