Sodium Citrate, Dihydrate

sc-203383

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME HIGH MODERATE LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Sodium Citrate, Dihydrate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877–715–9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1–800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
C6-H5-O7.3Na.2H2O, "1, 2, 3-propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy, trisodium salt dihydrate", "citric acid trisodium salt", "trisodium citrate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
SWALLOWED
- The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

EYE
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate</td>
<td>6132-04-3</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**SWALLOWED**
- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

**EYE**
- If this product comes in contact with eyes: - Wash out immediately with water. - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

**SKIN**
- If skin or hair contact occurs: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**INHALED**
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**
- Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

**FIRE FIGHTING**
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

**GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Observe manufacturer’s storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)</td>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate (BORON AND COMPOUNDS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)</td>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Substance Description</td>
<td>Limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)</td>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
<td>10 (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - California</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f) Total Dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan</td>
<td>Sodium citrate dihydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
### Canada - Prince Edward Island

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

### US - Oregon

**Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium citrate dihydrate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."

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### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

#### HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautouch
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>294.10 hydrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range °F</td>
<td>302 loses water.</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range °F</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Soluble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point °F</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>approx. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp °F</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp °F</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Nil @ 38 C.</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Non Volatile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sodium citrate dihydrate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

SODIUM CITRATE DIHYDRATE:
- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Intravenous (rabbit) LD50: 449 mg/kg

for citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts)

Based on many experimental data in animals and on human experience, citric acid is of low acute toxicity. The NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity for rats is 1200 mg/kg/day. The major, reversible (sub)chronic toxic effects seem to be limited to changes in blood chemistry and metal absorption/excretion kinetics. Citric acid is not suspected of being a carcinogen nor a reprotoxic or teratogenic agent. The NOAEL for reproductive toxicity for rats is 2500 mg/kg/day. Further, it is not mutagenic in vitro and in vivo. Also, the sensitising potential is seen as low. In contrast, irritation, in particular of the eyes but also of the respiratory pathways and the skin, is the major toxicological hazard presented by citric acid.

CARCINOGEN

VPVB, (VERY~ US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List Carcinogen CA Prop 65; IARC; NTP 11th ROC

No data

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

Do not allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

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**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

sodium citrate dihydrate (CAS: 6132-04-3) is found on the following regulatory lists:
- "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)"
- "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"
- "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)"

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes sodium citrate dihydrate 6132-04-3 Xn; R22

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use.

For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
- A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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