

Infosafe No™	1CHH9	Issue Date : March 2014	RE-ISSUED by ACR
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Product Name : **FERRIC CHLORIDE Solution**

Classified as hazardous

## 1. Identification

<b>GHS Product Identifier</b>	FERRIC CHLORIDE Solution
<b>Company Name</b>	AUSTRALIAN CHEMICAL REAGENTS (ACR) (ABN 19 008 264 211)
<b>Address</b>	38 - 50 Bedford Street Gillman S.A. 5013 Australia
<b>Telephone/Fax Number</b>	Tel: (08) 8440 2000 Fax: (08) 8440 2001
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Manufacture of pigments and ink, etchant for metals, catalyst in organic reactions and clinical reagent.
<b>Other Names</b>	<b>Name</b> Ferric Chloride 42° Baume <b>Product Code</b> 5060
<b>Additional Information</b>	When used for laboratory chemical analysis, it has no poison schedule. If this compound is used in human or animal application then it may acquire a poison schedule of S6, S5, S4 or S2.
<b>Other Information</b>	EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

## 2. Hazard Identification

<b>GHS classification of the substance/mixture</b>	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4 Sensitization - Skin: Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
<b>Signal Word (s)</b>	DANGER
<b>Hazard Statement (s)</b>	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage.
<b>Pictogram (s)</b>	Corrosion, Exclamation mark



<b>Precautionary statement – Prevention</b>	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>Precautionary statement – Response</b>	P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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**Precautionary statement – Disposal** P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<b>Chemical Characterization</b>	Liquid				
<b>Ingredients</b>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard Symbol</u>	<u>Risk Phrase</u>
	Iron (III) chloride	7705-08-0	40-42 %		
	Water to make total of 100%		-		

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove victim to fresh air. Do NOT use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternative respiratory method or apply artificial respiration. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
<b>Ingestion</b>	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Seek immediate medical attention.
<b>Skin</b>	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek immediate medical assistance.
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Consult Poisons Information Centre.
<b>Other Information</b>	Treat symptomatically as for acidic material and iron salts. Symptoms may be delayed for hours or days. For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Hazards from Combustion</b>	May evolve toxic fumes in fire such as hydrogen chloride and iron oxides.
<b>Products</b>	
<b>Specific Methods</b>	Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, foam or water spray - Do NOT use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside the containers.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce toxic gases. Containers may explode when heated. Some may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc.) Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2X
<b>Precautions in connection with Fire</b>	Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

### 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Spills &amp; Disposal</b>	Do NOT touch or walk through this product. Do NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains, confined areas. Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material followed by plastic sheet to minimise spreading or contact with rain.
<b>Personal Precautions</b>	Avoid substance contact.
<b>Personal Protection</b>	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
<b>Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages</b>	Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

### 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for Safe Handling</b>	Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. Keep away from incompatibles. Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear
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<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	suitable respiratory equipment. Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store in well ventilated area. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed at all times.
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	Corrosive to most metals.
<b>Storage Regulations</b>	Refer Australian Standard AS 3780 - 1994 'The storage and handling of corrosive substances'.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
	Iron (III) chloride			1		Iron salts, soluble (as Fe)
<b>Other Exposure Information</b>	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Iron salts, soluble (as Fe) (Worksafe Aust) of 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> and for Hydrogen chloride (Worksafe Aust) of 7.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - Peak limitation, 5 ppm. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. PEAK LIMITATION: For some rapidly acting substances and irritants, averaging of airborne concentration over an eight hour period is inappropriate. These substances may induce acute effects after relatively brief exposure to high concentrations and so the exposure standard for these substances represents a maximum or peak concentration to which workers may be exposed.					
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940-The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430-Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements.					
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.					
<b>Eye Protection</b>	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.					
<b>Hand Protection</b>	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.					
<b>Body Protection</b>	RECOMMENDATION: Excellent: Nitrile and Neoprene. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.					
<b>Hygiene Measures</b>	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.					

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Reddish or yellow liquid.
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless or faint odour of hydrogen chloride.
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Soluble.
<b>Solubility in Organic Solvents</b>	Soluble in glycerol; practically insoluble in ethyl acetate
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	1.49
<b>pH</b>	pH ~ 1.5; Acidic.
<b>Flammability</b>	Non combustible material.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal use conditons.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Incompatibles.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Oxidising agents, cyanides, allyl chloride, metals (sodium and potassium).
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Hydrogen chloride and iron oxides.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Can liberate flammable hydrogen gas upon contact with most metals. Toxic hydrogen chloride is produced upon hydrolysis.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

<b>Acute Toxicity - Oral</b>	LD50 (rat): 450 mg/kg - Ferric chloride anhydrous. LD50 (rat): ~1160 mg/kg - (40% solution)
<b>Ingestion</b>	Corrosive. Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, pharynx, oesophagus and stomach. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and circulatory collapse. Can cause corrosive damage to stomach and small intestine. Low systemic toxicity in small quantities but larger doses may cause systemic effects. Pink urine discoloration is a strong indicator of iron poisoning. Liver damage, coma and death may follow, sometimes delayed as long as three days.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce respiratory irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation may result in spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting.
<b>Skin</b>	Corrosive. Causes burns. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and skin. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Symptoms are characterised by pain, itching, scaling, reddening and occasional blistering and burns can occur.
<b>Eye</b>	Corrosive. Causes burns. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and eyes. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, watering, pain and severe tissue burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes!
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not listed in the IARC Monographs.
<b>Chronic Effects</b>	Inhalation may result in spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Repeated ingestion may cause liver and kidney damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with the skin may cause dermatitis. Prolonged exposure of the eyes may cause discoloration. Absorption of large quantities of this material may lead to metabolic acidosis, convulsions, cardiovascular disorders, acute liver necrosis that can result in death due to hepatic coma.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No evidence of mutagenic effects.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available.
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## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal Considerations</b>	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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## 14. Transport information

<b>Transport Information</b>	Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids, Class 7; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
<b>U.N. Number</b>	2582
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	8
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	2X
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>EPG Number</b>	8A1

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## 15. Regulatory information

**Regulatory Information** Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

**Poisons Schedule** Not Scheduled

## 16. Other Information

**Literature References**

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.  
Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.  
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.  
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.  
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.  
**Contact Person/Point** Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**  
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