



Safety Data Sheet

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Infosafe No™ 3CHGJ Issue Date : October 2019 RE-ISSUED by ABS

Product Name : **FERRIC CHLORIDE 10% Solution**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier FERRIC CHLORIDE 10% Solution

Company Name AUSTRALIAN BIOSTAIN Pty Ltd

Address 24 - 28 Stratton Drive,
Traralgon, Victoria, Australia, 3844
www.australianbiostain.com.au

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (03) 5176 2855

Emergency phone number CHEMCALL (24 hours): 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name

Ferric Chloride 10%
Verhoeff Solution B

Product Code

AFECL
AVSB

Additional Information

Other Information

When used for laboratory chemical analysis, it has no poison schedule. If this compound is used in human or animal application then it may acquire a poison schedule of S6, S5, S4 or S2. Australian Biostain Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Australian Biostain Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Australian Biostain Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s) H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Pictogram (s) Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P234 Keep only in original container.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement – Response

P330 Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.



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Precautionary statement – Storage P406 Store in corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary statement – Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Liquid

Characterization

Ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard Symbol</u>	<u>Risk Phrase</u>
Iron (III) chloride	7705-08-0	10 %		
Water to make total of 100%		-		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

Skin Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.

Eye contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. Treat symptomatically as for acidic material and iron salts. Symptoms may be delayed for hours or days.

Other Information For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion May evolve toxic fumes in fire such as hydrogen chloride and iron oxides.

Products

Specific Methods Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂ or water spray.

Large fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or water spray - Do NOT use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside the containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce toxic gases. Containers may explode when heated. Some may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc.) Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Hazchem Code 2X

Precautions in connection with Fire Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal Do NOT touch or walk through this product. Do NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains, confined areas.

Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material followed by plastic sheet to minimise spreading or contact with rain.

Personal Precautions Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.



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Clean-up Methods - Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Large Spillages

Environmental

Prevent contamination of soil and water.

Precautions

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Keep away from incompatibles. Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed at all times.

incompatibilities

Corrosiveness

Corrosive to most metals.

Storage Regulations Refer Australian Standard AS 3780 - 1994 'The storage and handling of corrosive substances'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	

Iron (III) chloride

1

Iron salts, soluble (as Fe)

Other Exposure Information

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Iron salts, soluble (as Fe) (Safe Work Australia) of 1 mg/m³ and for Hydrogen chloride (Safe Work Australia) of 7.5 mg/m³ - Peak limitation, 5 ppm. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. PEAK LIMITATION: For some rapidly acting substances and irritants, averaging of airborne concentration over an eight hour period is inappropriate. These substances may induce acute effects after relatively brief exposure to high concentrations and so the exposure standard for these substances represents a maximum or peak concentration to which workers may be exposed.

Appropriate engineering controls

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Personal Protective Equipment

RECOMMENDATION: Excellent: Nitrile and Neoprene.

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.



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Hygiene Measures Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Liquid

Appearance Reddish or yellow liquid.

Solubility in Water Soluble.

Solubility in Organic Solvents Soluble in glycerol; practically insoluble in ethyl acetate

pH pH ~ 1.5; Acidic.

Flammability Non combustible material.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditons.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatibles.

Incompatible Materials Oxidising agents, cyanides, allyl chloride, metals (sodium and potassium).

Hazardous Decomposition Products Hydrogen chloride and iron oxides.

Possibility of hazardous reactions Can liberate flammable hydrogen gas upon contact with most metals. Toxic hydrogen chloride is produced upon hydrolysis.

Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 316 mg/kg - Ferric chloride anhydrous.
LD50 (rat): ~1160 mg/kg - (40% solution)

Ingestion Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, pharynx, oesophagus and stomach. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and circulatory collapse. Can cause corrosive damage to stomach and small intestine. Low systemic toxicity in small quantities but larger doses may cause systemic effects. Pink urine discoloration is a strong indicator of iron poisoning. May causr liver or kidney damage.

Inhalation Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce respiratory irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. Material is corrosive or irritating to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation may result in spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin May cause severe irritation and/or burns. Material is destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and skin. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Symptoms are characterised by pain, itching, scaling, reddening and occasional blistering and burns can occur.

Eye Corrosive. Causes burns or irritation. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and eyes. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, watering, pain and severe tissue burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes!

Carcinogenicity Not listed in the IARC Monographs.

Chronic Effects Inhalation may result in spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynxand bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and and pulmonary edema. Repeated ingestion may cause liver and kidney damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with the skin may cause dermatitis. Prolonged exposure of the eyes may cause discoloration. Absorption of large quantities of this material may lead to metabolic acidosis, convulsions, cardiovascular disorders, acute liver necrosis that can result in death due to hepatic coma.

Mutagenicity No evidence of mutagenic effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.



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14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids, Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
U.N. Number	2582
UN proper shipping name	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Hazchem Code	2X
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	8A1
IERG Number	37

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula FeCl₃ + aq.

...End Of MSDS...

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