



# SZABO SCANDIC

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## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# Gold(III) chloride

sc-250066



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

Gold(III) chloride

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

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

### EMERGENCY:

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

### SYNONYMS

AuCl<sub>3</sub>, "auric chloride", "gold (III) chloride", "anhydrous gold trichloride"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

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

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion".

This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

■ Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and esophagus.

#### EYE

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

Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.

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

■ Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns.

Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

#### SKIN

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

■ 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.

■ Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.

■ 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

■ If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.

■ 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.

■ Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage.

There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

Intramuscular administration of gold salts for rheumatoid arthritis can cause poisoning; the symptoms include dermatitis, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, inflamed kidneys, inflamed nerves of the extremities, hepatitis and brain infection. Gold accumulates in the body and is largely not removed.

Skin disruptions following contact with gold or its compounds (for example in treating rheumatoid arthritis) are characterized as chronic eruption of spots, redness, and sloughing. There may be swelling of the face and ankle, a red rash around the mouth and generalized red patches.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
gold chloride	13453-07-1	100

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

· For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once. · Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

### EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

### SKIN

■ If skin 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.

### INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

· Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.

· Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling.

Most of the toxic effects arising from gold therapy may be effectively treated with injections of dimercaptol or penicillamine may be given by mouth. Skin disorders may require topical or systemic corticosteroid therapy.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	3.9
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Water spray or fog.

· Foam.

### FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

· Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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 to be a significant fire risk.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride, metal oxides.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Acid vapour Type B cartridge/ canister.

## 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.

· Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

· Check regularly for spills and leaks.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

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

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Glass container.

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

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.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	gold chloride (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	gold chloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	gold chloride (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	gold chloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)		5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	gold chloride (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### RESPIRATOR

• Acid vapour Type B cartridge/ canister. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

#### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

#### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

· 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Acid.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	303.32
Melting Range (°F)	489dec.	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	509 sublimes	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 available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	3.9
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

### APPEARANCE

Claret red crystals; mix with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ For gold salts:

· The action of ammonia or ammonium salts on gold salts under a wide range of conditions gives fulminating gold which is a compound of uncertain composition but containing gold-nitrogen bonds - this material is heat-, friction-, and impact sensitive, and explosive when dry.

· Supported metal catalysts containing gold should never be prepared by impregnation of the support using solutions that contain gold and ammonia. Catalysts supported in such a manner contain extremely sensitive gold-nitrogen compounds which, when dry, may explode at a light touch.

· Many gold compounds exhibit a tendency to decompose violently with separation of the metal.

· Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0.

· Inorganic acids neutralize chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts.

· WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.

· The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.

· Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides.

· Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.

- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
- The state of subdivision may affect the results.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

gold chloride

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### GOLD CHLORIDE:

■ 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.

Substance has been investigated as a mutagen in human leucocytes and reproductive effector in rodents.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
gold chloride	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## 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.

‡ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

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

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 8

Identification Numbers: UN3260 PG: III

Label Codes: 8 Special provisions: IB8, IP3,



T1, TP33  
Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Packaging: Non- bulk: 213  
Packaging: Exceptions: 154 Quantity limitations: 25 kg  
Passenger aircraft/rail:  
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 100 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A  
aircraft only:  
Vessel stowage: Other: None  
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:  
Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.

**Air Transport IATA:**

UN/ID Number: 3260 Packing Group: III  
Special provisions: A3  
Cargo Only  
Packing Instructions: 864 Maximum Qty/Pack: 100 kg  
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo  
Packing Instructions: Y845 Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity  
Packing Instructions: 860 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 kg  
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.  
\*(CONTAINS GOLD CHLORIDE)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: None  
UN Number: 3260 Packing Group: III  
EMS Number: F-A,S-B Special provisions: 223 274  
Limited Quantities: 5 kg  
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains gold chloride)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**gold chloride (CAS: 13453-07-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

**LIMITED EVIDENCE**

- Inhalation may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible skin sensitiser\*.

\* (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. 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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