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| Infosafe No™ | 1CH19 | Issue Date : December 2018 | RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP |
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Product Name : **BARIUM CHLORIDE Dihydrate**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

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| GHS Product Identifier | BARIUM CHLORIDE Dihydrate | |
| Company Name | CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) | |
| Address | 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia | |
| Telephone/Fax Number | Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001 | |
| (24 hour a day available) | CHEMCALL: 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International) | |
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use | Chemicals (artificial barium sulfate, other barium salts), pigments, textile dyeing, aluminium refining, pesticides, boiler compounds for softening water, manufacture of white leather, lubrication oil additive, analytical reagent and laboratory reagent. | |
| Other Names | <u>Name</u> | <u>Product Code</u> |
| | BARIUM CHLORIDE Dihydrate LR | BL027 |
| | BARIUM CHLORIDE Dihydrate AR | BA027 |
| | Barium dichloride dihydrate | |

Other Information

Chem-Supply 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 Chem-Supply 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 Chem-Supply 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

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| GHS classification of the substance/mixture | Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 3 |
| Signal Word (s) | DANGER |
| Hazard Statement (s) | H301 Toxic if swallowed. H332 Harmful if inhaled. |
| Pictogram (s) | Skull and crossbones |



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| Precautionary statement – Prevention | P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| Precautionary statement – Response | P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P330 Rinse mouth. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| Precautionary statement – Storage | P405 Store locked up. |
| Precautionary statement – Disposal | P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant. |
| Other Information | Repeated exposure to a toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or more human organs. |



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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Solid

Characterization

Ingredients

NameCASProportionHazard SymbolRisk Phrase

Barium chloride dihydrate

10326-27-9

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. Consult a physician.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.

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 drench facilities in work area.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. Patients with significant ingestion should be monitored for respiratory, cardiovascular, and blood pressure status. Observe for cardiac arrhythmias, respiratory failure due to flaccid paralysis of respiratory muscles, pulmonary edema, vocal cord paralysis, severe hypertension, and late kidney failure. Acute barium poisoning results in hypokalemia.

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**Suitable**

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

extinguishing media**Specific hazards**

Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases.

arising from the chemical**Hazchem Code**

2Z

Precautions in**connection with Fire**

Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

6. Accidental release measures**Personal**

Avoid raising a dust cloud. Do not breathe dust.

Precautions**Personal Protection**

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

Clean-up Methods -**Small Spillages**

Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and remove to a suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Environmental**Precautions**

Prevent from entering into drains, ditches, rivers or the sea.

7. Handling and storage**Precautions for Safe****Handling**

Only use in well-ventilated areas. Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is; always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Ensure the appropriate personal protective equipment is used when handling this material.

Conditions for safe**storage, including****any****incompatibilities**

Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Keep in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatibilities.

Storage Regulations

Refer Australian Standard AS 4452 - 1997 'The storage and handling of toxic substances'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection



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| Occupational exposure limit values | Name | STEL | | TWA | | Footnote |
|---|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| | | mg/m3 | ppm | mg/m3 | ppm | |
| | Barium chloride dihydrate | - | - | 0.5 | - | For Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba) |
| 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. TWA - the Time-Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. | | | | | |
| 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 dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection. | | | | | |
| 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 | Gloves: rubber or plastic recommended. Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. | | | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment | 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. | | | | | |
| Body Protection | Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves to prevent skin contact. 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. | | | | | |
| 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

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| Form | Solid |
| Appearance | Colourless, flat crystals or white solid. |
| Odour | Odourless. |
| Melting Point | 963 °C (anhydrous) |
| Boiling Point | 1560 °C |
| Solubility in Water | Soluble. |
| Solubility in Organic Solvents | Soluble in methanol. Practically insoluble in ethanol, acetone and ethyl acetate. |
| Specific Gravity | 3.86 |
| pH | 5.2-8.2 (50 g/l, H ₂ O, 20 °C) |
| Flammability | Non combustible material. |
| Molecular Weight | 244.27 |
| Other Information | TASTE: Bitter and salty. |

10. Stability and reactivity



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| Chemical Stability | Stable. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Heating, dust generation. |
| Incompatible Materials | Strong oxidisers. Bromine trifluoride; 2-furan percarboxylic acid (anhydrous). |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Hydrogen chloride gas, oxides of the contained metal and halogen, possibly also free, or ionic halogen. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Violent reactions possible with inter-halogen compounds, acids, strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents. |
| Hazardous Polymerization | Will not occur. |

11. Toxicological Information

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| Ingestion | Toxic! May cause severe gastroenteritis, including abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, increased salivation and abdominal pain. May cause tremors, faintness, paralysis of arms and legs, and slow or irregular heartbeat. Severe cases may produce collapse and death on respiratory failure. Estimated lethal dose in humans: 1 gram. |
| Inhalation | Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to upper respiratory system and mucous membranes. May produce sore throat, coughing and labored breathing. Other symptoms may parallel ingestion. |
| Skin | Harmful in contact with skin. Causes irritation with redness and pain. May cause skin burns. May cause necrosis if skin is moist or wet. |
| Eye | Causes irritation to the eyes. May cause redness, tearing, pain or blurred vision. |
| Carcinogenicity | No evidence of carcinogenic properties. |
| Chronic Effects | Potential symptoms of overexposure are gastroenteritis, muscle spasm, slow pulse, extrasystoles and hypokalemia. Prolonged or over exposure to this material can cause liver and kidney damage. Barium compounds are neurotoxicants causing adverse effects on the nervous system and these include of loss of coordination, irritability and weakness. |
| Mutagenicity | No information available. |

12. Ecological information

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| Ecotoxicity | Toxic for aquatic organisms. |
| Mobility | Mobility increases when levels of organic matter and pH are low. Barium compounds mobility decreases in soil when reacted with metal oxides, hydroxides, sulfate and carbonates forming insoluble compounds. |

13. Disposal considerations

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| 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

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| Transport Information | Dangerous Goods of Class 6 (Toxic and Infectious Substances) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 3, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 8, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity. |
| U.N. Number | 1564 |
| UN proper shipping name | BARIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S. |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 6.1 |
| Hazchem Code | 2Z |
| Packaging Method | 3.8.6.1 |
| Packing Group | III |
| EPG Number | 6B5 |
| IERG Number | 37 |

15. Regulatory information



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| Regulatory Information Poisons Schedule | 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. S6 |
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16. Other Information

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| 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]'. Contact Person/Point |
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