

TELLURIUM

0986
April 2000

CAS No: 13494-80-9
RTECS No: WY2625000

Aurum paradoxum
Metallum problematum
(powder)
Te
Atomic mass: 127.6

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	

EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	
Inhalation	Drowsiness. Dry mouth. Metal taste. Headache. Garlic odour. Nausea.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
Skin		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
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	Abdominal pain. Constipation. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into sealed containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles).	Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61G64c	Separated from halogens and interhalogens.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

DARK GRAY TO BROWN AMORPHOUS POWDER, WITH METAL CHARACTERISTICS OR SILVERY-WHITE, LUSTROUS CRYSTALLINE SOLID.

Chemical dangers

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts vigorously with halogens or interhalogens causing fire hazard. Reacts with zinc with incandescence. Lithium silicide attacks tellurium with incandescence.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 0.1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1999).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol.

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 aerosol of this substance irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the liver and central nervous system. Exposure may result in garlic-like breath. Medical observation is indicated.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 989.8°C
Melting point: 449.5°C
Density: 6.0-6.25 g/cm³

Solubility in water: none
Auto-ignition temperature: 340°C

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Do NOT take working clothes home.

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