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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Iridium, Sponge

sc-263406



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

Iridium, Sponge

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

Ir, "iridium powder", "iridium sticks"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Highly flammable.

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.

■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

■ Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

■ The platinumoids and their compounds as a group are generally poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and absorption by other parenteral routes, excluding the intravenous (i.

v.

EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

■ Contact with the eye, by metal dusts, may produce mechanical abrasion or foreign body penetration of the eyeball.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ 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 is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models).

Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

■ 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.

■ The inhalation of small particles of metal oxide results in sudden thirst, a sweet, metallic or foul taste, throat irritation, cough, dry mucous membranes, tiredness and general unwellness.

Headache, nausea and vomiting, fever or chills, restlessness, sweating, diarrhea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
iridium	7439-88-5	>98

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. · DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye. · Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. · Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs: · 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Copper, magnesium, aluminum, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, galvanizing or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than might be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	22.65
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders. DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.
- DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDOUS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides.
- With the exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal. Generally, metal fire risks exist when sawdust, machine shavings and other metal 'fines' are present.
- Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible, may burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high.
 - May react explosively with water.
 - May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame.
 - Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish.
 - Will burn with intense heat.
 - DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal.
 - Containers may explode on heating.
 - Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures with air.
 - May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished.
 - Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating.
 - DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas.
 - Keep dry.
 - NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.
- None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.

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 overexposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release. Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums.
- For low viscosity materials and solids: 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

- FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:
 - Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction

· Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	iridium (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles)		3						See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	iridium (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10						See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	iridium (Specified (PNOS))		3 (R)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	iridium (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	iridium (Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10						
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	iridium (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5		10				
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	iridium (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total particulate)		10		20				
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	iridium (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles)		3						See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	iridium (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10						See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

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.

· Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing.

Wear physical protective gloves, eg. leather.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- 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

■ For large scale or continuous use:

- Spark-free, earthed ventilation system, venting directly to the outside and separate from usual ventilation systems
- Provide dust collectors with explosion vents.

Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive.

· Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimize dust accumulation.

· Metal spraying and blasting should, where possible, be conducted in separate rooms. This minimizes the risk of supplying oxygen, in the form of metal oxides, to potentially reactive finely divided metals such as aluminum, zinc, magnesium or titanium.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	191.22
Melting Range (°F)	4442~	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	8132~	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	22.65
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

Silver-white metal; does not mix with water. Stable in cold air. The finely divided powder is superficially oxidised by heating in air or oxygen. Not attacked by any acids, including aqua regia, and only slightly by fused (non-oxidising) alkalis.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

- Some compounds of the other platinum group metals are also of limited stability.
 - **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.
 - Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid.
 - Some metals can react exothermically with oxidizing acids to form noxious gases.
 - Very reactive metals have been known to react with halogenated hydrocarbons, sometimes forming explosive compounds (for example, copper dissolves when heated in carbon tetrachloride).
 - Many metals in elemental form react exothermically with compounds having active hydrogen atoms (such as acids and water) to form flammable hydrogen gas and caustic products.
 - Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products.
 - Some elemental metals form explosive products with halogenated hydrocarbons.
 - Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas.
 - Finely divided metal powders develop pyrophoricity when a critical specific surface area is exceeded; this is ascribed to high heat of oxide formation on exposure to air.
 - Safe handling is possible in relatively low concentrations of oxygen in an inert gas
 - Several pyrophoric metals, stored in glass bottles have ignited when the container is broken on impact. Storage of these materials moist and in metal containers is recommended.
 - The reaction residues from various metal syntheses (involving vacuum evaporation and co-deposition with a ligand) are often pyrophoric.
 - Keep dry.
 - Reacts slowly with water.
 - **CAUTION** contamination with moisture will liberate explosive hydrogen gas, causing pressure build up in sealed containers.
 - Reacts violently with caustic soda, other alkalis - generating heat, highly flammable hydrogen gas.
 - If alkali is dry, heat generated may ignite hydrogen - if alkali is in solution may cause violent foaming.
- Avoid lead, zinc, tin, halogens.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

iridium

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

IRIDIUM:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

METALS	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65-MC

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

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.

- 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: 4.1

Identification Numbers: UN3089 PG: II

Label Codes: 4.1 Special provisions: IB8, IP2,

IP4, T3,

TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 151 Packaging: Non- bulk: 212

Packaging: Exceptions: 151 Quantity limitations: 15 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 50 kg Vessel stowage: Location: B aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Metal powders, flammable, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 4.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 3089 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 417 Maximum Qty/Pack: 50 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 415 Maximum Qty/Pack: 15 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y415 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 kg

Shipping Name: METAL POWDER, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.(CONTAINS

IRIDIUM)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 4.1 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 3089 Packing Group: II

EMS Number: F-G , S-G Special provisions: None

Limited Quantities: 1 kg

Shipping Name: METAL POWDER, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

iridium (CAS: 7439-88-5) 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

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ 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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