



# 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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# Cerium(IV) hydroxide

sc-227584



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

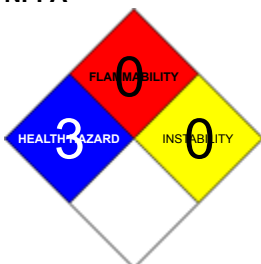
### PRODUCT NAME

Cerium(IV) hydroxide

### 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

Ce(OH)<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>4</sub>-Ce-O<sub>4</sub>, "ceric hydroxide"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0	■	
Toxicity	2	■	
Body Contact	4	■	
Reactivity	0	■	
Chronic	2	■	

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



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Causes severe burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin 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 alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow.

Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

##### **EYE**

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

■ Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns.

There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris.

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.

Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

##### **SKIN**

■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

■ Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop.

The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.

■ Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.

■ 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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

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

■ Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract.

Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.

■ 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.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

■ Exposure to vapours of some rare earth salts can cause sensitivity to heat, itching, and increased sensitivity of smell and taste.

Other effects include inflamed airways and lung, emphysema, regional narrowing of terminal airways and cell changes.

#### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in

dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

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

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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.

Cerium is one of the rare earth metals - light type (cerium family). Rare earth metals have not been shown to have toxic effects, but dust inhalation can still cause scarring of the lungs.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cerium(IV) hydroxide	12014-56-1	>99

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

#### 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.

#### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

#### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.

- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

## 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**

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

### **GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**

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

May emit corrosive fumes.

### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

None known.

## 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.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

## 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.
- **WARNING** To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

### **RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.

- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

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### 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.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

## 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
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated)		5						(n)

	Respirable fraction)			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	-	10	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	cerium(IV) hydroxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5	

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**



**EYE**

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

**HANDS/FEET**

- Elbow length PVC gloves

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

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

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	208.15
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly 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 available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

#### APPEARANCE

Powder; does not mix well with water.

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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



## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

cerium(IV) hydroxide

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

as cerium

CEL TWA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare TLV-TWA yttrium)

(CEL=Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

Exposure to the vapours of some rare earth salts reportedly produces sensitivity to heat, itching and an increased perception of odour and taste. Other effects may include bronchiolitis, subacute bronchitis, acute transient chemical pneumonitis, focal hypertrophic emphysema, regional bronchiolar stricturing and cellular eosinophilia.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Corrosivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D002 (waste code C)

### Disposal Instructions

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

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered

first.

- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
- Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	8
Identification Numbers:	UN3262	PG:	II
Label Codes:	8	Special provisions:	IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	154	Packaging: Non-bulk:	212
Packaging: Exceptions:	154	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	15 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	50 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	B
Vessel stowage: Other:	52		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Corrosive solid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3262	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	863	Maximum Qty/Pack:	50 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	859	Maximum Qty/Pack:	15 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y844	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 kg

Shipping name:CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains cerium(IV) hydroxide)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3262	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A,S-B	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	1 kg		

Shipping name:CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains cerium(IV) hydroxide)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

cerium(IV) hydroxide (CAS: 12014-56-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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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](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.

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