# **SAFETY DATA SHEET**



1000 Tedia Way Fairfield, Ohio 45014 USA Email: tedia@tedia.com Web: www.tedia.com 24-Hour Emergency Number (CHEMTREC) USA: 800-424-9300 International: 703-527-3887

All non-emergency numbers should be directed to Customer Service at 800-PURITY1

# **OXIDATION SOLUTION (0.025M I**ODINE IN TETRAHYDROFURAN, METHYLIMIDAZOLE, AND WATER)

**SDS** No. M0532

#### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<u>Product Name</u>: Oxidation Solution (0.025M lodine in Tetrahydrofuran, 1-Methylimidazole, and Water) <u>Synonyms</u>: Oxidation Solution

<u>Recommended Use</u>: This product is recommended for laboratory and manufacturing use only. It is not recommended for drug, food or household use.

#### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



#### Classification:

<u>Flammable Liquids</u>: GHS Category 2 <u>Acute Toxicity, Oral</u>: GHS Category 4 <u>Acute Toxicity, Dermal</u>: GHS Category 4 <u>Skin Corrosion</u>: GHS Category 1B <u>Serious Eye Damage</u>: GHS Category 1 <u>Carcinogenicity</u>: GHS Category 2 Specific Target Organ Exposure, single exposure: GHS Category 3, Respiratory System

#### Label Elements

<u>Signal Word</u>: DANGER! <u>Hazard Statements</u>: H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapor. H302+H312 – Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin. H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H335 – May cause respiratory irritation. H351 – Suspected of causing cancer. <u>Precautionary Statements</u>: P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P312+P330 – IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

P301+P330+P331 – IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 – IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340+P312 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

P305+P351+P338+P310 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P308+P313 – IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P403+P233 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P501 – Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### Emergency Overview

Causes severe eye and skin irritation with possible burns. May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Stench. May cause central nervous system depression. Highly flammable liquid and vapor! Iodine is an oxidizer. Target Organs: Blood, kidneys, central nervous system, liver, eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.

#### HMIS Rating (estimated):

Health - 2\* Flammability - 3 Physical Hazard - 1 PPE - User supplied

NOTE: HMIS ratings use a numbering scale that ranges from 0 - 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means the chemical presents no hazard while a value of four indicates a high hazard. These ratings are based on the inherent properties of this chemical under expected conditions of normal use and are not intended to be used in emergency situations. PPE is determined by the user based on their needs and conditions.

#### 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	84-87%	Yes
1-Methylimidazole	616-47-7	3-5%	Yes
Water	7732-18-5	9-12%	No
lodine	7553-56-2	<1%	Yes

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

<u>Inhalation</u>: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

<u>Ingestion</u>: Do not induce vomiting unless directed to by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

<u>Skin Contact</u>: Remove any contaminated clothing. Wash skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

<u>Eye Contact</u>: Check for and remove contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical help immediately.

<u>Notes to Physician</u>: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<u>Flammability</u>: Highly flammable liquid and vapor (GHS Category 2) Auto-ignition Temperature: 321° C (609° F)

Flash Point: -14° C (6° F)

Flammable Limits: Lower Limit – 1.8 vol %, Upper Limit – 12.4 vol %

<u>Products of Combustion</u>: May decompose into irritating and highly toxic gases under fire conditions (nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide).

<u>Specific Fire Hazards</u>: As in any fire, always wear self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand (MSA/NIOSH approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

<u>Specific Explosion Hazards</u>: Tetrahydrofuran may form peroxides of unknown stability.

*Fire Fighting Media*: Solid streams of water may be ineffective and spread the fire. Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or alcohol-resistant foam. For larger fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool containers with flooding guantities of water and well after fire is out.

