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ISO 9001: 2015

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Antimony powder, 99%

Code A 2518

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.
Signal word No signal word.
Hazard statement(s) none
Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention none
Response none
Storage none
Disposal none

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Antimony	Antimony	7440-36-0	none	100%

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

In case of eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

If swallowed

Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 170 [Metals (Powders, Dusts, Shavings, Borings, Turnings, or Cuttings, etc.)]: Oxides from metallic fires are a severe health hazard. Inhalation or contact with substance or decomposition products may cause severe injury or death. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

A STUDY OF THE RETENTION PATTERNS OF LABELED ANTIMONY IN MICE FOLLOWING INHALATION OF PARTICLES FORMED AT DIFFERENT TEMP WAS CONDUCTED. THE LOWER TEMP AEROSOL WAS MORE SOL & LEFT THE LUNG RAPIDLY, LOCALIZING IN THE SKELETON. THE 2 AEROSOLS PRODUCED AT HIGHER TEMP RESULTED IN (124)ANTIMONY REMAINING IN THE LUNG FOR EXTENDED PERIODS.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.) Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. /Antimony powder/

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 170 [Metals (Powders, Dusts, Shavings, Borings, Turnings, or Cuttings, etc.)]: May react violently or explosively on contact with water. Some are transported in flammable liquids. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Some of these materials will burn with intense heat. Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures in air. Containers may explode when heated. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from oxidants, acids, halogens and food and feedstuffs.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time-Weighted Avg 0.5 mg/cu m.

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Clear, colorless liquid

Colour

SILVER-WHITE, LUSTROUS, HARD, BRITTLE METAL; SCALE-LIKE CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURE OR DARK GRAY, LUSTROUS POWDER

Odour

no data available

Melting point/ freezing point

630\00baC

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

1635\00b0C(lit.)

Flammability

Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but a moderate explosion hazard in the form of dust when exposed to flame. Combustible under specific conditions. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.

Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Moderate fire and explosion hazard in the forms of dust and vapor, when exposed to heat or flame.

Flash point

1380\00baC

Auto-ignition temperature

no data available

Decomposition temperature

no data available

pH

no data available

Kinematic viscosity

no data available

Solubility

In water: INSOLUBLE

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

no data available

Vapour pressure

1 mm Hg at 886.11\00b0C

Density and/or relative density

6.69g/mLat 25\00b0C(lit.)

Relative vapour density

no data available

Particle characteristics

no data available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

SLIGHTLY OXIDIZED IN AIR

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

MODERATE, IN FORMS OF DUST OR VAPOR, WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME ... Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. ANTIMONY is spontaneously flammable in fluorine, chlorine, and bromine. With iodine, the reaction produces heat, which can cause flame or even an explosion if the quantities are great enough [Mellor 9:379 1946-47]. Even at 10u00b0 C. bromine trifluoride reacts with antimony incandescently. Bromine trifluoride reacts similarly with arsenic, boron, bromine, iodine, phosphorus, and sulfur [Mellor 2:113 1946-47]. Bromoazide explodes on contact with antimony, arsenic, phosphorus, silver foil, or sodium. It is very shock sensitive. Explosions of chloric acid have been due to the formation of unstable compounds with antimony, bismuth, ammonia, and organic matter [Chem. Abst. 46:2805e 1952]. The reaction of finely divided antimony and nitric acid can be violent [Pascal 10:504 1931-34]. Powdered antimony mixed with potassium nitrate explodes when heated [Mellor 9:282 1946-47]. When antimony or arsenic and solid potassium permanganate are ground together, the metals ignite [Mellor 12:322 1946-47]. Sodium peroxide oxidizes antimony, arsenic, copper, potassium, tin, and zinc with incandescence [Mellor 2:490-93 1946-47].

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

REACTION OF FINELY DIVIDED ANTIMONY & NITRIC ACID CAN BE VIOLENT.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated ... it emits toxic fumes of SbH₃.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

EPA: Not evaluated. IARC: Not evaluated. NTP: Not evaluated

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

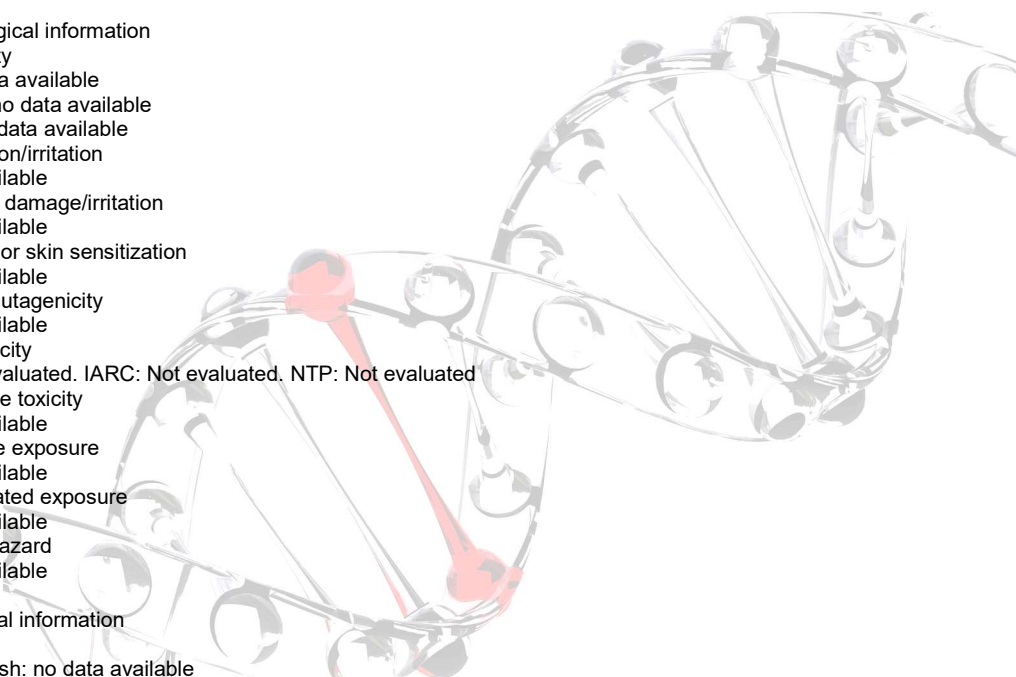
Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. Transport information



14.1 UN Number
ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods. IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name
ADR/RID: unknown
IMDG: unknown
IATA: unknown

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods. IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.4 Packing group, if applicable
ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. IMDG: Not dangerous goods. IATA: Not dangerous goods.

14.5 Environmental hazards
ADR/RID: no IMDG: no IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
no data available

15. Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Antimony	Antimony	7440-36-0	none
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.

Section 16: Other Information

This safety data sheet should be used in conjunction with technical sheets. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any other purpose other than that for which it was intended. This does not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing his activity. It is the sole responsibility of the user to take all precautions required in handling the product. The aim of the mandatory regulations mentioned is to help the user to fulfill his obligations regarding the use of hazardous products.