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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Platinum(IV) oxide

sc-250739

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

Platinum(IV) oxide

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

PRODUCT USE

Hydrogenation catalyst; the actual catalyst is platinum black which forms in situ by the reduction of PtO₂ with hydrogen used in the reaction. Suitable for the reduction of double and triple bonds, aromatic nuclei, carbonyl groups, nitro compounds and nitriles. Drier

SYNONYMS

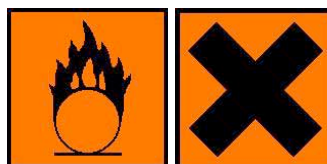
O₂-Pt, PtO₂, "platinic oxide", "platinum dioxide", "platinum oxide", "monohydrate CAS RN 52785-06-5"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE

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

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.
■ Platinum and its compounds produces marked irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory system. Contact allergic dermatitis may also result.
■ 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.
■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.

INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
There is some evidence that inhaling 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.
Platinum salt complexes can cause immediate hypersensitivity reactions either by contact or inhalation known as "platinosis". Symptoms include asthma, runny nose, inflammation of skin, eczema and hives, cough, inflammation of the nose and throat, difficulty breathing, itching, and dilation of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|
| platinum(IV) oxide | 1314-15-4 | 100 |

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

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.

SKIN

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

INHALED

· If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemicals, CO2 or foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

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

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: 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.

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 personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapors.
- Provide adequate ventilation.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

■ Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag. NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

- 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.

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.

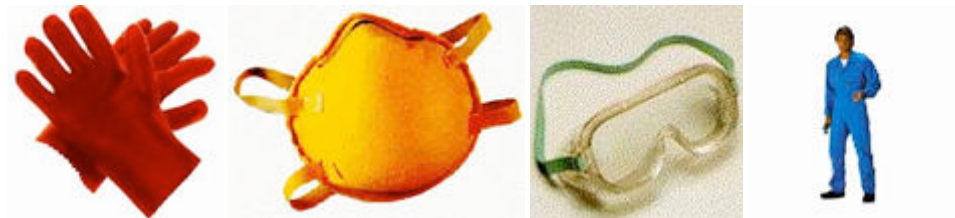
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source | Material | TWA mg/m ³ | Notes |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | platinum(IV) oxide (Platinum (as Pt) - Metal) | 1 | |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3) | platinum(IV) oxide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust) | 10 | (d) |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | platinum(IV) oxide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction) | 5 | |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | platinum(IV) oxide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust) | 15 | |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | platinum(IV) oxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust) | 10 | |
| US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits | platinum(IV) oxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction) | 5 | |
| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3) | platinum(IV) oxide (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction) | 5 | (d) |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | platinum(IV) oxide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles) | 10 | See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book |
| US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants | platinum(IV) oxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction) | 5 | (n) |
| US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants | platinum(IV) oxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction) | 5 | |
| US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants | platinum(IV) oxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust) | 5 | |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | platinum(IV) oxide (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles) | 10 | See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book |
| US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants | platinum(IV) oxide (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction) | 5 | |

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

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).

- 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.

· 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| State | DIVIDED SOLID | Molecular Weight | 227.09 |
| Melting Range (°F) | 842 | Viscosity | Not Applicable |
| Boiling Range (°F) | Not available. | Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible |
| Flash Point (°F) | Not applicable | pH (1% solution) | Not applicable |
| Decomposition Temp (°F) | Not available | pH (as supplied) | Not applicable |
| Autoignition Temp (°F) | Not applicable | Vapour Pressure (mmHG) | Not applicable |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable | Specific Gravity (water=1) | Not available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable | Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | Not applicable |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not applicable | Evaporation Rate | Not applicable |

APPEARANCE

Dark-brown crystalline powder; does not mix well with water. Soluble in concentrated acids, dilute phosphoric acid, and dilute potassium hydroxide solutions.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

· Presence of incompatible materials.

· Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

· 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.

· Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

· 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.

· Several platinum compounds, including trimethylplatinum derivatives are explosively unstable.

· Some compounds of the other platinum group metals are also of limited stability.

· 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.

Avoid storage with reducing agents.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PLATINUM(IV) OXIDE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

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No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| platinum(IV) oxide | HIGH | | LOW | HIGH |

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.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

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

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

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

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

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

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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: 5 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 25 kg Vessel stowage: Location: B

aircraft only:

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

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 511 Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg

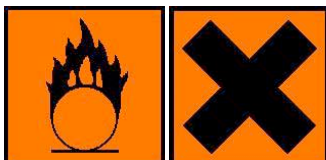
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 508 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: Y508 Maximum Qty/Pack: 2.5 kg
Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS PLATINUM(IV) OXIDE)

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
Limited Quantities: 1 kg
Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.(contains platinum(IV) oxide)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



REGULATIONS

platinum(IV) oxide (CAS: 1314-15-4,12137-21-2,52785-06-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name CAS platinum(IV) oxide 1314-15-4, 12137-21-2, 52785-06-5

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

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

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