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Product Code

Infosafe No™ 1CHH9 Issue Date: February 2019 RE-ISSUED by ABS

FERRIC CHLORIDE Solution Product Name:

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

FERRIC CHLORIDE Solution

Identifier

AUSTRALIAN CHEMICAL REAGENTS (ACR) (ABN 19 008 264 211) **Company Name**

38 - 50 Bedford Street Gillman **Address**

Name

S.A. 5013 Australia Tel: (08) 8440 2000

Telephone/Fax Number

Fax: (08) 8440 2001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Other Names

Manufacture of pigments and ink, etchant for metals, catalyst in organic reactions and clinical reagent.

Ferric Chloride 40% w/v 4622 Ferric Chloride 60% w/v AR 0465 Ferric Chloride 60% w/v Tech 0466 Ferric Chloride 42° Baume 5060

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.

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) 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 Chemical Reagents (ACR) 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 Chemical Reagents (ACR) 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

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1 **GHS** classification

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4 of the Eve Damage/Irritation: Category 1 substance/mixture

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

Signal Word (s) **DANGER**

Hazard Statement H290 May be corrosive to metals. (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Pictogram (s) Corrosion, Exclamation mark





Precautionary

P234 Keep only in original container.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. statement -

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. Prevention

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary

statement – Storage P406 Store in corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner. P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

statement -**Disposal**





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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical

Liquid

Characterization

Ingredients

Name

Iron (III) chloride

CAS 7705-08-0 **Proportion** 40-60 %

Hazard Symbol

Risk Phrase

Water to make total of 100%

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately, avoid becoming a casualty. Make

> patient comfortable, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult (or develops a bluish skin discolouration), supply oxygen by a qualified person. Apply artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device if not breathing. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Immediately

medical attention is required.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Ingestion

Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Skin

Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all Eye contact

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.

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. **Advice to Doctor**

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

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.

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

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

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. chemical

2X **Hazchem Code**

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

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

Precautions

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

Small Spillages

Clean-up Methods - 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.

Clean-up Methods -

Seek expert advice on handling and disposal.

Large Spillages **Environmental**

Precautions

Prevent contamination of soil and water.





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7. Handling and storage

Handling

Precautions for Safe 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

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.

incompatabilities

Corrosive to most metals. Corrosiveness

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

<u>mg/m</u>3 mg/m3 ppm ppm **Footnote** Iron (III) chloride 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

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by engineering controls 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 should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and

Hand Protection maintenance.

RECOMMENDATION: Excellent: Nitrile and Neoprene.

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.

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Footwear

Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection **Body Protection**

against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals. Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other

Hygiene Measures protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Liquid





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Reddish or yellow liquid. **Appearance**

Odour Odourless or faint odour of hydrogen chloride.

Solubility in Water

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

Solvents

Specific Gravity 1.49

pH ~ 1.5; Acidic. pН

Non combustible material. **Flammability**

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal use conditons.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatibles.

Incompatible

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

Materials

Hazardous Hydrogen chloride and iron oxides.

Decomposition

Products

Possibility of

Can liberate flammable hydrogen gas upon contact with most metals. Toxic hydrogen chloride is

hazardous reactions produced upon hydrolysis.

Hazardous Will not occur.

Polymerization

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 316 mg/kg - Ferric chloride anhydrous.

LD50 (rat): ~1160 mg/kg - (40% solution)

Corrosive. Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, pharynx, Ingestion

oesophagus and stomach. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and circulatory collapse. Can cause corrosive damage to stomatch 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. Liver damage, coma and death may follow, sometimes delayed as long as three days.

Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce respiratory irritation. Inhalation

May be harmful if inhaled. Material is extremely destructive 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 Corrosive. Causes burns. Material is extremely 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.

Corrosive. Causes burns. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and Eye

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

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

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal 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. Considerations

14. Transport information





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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

UN proper shipping FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION

name

Transport hazard

8

class(es) **Hazchem Code**

2X Ш 8A1

Packing Group EPG Number IERG Number

37

15. Regulatory information

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.

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 fot 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 Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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Empirical Formula & FeCl3 + aq. Structural Formula

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