

# Potassium arsenate monobasic

sc-236438



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

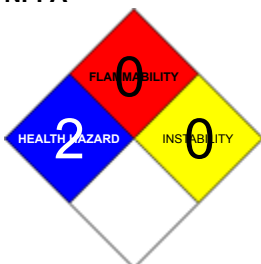
### PRODUCT NAME

Potassium arsenate monobasic

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

KH<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>, As-H<sub>2</sub>-K-O<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>-As-K-O<sub>4</sub>, "arsenic acid, monopotassium salt", "monopotassium arsenate", "monopotassium dihydrogen arsenate", "potassium acid arsenate", "potassium hydrogen arsenate", "potassium dihydrogen arsenate", "Macquer's salt"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	3		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	0		
Chronic	4		

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



## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

May cause CANCER.

Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Symptoms of acute poisoning by arsenic ingestion, which develop within 4 hours include epigastric pain, vomiting and watery diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting.

Blood may appear in vomitus and stools.

##### 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

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Arsenic can cause skin irritation characterised by eczema, scaling, sensitisation as well as discoloration and thickening of the palms and soles.

■ 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

■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.

■ There is some evidence to suggest that 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.

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.

■ Inhaling materials containing arsenic can cause severe irritation to the nose, throat and lungs.

Prolonged exposure can cause severe structural damage to the nose.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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.

Long-term exposure to arsenic and its inorganic salts may produce loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, low fever, persistent headache, pallor, weakness and phlegm. Skin effects include redness, eczema, pigmentation,

diffuse hair loss, scaling of the palms and soles, sloughing, brittle nails, white lines or bands on the nails, loss of hair and nails, and localised swelling. Kidney damage can occur and liver enlargement with jaundice may develop into cirrhosis (hardening of the liver), with fluid in the abdomen. Nervous system effects involving the extremities (numbness, tingling, burning pain, weakness, inco-ordination) may also occur. Arsenic is well-known to cause cancer in humans.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Potassium arsenate monobasic	7784-41-0	>98

### 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

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

#### 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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to arsenic, soluble compounds Treat as per arsenic poisoning.
- Acute skin lesions such as contact dermatitis usually do not require other treatment than removal from exposure.
- If more severe symptoms of the respiratory system, the skin or the gastro-intestinal tract occur, British Anti-Lewisite (BAL, dimercaprol) may be given. Prompt administration in such cases is vital; to obtain maximum benefit such treatment should be administered within 4 hours of poisoning.
- In addition, general treatment such as prevention of further absorption from the gastro-intestinal tract are mandatory.
- General supportive therapy such as maintenance of respiration and circulation, maintenance of water and electrolyte balance and control of nervous system effects, as well as elimination of absorbed poison through dialysis and exchange transfusion, may be used if feasible.

\* Preplacement and periodic medical examinations are essential for workers exposed to arsenic on a regular basis. Preplacement physical examinations should give particular attention to allergic and chronic skin lesions,

eye disease, psoriasis, chronic eczematous dermatitis, hyperpigmentation of the skin, keratosis and warts, baseline weight, baseline blood and haemoglobin counts, baseline urinary arsenic determinations. Annual physical examinations should give attention to general health, weight, skin condition, and any evidence of excessive exposure or absorption of arsenic.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.8
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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of metal oxides, arsenic compounds. May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by all 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.

## RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

<. All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

## 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/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	potassium arsenate (Arsenic and compounds (as As))	-	0.5	-	0.5				
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium arsenate (*Arsenic, elemental arsenic and inorganic compounds, and organic compounds (only where both inorganic and organic compounds are present), as As. / Arsenic, arsenic élémentaire et composés inorganiques, et composés organiques (seulement lorsque les composés inorganiques et organiques sont tous les deux présents), en As)		0.01		0.05				
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, elemental & inorganic compounds as As)		0.01						

Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium arsenate (Arsenic and inorganic compounds, as As)	0.01		A1, 1
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, inorganic compounds (as As); see 1910.1018.)	Varies with compound		
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	potassium arsenate (Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds; see also Section 5214)	0.01		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, inorganic compounds, (as As))	0.01		See °12-202-31
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, and inorganic compounds, (as As))	0.01	0.03	T20
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, inorganic compounds (as As) (when use is covered by chapter 296-848 WAC))	0.01		
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, inorganic compounds (as As) (when use is not covered by chapter 296-848 WAC))	0.2	0.6	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, inorganic compounds (as As); see R 325.51601 et seq.F)	0.01		
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium arsenate (Arsenic and inorganic compounds, as As)	0.01		TLV® Basis Lung cancer ; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	potassium arsenate (Arsenic (inorganic compounds, as As))		0.002	See Appendix A; Ca; (Ceiling ([15-minute]))

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, inorganic compounds (as As); see 1910.1018)	0.01		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium arsenate (Arsenic - Inorganic compounds)	0.01		Measured as As. TLV Basis lung cancer
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium arsenate (Arsenic and inorganic compounds, as As)	0.01		TLV® Basis Lung cancer ; BEI
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	potassium arsenate (Arsenic & soluble compounds (as As))	0.2	0.6	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, Organic Compounds (as As))	-	0.5	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, organic compounds, as As)		0.2	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, organic compounds (as As))		0.5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, Inorganic Compounds (as As))		0.01	See 1910.1018
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	potassium arsenate (Arsenic, elemental, and inorganic compounds (except Arsine), (as As))		0.1	

#### 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**

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

## **NOTE**

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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

## **OTHER**

- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 65292006 or national equivalent]
- Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]
- Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.
- Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.

## **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	180.03
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapor Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

## APPEARANCE

Crystalline powder; mixes with water (15.5).

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

### 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.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Arsine, an extremely poisonous (lethal) gas with a garlic odour can be generated when the material reacts with acids, alkalis or water in the presence of an active metal (zinc, aluminium, magnesium, sodium, iron etc.).
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

potassium arsenate

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Arsenic compounds are classified by the European Union as toxic by inhalation and ingestion and toxic to aquatic life and long lasting in the environment. IARC classify arsenic indrinikng water as a confirmed human carcinogen (IARC 1).

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### CARCINOGEN

Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
Arsenic, inorganic	US EPA Carcinogens Listing	Carcinogenicity	A
potassium arsenate	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A

Arsenic and inorganic compounds, as As	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A1	
potassium arsenate	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	C	
POTASSIUM ARSENATE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65-MC	
INORGANIC ARSENIC COMPOUNDS	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65	
POTASSIUM ARSENATE	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65-MC	
INORGANIC ARSENIC COMPOUNDS	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65	
ARSENIC COMPOUNDS	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	HAZMAP, IARC	
Arsenic and its compounds (Inorganic) (as As)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen	Ca	
potassium arsenate	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	A	
CAS~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	A1	
VPVB_(VERY~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	CA Prop 65; IARC; IRIS; NTP 11th ROC	
VPVB_(VERY~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	IARC	
VPVB_(VERY~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	EU Carcinogen	
CAS~	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	TLV® Basis Lung cancer ; BEI	
TWAPPM~	Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens	Notes	Measured as As. TLV Basis lung cancer	
<b>SKIN</b>				
potassium arsenate	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs) - Skin		Skin	X
potassium arsenate	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation		Skin Designation	X
potassium arsenate	US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z2) - Skin		Skin	X
potassium arsenate	US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin		Skin	X

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

#### A. General Product Information

Toxicity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D004 (waste code E) if this substance, in a solid waste, produces an extract containing greater than 5 mg/L of arsenic.

#### 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	6.1
Identification Numbers:	UN1677	PG:	II
Label Codes:	6.1	Special provisions:	IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Packaging: Non-bulk:	212
Packaging: Exceptions:	153	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	25 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	100 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Vessel stowage: Other:	None		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Potassium arsenate

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1677	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	None		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	676	Maximum Qty/Pack:	100 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	669	Maximum Qty/Pack:	25 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y644	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 kg

Shipping name: POTASSIUM ARSENATE

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1677	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-A,S-A	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	500 g	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping name: POTASSIUM ARSENATE

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION****potassium arsenate (CAS: 7784-41-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION****LIMITED EVIDENCE**

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin\*.
- Possible skin sensitiser\*.

\* (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.

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