

Lithium carbonate

sc-203109



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

Lithium carbonate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch
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(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C-O3.2Li, Li2CO3, "carbonic acid, dilithium salt", "carbonic acid, lithium salt", "dilithium carbonate", Camcolit, Candamide, Carbolith, Ceglution, Phenur, Eskalith, Hypnorex, Limas, Liskonum, Lithane, Lithinate, Lithobid, Lithocarb, Lithonate, Lithotabs, NSC-16895, Priadel, "Quinolum retard", "lithium carbonate extra pure DAB, Ph Eur, USP", "Ashland 3514890 120 01S"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Lithium, in large doses, can cause dizziness and weakness. If a low salt diet is in place, kidney damage can result.

<p>

EYE

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

SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.

■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ 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

■ 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.

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Lithium compounds can affect the nervous system and muscle. This can cause tremor, inco-ordination, spastic jerks and very brisk reflexes.

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Chronic exposure may result in central nervous system changes (blackout spells, epileptic seizures, coma), cardiovascular changes (cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension and circulatory collapse) and irreversible renal damage, even death.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
lithium carbonate	554-13-2	> 99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Clinical effects of lithium intoxication appear to relate to duration of exposure as well as to level.

· Lithium produce a generalized slowing of the electroencephalogram; the anion gap may increase in severe cases.

· Emesis (or lavage if the patient is obtunded or convulsing) is indicated for ingestions exceeding 40 mg (Li)/Kg.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	2.11
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Non combustible.
· Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
· Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
· Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
· Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

■ Moderate hazard.
· CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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.
· Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
· Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

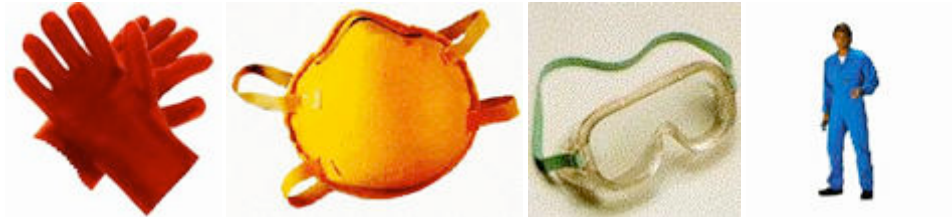
EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	lithium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total dust)	10	(d)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	lithium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	lithium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	lithium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	lithium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	lithium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5	(d)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	lithium carbonate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	lithium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	lithium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	lithium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	lithium carbonate (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	lithium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5	

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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	73.89
Melting Range (°F)	1333.4	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	2390 decomposes	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	11.4
Decomposition Temp (°F)	2372	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.11
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Nil @ 38 C.	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

APPEARANCE

White, fluffy, alkaline powder. Solubility in water = 1.54% @ 5 deg C.; 0.72% @ 100 deg C. Insoluble in alcohol. Soluble in dilute acids

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids.
- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites 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.

Segregate from fluorine, aluminium and zinc. Reacts violently with fluorine

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LITHIUM CARBONATE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

LITHIUM CARBONATE:

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (man) TDLo: 8 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Oral (man) TDLo: 54 mg/kg	
Oral (man) TDLo: 1080 mg/kg/13W I	
Oral (woman) TDLo: 120 mg/kg/10D I	
Oral (human) TDLo: 4111 mg/kg	
Oral (rat) LD50: 525 mg/kg	

- 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.

Lacrimation, altered sleep times, hallucinations, distorted perception, toxic psychosis, excitement, ataxia, respiratory depression, allergic dermatitis (after sytemic administration), foetotoxicity and foetoletality and specific development abnormalities recorded.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
lithium carbonate	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

For small quantities:

- Neutralize an aqueous solution of the material.
- Filter solids for disposal to approved land fill.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

lithium carbonate (CAS: 554-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances which need not be reported unless manufactured by the facility", "US - California Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", "US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity", "US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Skin contact may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Possible risk of harm to breastfed babies*.

* (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.

■ 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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