

Potassium sodium tartrate tetrahydrate

sc-203364



The Power to Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

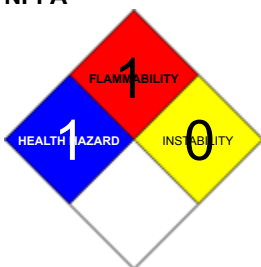
PRODUCT NAME

Potassium sodium tartrate tetrahydrate

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

$\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, "Rochelle salt", "sodium potassium tartrate", "seignette salt", "sodium potassium tartrate tetrahydrate"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	0		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

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



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Acute potassium poisoning after swallowing is rare, because vomiting usually occurs and renal excretion is fast.

Potassium causes a slow, weak pulse, irregularities in heart rhythm, heart block and an eventual fall in blood pressure.

■ Salts of tartaric acid (including Rochelle salt and Seidlitz powder) and the acid itself have all produced serious poisonings or fatalities in man.

Gastrointestinal symptoms are marked and include violent vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and thirst followed by cardiovascular collapse and/or kidney failure.

EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN

■ Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models).

Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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 is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised 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. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

This product is generally recognized as safe for use in foods.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Potassium sodium tartrate tetrahydrate	6381-59-5	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent)

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

For potassium intoxications

- Hyperkalaemia, in patients with abnormal renal function, results from reduced renal excretion following intoxication.
- The presence of electrocardiographic evidence of hyperkalemia or serum potassium levels exceeding 7.5 mE/L indicates a medical emergency requiring an intravenous line and constant cardiac monitoring.
- The intravenous ingestion of 5-10 ml of 10% calcium gluconate, in adults, over a 2 minute period antagonises the cardiac and neuromuscular effects. The duration of action is approximately 1 hour. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.79
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- 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 (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL).are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

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.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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

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

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium sodium tartrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium sodium tartrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified		10 (N)						

	(PNOC))			
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium sodium tartrate (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)	3 (R)		
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	potassium sodium tartrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5		
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	potassium sodium tartrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	potassium sodium tartrate (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	potassium sodium tartrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	potassium sodium tartrate (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	potassium sodium tartrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5		

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

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

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	282.22
Melting Range (°F)	158- 176	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	7-8
Decomposition Temp (°F)	428	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.79

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

Eflorescent crystals or powder having cool, saline taste; mixes with water (730g/l @ 20C). Does not mix with alcohol. Loses 3H₂O at 100C and becomes anhydrous at 130-140.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Avoid contact with acids, calcium or lead salts, magnesium sulfate or silver nitrate.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

potassium sodium tartrate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
potassium sodium tartrate	No Data Available	No Data Available		

GESAMP/EHS COMPOSITE LIST - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

Name / EHS Cas No / RTECS No	TRN	A1a	A1b	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3
Alcohol ic beverag es / CAS:304 - 59- 6 /	293	85	0	0	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			D	1

Legend: EHS=EHS Number (EHS=GESAMP Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances Carried by Ships)
NRT=Net Register Tonnage, A1a=Bioaccumulation log Pow, A1b=Bioaccumulation BCF, A1=Bioaccumulation, A2=Biodegradation,
B1=Acuteaquatic toxicity LC/ECIC50 (mg/l), B2=Chronic aquatic toxicity NOEC (mg/l), C1=Acute mammalian oral toxicity LD50 (mg/kg),
C2=Acute mammalian dermal toxicity LD50 (mg/kg), C3=Acute mammalian inhalation toxicity LC50 (mg/kg), D1=Skin irritation &
corrosion, D2=Eye irritation & corrosion, D3=Long-term health effects, E1=Tainting, E2=Physical effects on wildlife & benthic habitats,
E3=Interference with coastal amenities, For column A2: R=Readily biodegradable, NR=Not readily biodegradable. For column D3:
C=Carcinogen, M=Mutagenic, R=Reprotoxic, S=Sensitising, A=Aspiration hazard, T=Target organ systemic toxicity, L=Lung injury,
N=Neurotoxic, I=Immunotoxic. For column E1: NT=Not tainting (tested), T=Tainting test positive. For column E2: Fp=Persistent floater,
F=Floater, S=Sinking substances. The numerical scales start from 0 (no hazard), while higher numbers reflect increasing hazard.
(GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships)

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

potassium sodium tartrate (CAS: 304-59-6,6381-59-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US FDA Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
potassium sodium tartrate	304-59-6, 6381-59-5

■ 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.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:

OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements
1910.133 - Eye and face protection
1910.134 - Respiratory Protection
1910.136 - Occupational foot protection
1910.138 - Hand Protection
Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1
Foot protection - ANSI Z41

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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