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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



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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Indium(III) acetate

sc-235357



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

Indium(III) acetate

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

• Intermediate. Intermediate

SYNONYMS

C6-H9-O6-In, In(OOCCH3)3, "indium triacetate", "indium (III) acetate", "indium (III) acetate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Indium is poorly absorbed from the gut, but accumulation in the liver occurs when indium compounds are injected. Symptoms of indium poisoning include loss of appetite, nose-bleed, paralysis of limbs, rapid breathing, twitching, convulsions and tissue death of the liver and kidneys.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however 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

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- 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.
- Exposure to indium compounds leads to tooth decay, joint and bone pain, disorders in the nervous and gastrointestinal systems, heart pains and general debility. Swelling of the lungs is common although scarring is rarely seen.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. 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. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.






Chronic indium intoxication leads to weight loss, poor growth and extensive necrotic damage to the liver and kidneys.

Indium can impede protein synthesis, thereby affecting numerous essential physiological processes, including detoxification of organic carcinogens. Intravenous indium chloride exposure to mice had a toxic effect on the kidney and resulted in necrosis of the liver.


Damage to the brain, heart, adrenals, spleen and blood may also result from chronic exposures.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

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

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



NAME	CAS RN	%
indium acetate	25114-58-3	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

-
- 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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

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.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

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.
 - Dry chemical powder.
 - BCF (where regulations permit).
 - Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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

- - 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.
 - Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
 - Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
 - Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive 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.
- 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.

AEG 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.

AEG 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.
- 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.

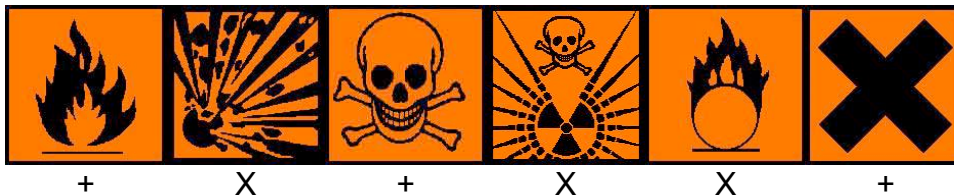
STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

•

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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 ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	indium acetate (Indium & compounds, as In)		0.1						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	indium acetate (Indium and compounds, as In)		0.1						
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))		0.1						
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))		0.1						TLV Basis: pulmonary edema; pneumonitis; dental erosion; malase
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	indium acetate (Indium and its compounds (as indium))		0.1						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as in))		0.1						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))		0.1						
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))		0.1						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	indium acetate (Indium compounds)		0.1						
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))		0.1						TLV Basis: pulmonary edema; pneumonitis; dental erosion; malase
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	indium acetate (Indium and Compounds, (as In))		0.1		0.3				T20 (Indium pho-sphide)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))		0.1		0.3				
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))	-	0.1	-	0.3				

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))	0.1	0.3	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))	0.1		
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	indium acetate (Indium & Compounds (as In))	0.1	0.3	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))	0.1		TLV Basis: pulmonary edema; pneumonitis; dental erosion; malase
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))	0.1		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	indium acetate (Indium and compounds (as In))	0.1		*

MATERIAL DATA

INDIUM ACETATE:

- The character and severity of injury produced by indium salts (particularly pulmonary toxicity) has lead to a recommendation for a relatively low value of the TLV-TWA.

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	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
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.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- 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
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently 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	291.95
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

APPEARANCE

White hygroscopic crystalline 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

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

indium acetate

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. 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.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

INDIUM ACETATE:

- Indium is used in LCD-displays, batteries and electronics. The most important route of dispersal to the environment is through solid waste

and residuals from waste incineration.

No data is currently available environmental toxicity of indium, and, consequently, the possible environmental impacts of indium can not be assessed. However, due to the low consumption of indium and the low concentrations found in waste, the actual risk of adverse effects on environment and health is considered to be low.

The information on the environmental properties of indium is sparse. It is expected that its environmental properties are similar to the properties of gallium.

Distribution of indium in the soil between particle-bound and mobile forms of the element is not known. Indium is probably found as hydroxides, whose solubility depends on the pH.

$\text{In}(\text{OH})_2^+$ and $\text{In}(\text{OH})_3^+$ are the typical compounds in the aquatic environment. It is possible that indium is biologically reactive and can form stable complexes with nitrogen and sulfur in living organic material. In the aquatic environment, indium is expected to be assimilated by e.g. algae. A fraction will, however, be sorbed on particulate matter.

• DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

• Acetic acid and its salts (the acetates) can be grouped together because of their close structural relationships, their natural occurrence in plants and animals, and their fundamental role in cell metabolism, particularly in the tricarboxylic acid cycle (also known as the citric acid or Krebs's cycle), which is where humans get their energy.

● Acetic acid is degraded photochemically in the atmosphere to produce hydroxyl radicals (estimated typical half-life of 22 days). Physical removal of acetates on atmospheric particulates may occur via wet or dry deposition.

● Natural water will neutralise dilute solutions of acetic acid.

● Spills of acetic acid on soil will readily biodegrade - the biodegradation rate for acetic acid after 14 days under aerobic conditions is 74 days.

● In invertebrates the toxicity of acetic acid (EC50 = 50-450 mg/L, depending on test species) -under static conditions, the 48 hour EC50 value for acetic acid is 65 mg/L for aquatic invertebrates (the test media was not neutralised). When the test solutions are neutralised, to form acetates, the static 48 hour EC50 for acetic acid is 6000 mg/L. In renewal systems with aquatic invertebrates, 48 hour EC50s for acetic acid are 100 mg/L and 180 mg/L.

● Fish LC50 (96 h): 75-88 mg/L.

● Acetic acid is not expected to bioconcentrate in the aquatic system.

● Low concentrations of acetic acid are harmful to fish.

● Drinking water standards: none available.

● Soil Guidelines: none available.

● Air Quality Standards: none available

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
indium acetate	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

• 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.

● Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)

● Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

indium acetate (CAS: 25114-58-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) - Preliminary Assessment Information Rules (PAIR) - Reporting List", "US TSCA Section 8 (d) - Health and Safety Data Reporting"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

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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.

- 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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