



# 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) sulfate

sc-239488

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Cerium(IV) sulfate

### 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

Oxidising agent and analytical reagent. Used in dyeing and printing of textiles, and as waterproofing, mildew proofing agent. Used in radiation dosimeters. Sulfuric acid solutions are used in ruthenium(III)-chloride catalysed oxidation of cycloalkanols to the corresponding open-chain dialdehydes and in the oxidation of catechol to o-benzoquinone. Medicine

### SYNONYMS

Ce-S2-O8, Ce(SO4)2.xH2O, "sulfuric acid, cerium salt (2:1)", "tetrasulfato-ceric acid", "ceric sulfate hydrate", "ceric disulphate", "ceric disulfate", "cerium disulphate", "cerium disulfate", "ceric bisulphate", "ceric bisulfate", "cerium bisulphate", "cerium bisulfate tetra hydrate", "cerium (IV) sulphate hydrate", "cerium (IV) sulphate hydrate", "cerium (IV) sulfate anhydrous", "cerium (IV) sulfate anhydrous", "cerium (4+) sulphate anhydrous", "cerium (4+) sulfate hydrate", "tetrasulphato-ceric acid"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.  
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.
- Sulfates are not well absorbed orally, but can cause diarrhea.
- Lanthanide poisoning causes immediate defecation, writhing, incoordination, labored breathing, and inactivity. Respiratory and heart failure may follow causing death.

## 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.
- 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

- 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.
- Exposure to vapors 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. Rarely, excess blood flow has occurred following a delay. Lung cancers can also occur.

## 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. 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

### HAZARD RATINGS

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

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



NAME	CAS RN	%
cerium(IV) sulfate	13590-82-4	> 99

## 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):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	3.91
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

##### ■ FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemicals, CO<sub>2</sub> or foam.

##### FOR LARGE FIRE:

- Flood fire area with water from a protected position.

#### FIRE FIGHTING

- 
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.
- If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

#### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- 
- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may cause ignition, combustion or violent decomposition.
- May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), metal oxides.

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

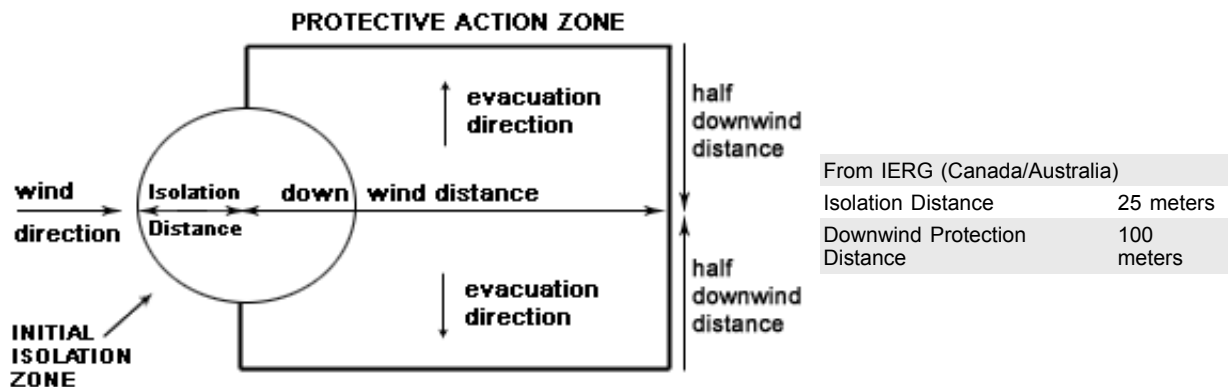
- 
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
- Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials; as ignition may result.
- Avoid breathing dust or vapors and all contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite
- DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result.
- Scoop up solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Neutralize/decontaminate area.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- 
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation.
- No smoking, flames or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials.
- NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result.
- Avoid any contamination by organic matter.
- Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.
- Collect any recoverable product into labeled containers for possible recycling.
- DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material.
- Collect residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



## FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 140 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

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

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

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapors.
- Provide adequate ventilation.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.
- Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers.
- Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use.
- Contamination can lead to decomposition leading to possible intense heat and fire.
- When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink.

- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use only good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling directions.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.

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.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids:

- Removable head packaging and
- cans with friction closures may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages \* . - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage \*. - \* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group II should be:
  - stored in piles so that
  - the height of the pile does not exceed 1 metre
  - the maximum quantity in a pile or building does not exceed 1000 tonnes unless the area is provided with automatic fire extinguishers
  - the maximum height of a pile does not exceed 3 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 2 meters if not.
  - the minimum distance between piles is not less than 2 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 3 meters if not.
  - the minimum distance to walls is not less than 1 metre.

### 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

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- cerium(IV) sulfate: CAS:13590-82-4 CAS:10294-42-5

### MATERIAL DATA

CERIUM(IV) SULFATE:

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

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

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

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

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

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

as cerium CEL TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare TLV-TWA yttrium) Exposure to the vapors of some rare earth salts reportedly produces sensitivity to heat, itching and an increased perception of odor and taste. Other effects may include bronchiolitis, subacute bronchitis, acute transient chemical pneumonitis, focal hypertrophic emphysema, regional bronchiolar stricturing and cellular eosinophilia. In rare fatal cases of exposure to the rare-earth fluoride and/or oxide mixtures, delayed chemical hyperemia has occurred. Lung granulomas have also been seen in experimental animals.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

### EYE

- 
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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.

- DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
- DO NOT wear leather gloves.
- Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

### OTHER

- 
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.
- 
- 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.

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 usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 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

Mixes with water.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	332.24 anhydrous
Melting Range (°F)	356- 392	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	3.91
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### APPEARANCE

Odourless white (anhydrous) or reddish yellow crystalline (hydrate). Soluble in small amounts of water, decomposes in larger amounts. Soluble in dilute sulfuric acid. Strong oxidising agent. Forms insoluble basic salt in water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Inorganic oxidising agents can react with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air).
- Organic compounds in general have some reducing power and can in principle react with compounds in this class. Actual reactivity varies greatly with the identity of the organic compound.
- Inorganic oxidising agents can react violently with active metals, cyanides, esters, and thiocyanates.
- Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.
- Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.

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

- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION



cerium(IV) sulfate

## 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. Lanthanide poisoning causes immediate defecation, writhing, incoordination, labored breathing, and inactivity. Respiratory and heart failure may follow causing death.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### CERIUM(IV) SULFATE:

■ Data from tap water studies with human volunteers indicate that sulfates produce a laxative effect at concentrations of 1000 - 1200 mg/litre, but no increase in diarrhoea, dehydration or weight loss. The presence of sulfate in drinking-water can also result in a noticeable taste; the lowest taste threshold concentration for sulfate is approximately 250 mg/litre as the sodium salt. Sulfate may also contribute to the corrosion of distribution systems. No health-based guideline value for sulfate in drinking water is proposed. However, there is an increasing likelihood of complaints arising from a noticeable taste as concentrations in water increase above 500 mg/litre.

Sulfates are removed from the air by both dry and wet deposition processes. Wet deposition processes including rain-out (a process that occurs within the clouds) and washout (removal by precipitation below the clouds) contribute to the removal of sulfate from the atmosphere.

In soil, the inorganic sulfates can adsorb to soil particles or leach into surface water and groundwater. Sulfates can be taken up by plants and be incorporated into the parenchyma of the plant.

Sulfate in water can also be reduced by sulfate bacteria (Thiobacilli) which use them as a source of energy.

■ Crops can take up cerium. Cerium has affinity for humic substances that may alter its availability in aquatic systems. Current fate and transport studies are limited and may not adequately address long term environmental exposure risks to both humans and other organisms. Although cerium has low acute toxicity, long term health and environmental effects are less well understood.

