Sodium sulfate decahydrate

Material Safety Data Sheet

sc-203405

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Sodium sulfate decahydrate

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

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address: 2145 Delaware Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tele: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tele: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE
Used for standardising dyes. Used in dyeing and printing textiles and in solar heating.

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
■ Sulfates are not well absorbed orally, but can cause diarrhea.

EYE
■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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**

- Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.
- No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.
- As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**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>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAME**

sodium sulfate, decahydrate  
CAS RN: 7727-73-3  
%: >95

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### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**SWALLOWED**

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Center.
- 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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

**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.
- 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 contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - 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**

- Treat symptomatically.

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### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
  Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: sulfur oxides (SOx) and caustic compounds.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Chemical goggles.
Gloves: Respirator: Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up.
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

**RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Glass container.
- Plastic container.
- Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner.
  NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
- Plastic drum.

**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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

**SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS**

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+ + + + X +
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_X: Must not be stored together
_O: May be stored together with specific prevention
_+: May be stored together

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**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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)</td>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)</td>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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MATERIAL DATA
SODIUM SULFATE, DECAHYDRATE:

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE
- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDBS/FEET
- Impervious gloves
- Rubber gloves
- Safety footwear

OTHER
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 x PEL</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:
- Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.
- PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.
- Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.
- Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).
- Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives.
- Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.
- Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
- Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: Air Speed:
- solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 ft/min)
- aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 ft/min.)
- direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)
generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel
generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of
very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood - local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity
generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the
extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at
the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank
2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the
extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction
systems are installed or used.

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**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

| State | Solid | Mixes with water. |

| State | Divided solid | Molecular Weight | 322.19 |
|-------|---------------|------------------|
| Melting Range (°F) | 90.284 | Boiling Range (°F) | Not available. |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | Flash Point (°F) | Not applicable |
| pH (1% solution) | 6-7.5 | Decomposition Temp (°F) | Not available. |
| pH (as supplied) | Not applicable | Autoignition Temp (°F) | Not applicable |
| Vapour Pressure (mmHg) | Not available. | Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable |
| Specific Gravity (water=1) | 1.464 | Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable |
| Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | Not available. | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not available |
| Evaporation Rate | Not available |

**APPEARANCE**

White odorless efflorescent crystals or granules. Loses water of hydration at 100°C. Anhydrous salt melts at approximately
844°C. Very soluble in water, soluble in glycerine, insoluble in alcohol.

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**Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY**

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

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

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Check that containers are clearly labelle
-Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
-Glass container.
-Plastic container.
-Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner.

**NOTE:** Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or
collapse.
-Plastic drum.

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

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**Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

sodium sulfate, decahydrate

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

Not available. Data for sodium sulfate, anhydrous only.

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

**TOXICITY**

| Oral (mouse) LD50: 5989 mg/kg | Nil Reported |

Equivocal Tumorigen by RTECS criteria.
Reproductive effector in mice.
Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:
SODIUM SULFATE, DECAHYDRATE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecotoxicity</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sodium sulfate, decahydrate</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td></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.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralize at an effluent treatment plant.
- Bury residue in an authorized landfill.
- Decontaminate empty containers.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

sodium sulfate, decahydrate (CAS: 7727-73-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","US Food Additive Database"

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.

Classfication of the mixture 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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