

HYDROXYLAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE

0709

April 1997

CAS No: 5470-11-1
RTECS No: NC3675000
EC No: 612-123-00-2

Hydroxylammonium chloride
Oxammonium hydrochloride
Hydroxylaminium chloride
NH₂OH.HCl
Molecular mass: 69.5

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	
Inhalation	Blue lips or finger nails. Blue skin. Headache. Dizziness. Nausea. Confusion. Convulsions. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation (not if powder). Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Redness. Pain. (See Inhalation).	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	(See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.

PACKAGING & LABELLING

Xn Symbol
N Symbol
R: 22-36/38-43-48/22-50
S: (2-)22-24-37-61

EMERGENCY RESPONSE**SAFE STORAGE**

Dry.

IPCS

International
Programme on
Chemical Safety



Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission ©
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SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS HYGROSCOPIC CRYSTALS.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes slowly on contact with moisture. Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. The solution in water is a weak acid.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV not established.

MAK: sensitization of skin (Sh); (DFG 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the red blood cells, resulting in formation of methaemoglobin. Medical observation is indicated.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Melting point (decomposes): (see Notes) 151-152°C
Relative density (water = 1): 1.7

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 17°C: 83

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Some references give a melting point (under decomposition) of 151-152°C, while one of them contains a warning for explosion on heating above 115°C.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.

Specific treatment is necessary in case of poisoning with this substance; the appropriate means with instructions must be available.

Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information