The form cerium takes can also influence its biological and environmental fate. Oxides and hydroxides of cerium are poorly soluble in body fluids and are slow to clear from the organism. Cerium can affect the respiratory tract and associated lymph nodes (inhalation exposure) and once in the circulatory system can partition to the skeleton, liver, kidney and spleen. Studies subjecting animals to large dosages of cerium show evidence of neurological effects, possibly due to cerium competing with calcium binding sites in the brain. Long term human exposure to cerium is correlated with rare earth pneumoconiosis, but the precise role of cerium in this disease is not well characterized due to confounding metal aerosols.

■ For lanthanoids (formerly lanthanides; syn rare earth metals and their salts):

#### Environmental fate:

The natural occurrence of rare earths in the lithosphere is well established at a concentration level of a few hundred part per million. They are therefore not "rare".

Rare earth chlorides are very poorly soluble in water. Modeled water solubilities range from 10<sup>-2</sup> to 10<sup>-5</sup> mg/l. They are expected to strongly sorb to soil and not expected to volatilise.

Water: Lanthanoid emissions to the environment increase as a result of the growing industrial applications of these elements. However, robust data to evaluate the environmental fate of lanthanoids are scarce.

Changing environmental conditions may influence the fate and bioavailability of lanthanoids (part of the rare earth elements [Ln]) in estuaries. Equilibrium model calculations indicate that dissolved lanthanoids are complexed mainly to carbonates and dissolved organic matter. In the water phase, the relative abundance of the free ion, LnCO<sub>3</sub>, and humic complexes decreases from lanthanum to lutetium, whereas the relative abundance of Ln(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> increases. Cerium and europium anomalies were found in water. Europium anomalies were also found in some biota. The biota sediment accumulation factors (BSAFs) decreased across the series from lanthanum to lutetium. Regression analysis revealed that alkalinity correlated negatively with lanthanide uptake. This suggests that increasing complexation reduced bioavailability under the prevailing conditions. The BSAFs did not depend on salinity or pH, which may simplify sediment-quality criteria for fresh versus saline waters. Field BSAFs were significantly lower than laboratory values for the same sediments, which is explained by adaptation of the organisms to lanthanides.

Plant uptake: Lanthanum concentrations in plants and medium and the amounts sorbed to glass vessels were quantified by using the radioisotope <sup>140</sup>La. The amount of La adsorbed on the glass reached values of 25% of the total La present. A model was formulated to describe La uptake in exponentially growing duckweed in the presence of an adsorptive surface. Growth-induced dilution appeared more efficient in lowering plant La concentrations than actual elimination. An elimination study revealed two compartments, of which the smallest eliminated 50 times faster than the bigger compartment, which eliminated mainly by growth dilution. The average bioconcentration factor was 2,000 L/kg fresh weight and 30,000 L/kg dry weight, comparable with those of other higher plants. At the applied concentration of 10 nM, no effects were observed on duckweed growth. However, the high bioconcentration factor warrants monitoring of lanthanide emissions.

#### Ecotoxicity:

Rare earth chlorides exhibit acute aquatic toxicity at concentrations exceeding 100 ppm and chronic toxicity, persisting for more than 21 days, at concentrations greater than 30 ppm (based on structure activity relationships - QSAR). Industrial processes have little impact on altering background levels.

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

#### A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

## 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.

For small quantities of oxidizing agent:

- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
- Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
- Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite.
- If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorized landfill.
- Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	5.1
Identification Numbers:	UN1479	PG:	II
Label Codes:	5.1	Special provisions:	62, IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	152	Packaging: Non-bulk:	212
Packaging: Exceptions:	152	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	5 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	25 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	B
Vessel stowage: Other:	56, 58, 106, 138		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Oxidizing solid, n.o.s.

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	5.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1479	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS CERIUM(IV) SULFATE)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	5.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1479	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A,S-Q	Special provisions:	274 900 944

Limited Quantities: 1 kg

Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.(contains cerium(IV) sulfate)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**cerium(IV) sulfate (CAS: 13590-82-4,10294-42-5) 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) - Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

\* (limited evidence).

## Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name  
cerium(IV) sulfate

CAS  
13590-82-4, 10294-42-5

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■ Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: [www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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