

BIS(HYDROXYLAMINE) SULFATE**0898**

May 2003

CAS No: 10039-54-0
RTECS No: NC5425000
UN No: 2865
EC No: 612-123-00-2

Oxammoniumsulphate
(NH₂OH)₂.H₂SO₄
Molecular mass: 164.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water in large amounts, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
Inhalation	See Ingestion.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Blue lips or fingernails. Blue skin. Confusion. Convulsions. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Unconsciousness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
(Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.) Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Xn Symbol N Symbol R: 22-36/38-43-48/22-50 S: (2-)22-24-37-61 UN Hazard Class: 8 UN Pack Group: III Marine pollutant.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-80GC2-II+III	Separated from oxidants, nitrates, nitrites and combustibles.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

WHITE CRYSTALS OR POWDER.

Chemical dangers

On contact with hot surfaces or flames this substance decomposes forming corrosive fumes of sulfur oxides. The solution in water is a medium strong acid. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts violently with oxidants powdered metals, nitrates, nitrites and heavy metal salts.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV not established.

Routes of exposure

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

Inhalation risk

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin. The substance may cause effects on the blood, resulting in the formation of methaemoglobin.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. The substance may have effects on the blood, resulting in anaemia.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Melting point (decomposes): 120°C
Density: 1.88 g/cm³

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 58.7
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: -3.6

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

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.

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