Material Safety Data Sheet

Magnesium pyrophosphate

sc-269361

Hazard Alert Code Key:

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Magnesium pyrophosphate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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
Mg2-P2-O7, "diphosphoric acid, magnesium salt", "magnesium pyro-phosphate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

1 of 8
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- As absorption of phosphates from the bowel is poor, poisoning this way is less likely.
Effects can include vomiting, tiredness, fever, diarrhea, low blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, spasms of the wrist, coma and severe body spasms.
- Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that oral administration causes few toxic effects, as the dose is readily expelled via the bowel.
If evacuation fails, mucosal irritation and absorption may result.

EYE
- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

SKIN
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- 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 respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
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.
Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate</td>
<td>13446-24-7</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irritation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN
If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED
· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
· Magnesium is present in the blood, as a normal constituent, at concentrations between 1.6 to 2.2 meq/l. Some 30% is plasma bound.

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 applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>2.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
· Non combustible.
· Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
· Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: phosphorus oxides (POx), metal oxides. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
· None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Glasses: Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator: Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
· Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
· Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
· Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS
· Moderate hazard.
· CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
· Glass container.
· Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
· Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
· Store in original containers.
· Keep containers securely sealed.
## 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
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<td>10 (N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate (Specified (PNOS) / Particles (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</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.”
regulated,
Respirable dust)

| US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1) | magnesium pyrophosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction) | 5 |
| US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants | magnesium pyrophosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction) | 5 |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | magnesium pyrophosphate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles) | 10 |

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

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

![Respirator](image1)
![Eye Protection](image2)

RESPIRATOR
- particulate.

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

See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
- butyl rubber
- fluorocaoutchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

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

**OTHER**
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

**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.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

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### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Divided solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>2521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>222.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>2.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPEARANCE**

White crystalline powder; does not mix with water. Soluble in dilute mineral acids.

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### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
- The state of subdivision may affect the results.
- Phosphates are incompatible with oxidizing and reducing agents.
- Phosphates are susceptible to formation of highly toxic and flammable phosphine gas in the presence of strong reducing agents such as hydrides.

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

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**magnesium pyrophosphate**

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

**MAGNESIUM PYROPHOSPHATE:**

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atomic
individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Ecotoxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magnesium pyrophosphate</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**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.

- 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.

For small quantities:

- Neutralize an aqueous solution of the material.
- Filter solids for disposal to approved land fill.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

**Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

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

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

magnesium pyrophosphate (CAS: 13446-24-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"US - California Air Toxics "Hot Spots" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified"

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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.

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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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