

Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and the company/undertaking

1.1 Production identifiers

Product name : VERSENE
Brand : CJ Chemicals LLC
CAS-No. : 6381-92-6

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : CJ Chemicals LLC
3469 E Grand River Rd #112
Howell, MI 48843
United States

Telephone : +1 (888) 274-1044

1.4 Emergency Telephone

Emergency Phone # : 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)
1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (international) 24 hours/day; 7 days/week

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazards

Harmful if inhaled.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms: Disodium EDTA, dihydrate

This product is a substance.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid dihydrate	6381-92-6	100.0%

Note

The CAS# 6381-92-6 can also be described by CAS#139-33-3.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, do not permit dust to accumulate.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep upwind of spill. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Use non-sparking tools in cleanup operations. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Sweep up. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the

potential for dust explosions, electrically bond and ground equipment and do not permit dust to accumulate. Dust can be ignited by static discharge. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing dust. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Do not store in: Zinc. Aluminum and its alloys. Carbon steel. Copper. Copper alloys. Galvanized containers. Nickel. Opened or unlabeled containers. Store in original unopened container. See Section 10 for more specific information. Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability

Shelf life: Use within 24 Month

Storage temperature: -6 - 49 °C (21 - 120 °F)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

None established

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Particulate filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Crystals
Color	White
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	Odorless
pH	4 - 6 1% <i>Current USP</i>
Melting point/range	252 °C (486 °F) <i>Measured</i> Decomposes
Freezing point	Not applicable to solids
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable to solids
Flash point	closed cup Not applicable to solids
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable to solids
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable to solids
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable to solids
Vapor Pressure	< 0.01 mmHg <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable to solids
Relative Density (water = 1)	Not applicable to solids
Water solubility	10 % at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable to solids
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Solid.
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Bulk density	61 lb/ft ³ <i>Literature</i>
Molecular weight	372.2 g/mol <i>Literature</i>

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Flammable hydrogen may be generated from contact with metals such as: Aluminum.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Ammonia. Nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,800 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).
May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.