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Product Specification Sheet

Part No	Description	Supplier Ordering Info
H 0800	FERRIC CHLORIDE LIQUD 500ML	

40800 **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FERRIC CHLORIDE** 08 JUN 1995

Product Iron (III) Chloride Hexahydrate (Ferric Chloride Hexahydrate)

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

UN No:	Nil	DG Class:	Nil	CAS No:	10025-77
Hazchem:	Nil	Sub Risk:	Nil	Poisons:	Nil (Fed)
GT EP6:	Nil	Spec EPG:	Nil	Pack Grp:	Nil
Harmoniz:		NIOSH:	No 5425000	IMDG:	Nil

Tradenames:	**Manuf:**	**ManCode:**
Ferric Chloride Hexahydrate	Ajaxchem	UL00000743
Iron (III) Chloride Hexahydrate AR		RDEH 06031232
Ferric Chloride Hexahydrate		TECH 00005391

Use:

*Note: If this compound is used in human or animal application then it may acquire a poison schedule of S6, S4 or S2. When used for laboratory chemical analysis it has no poison schedule.

Uses: Laboratory reagent
In electroplating
Analytical reagent

Synonyms: Iron (III) chloride - 6 water Iron chloride
Ferric chloride hexahydrate

Ingredients: Iron (III) chloride

CAS No: 10025-77-1

Proportion: 100%

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Yellowish solid.	**Specific Gravity:**	2.90 @ 25°C
Formula:	FeC13. GH20	**Flash Point:**	N/A
Boiling Range:	319°C	**Molecular Weight:**	270.30
Melting Range:	292°C	**Form:**	Solid
Vapour Pressure:	1 mm @ 194°C	**Other Physical Data:**	Water Soluble

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Effects

Eyes: Harmful to the eyes

Skin: Practically non-harmful
Corrosive; skin contact should be avoided

Inhaled: No data, but long term inhalation of iron oxide dusts may cause benign pneumoconiosis - may have similar effect?

Swallowed: Gastro intestinal discomfort, diarrhoea and vomiting
Symptoms of the ingestion of large amounts may be delayed for several hours and can include epigastric pain, haematemesis and possible circulatory failure.
Hours or days after apparent recovery metabolic acidosis, convulsions and coma may occur.
If the patient survives, symptoms of acute liver necrosis may develop and could lead to death due to hepatic coma.
Harmful if swallowed.

Chronic Effects: Chronic symptoms by ingestion are constipation which has been reported in the continued administration of medical amounts of iron salts.

FIRST AID

Eyes: Irrigate the affected eye(s) with cold running water. If soreness or irritation persists seek medical aid.

Skin: Wash affect areas with copious quantities of water.
Seek medical advice if effect persist.
Remove contaminated clothing.

Inhaled: Unlikely to occur, if it does, blow nose and if discomfort persists seek medical advice.

Swallowed: Poison Information Centres in each State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. Where the amount exceed 300 mg approximately, seek immediate medical aid.
Advice to Doctors: Symptoms may be delayed for hours or days.
Toxicity Data: Oral LD50 (rat): 900 mg/kg
Oral LD50 (mouse): 440 mg/kg

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards: TLV, (TWA) 1 mg/m3 (ACGTH)
(STEL) 2 mg/m3 (ACGTH)
Engineering Controls: N/A
Personal Protection: Safety glasses
Flammability: Non combustible material
Environment: N/A

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Storage and Transport
The material is best stored in a well closed containers is a cool, well ventilated area. Ferric salts are stable to storage. Not to be loaded into the same vehicle or freight container as:
Explosives, dangerous when wet substances, oxidising agents, organic peroxides, radioactive, radioactive substance, or food stuff and food stuff empties.
VICTORIA: Comply with "Dangerous Goods (storage and handling) Regulations 1989".

Packaging and Labelling: No data
Spills and Disposal: Sweep up, but avoid generating dust.
Do not incinerate empty containers.
Observe local regulations.
Small amounts may be washed to drain with large volumes of water.
Reactivity Data: Hazardous catalytic reactions involving iron compounds have been reported, for example, ethylene oxide polymerises explosively in the presence of ferric chloride. Care should also be taken when ferrous salts are mixed or reacted with oxidising agents.
Fire / Explosion Hazard: It is not advisable to use extinguishers of the chlorinated type as there will be the possibility of toxic fumes being produced by the catalytically decomposition of the chlorinated compound.
Use extinguishing media suitable for the other materials involved.
Not combustible.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

References: Sax, N Irving. "Dangerous Properties of Industrial", Van Nostrand Reinholdd (1984)
"Threshold Limit Values for 1987-88" American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

USER DATA

Cat No: 00000743 06031232 00005391

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