

# Sodium Phosphate, Monobasic, Monohydrate

sc-202342



The Power to Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Sodium Phosphate, Monobasic, Monohydrate

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
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### 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

NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> · H<sub>2</sub>O, Na.HPO<sub>4</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O, "monosodium phosphate", "monosodium dihydrogen orthophosphate", "sodium dihydrogen phosphate", "sodium phosphate", "sodium phosphate, monobasic", "monosodium dihydrogen phosphate", "primary sodium phosphate", "sodium acid phosphate", "acid sodium phosphate", "sodium biphosphate", "Albrite monosodium phosphate food grade", MSP, "Monosorb XP-4", "Merck 10245"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	■
Toxicity:	2	■
Body Contact:	2	■
Reactivity:	0	■
Chronic:	2	■

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

### 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.

#### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

#### 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

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate	10049-21-5	> 98

## 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: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation 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

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	2.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

### 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.
- Avoid reaction with strong bases, methenamine, and magnesium. This material may be mildly corrosive to steel and aluminium.  
[CCINFO]

### 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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)		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."

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means “particles not otherwise regulated.”
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### 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, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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
- fluorocautchouc
- 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.

## **Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	137.99
Melting Range (°F)	212 approx	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	4.4-4.5
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### **APPEARANCE**

Odourless, white crystalline powder; slightly hygroscopic. Soluble in water; solutions are mildly acidic. Practically insoluble in alcohol.

## **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.

Avoid storage with strong bases, methenamine, and magnesium. DO NOT store in or near steel or aluminium containers. Store away from flavoured, perfumed, or toxic products.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC, MONOHYDRATE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 8290 mg/kg	Eye (human): 50 mg - Mild
	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg - Mild

■ 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-atopic 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.

Data for anhydride

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## 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.

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 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

**sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate (CAS: 10049-21-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**  
"US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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## LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
  - Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

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■ 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](http://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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