National Fire Protective Association: Health - 3, Flammability - 3, Reactivity - 1

NOTE: NFPA ratings use a numbering scale that ranges from 0 - 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means the chemical presents no hazard while a value of four indicates a high hazard. They are for use by emergency personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short term, acute exposure to this product under fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Ratings involve data and interpretations that may vary from company to company.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Use water spray to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapors but still not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Absorb spilled liquid with sorbent pads, socks, or other inert material such as vermiculite, sand, or earth. Use spark-proof tools. Provide ventilation to the affected area and remove all ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel and approach the spill from upwind. Pick up absorbed material and place it in a suitable container. Always use proper personal protective equipment as described in section 8. Collect run-off and isolate for proper disposal.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<u>Precautions</u>: Always use proper personal protective equipment as described in section 8. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Empty containers contain product residue (liquid and vapor) and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed and away from heat, spark, and flame. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks, or open flames. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

<u>Storage</u>: Keep in a flammables area away from direct sunlight and all sources of ignition and oxidizing materials. Keep in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<u>Engineering Controls</u>: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or using the material should be equipped with eyewash station and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

<u>Personal Protection</u>: Wear protective chemical goggles or other appropriate eye protections. Use butyl rubber gloves and protective clothing to prevent skin exposure. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever possible. Always use a NIOSH or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator when necessary.

Exposure Limits (Tetrahydrofuran):

ACGIH – 50 ppm TWA; 100 ppm STEL; Skin – potential significant contribution to overall exposure by cutaneous route NIOSH – 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; 2000 ppm IDLH

OSHA Final PELs – 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

Exposure Limits (lodine):

ACGIH – 0.1 ppm ceiling; NIOSH – 0.1 ppm TWA; 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; 2 ppm IDLH OSHA Final PELs – 0.1 ppm TWA; 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<u>Physical State and Appearance</u>: Colorless to dark yellow liquid. Odor: Ether-like odor Odor Threshold: 2 to 50 ppm for Tetrahydrofuran Auto-ignition Temperature: 321° C (609° F) Flash Point: -14° C (6° F) Flammable Limits: Lower Limit – 1.8 vol %, Upper Limit – 12.4 vol % pH: 8.5 to 11.5 Boiling Point: 66° C @ 760 mm Hg (Tetrahydrofuran) Freezing/Melting Point: Not available Decomposition Temperature: Not available Specific Gravity: Mixture Vapor Density (Air=1): Not available Vapor Pressure: Not available Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate = 1): Not available Viscosity: Not available Solubility: Soluble

#### **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<u>Stability</u>: Under normal storage conditions, Tetrahydrofuran can form peroxidizable compounds and accumulate peroxides which may explode when subjected to heat or shock. This material is most hazardous when peroxide levels are concentrated by distillation or evaporation. This material should never be distilled to dryness.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat, and confined spaces.

<u>Incompatibility With Various Substances</u>: Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, oxygen, bromine, metal halides, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, borane, sodium aluminum hydride, sodium tetrahydroaluminate, caustic alkalis ammonia, powdered metals, alkali metals, carbon dioxide.

<u>Hazardous Decomposition Products</u>: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating and toxic fumes. <u>Hazardous Polymerization</u>: May occur.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<u>Routes of Entry</u>: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact

Acute Exposure Hazards:

<u>INHALATION HAZARD</u>: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged exposure may result in dizziness and general weakness. Inhalation may cause coughing, irritation of the mucous membranes and respiratory tract, difficulty breathing, and loss of consciousness. Inhalation of Tetrahydrofuran may cause abnormal liver function as detected by laboratory results (Dupont).

<u>INGESTION HAZARD</u>: May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause central nervous system depression with excitement followed by headache, drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and possible death. Effects may be delayed.

<u>SKIN CONTACT HAZARD</u>: Causes skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Effects may be delayed. May cause smarting of the skin and first-degree burns after short exposure. Material is readily absorbed through the skin.

<u>EYE CONTACT HAZARD</u>: Contact may cause severe eye irritation and possible burns.

Chronic Exposure Hazards: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation and ingestion. May cause liver and kidney damage.

Animal Toxicity (Tetrahydrofuran):

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 21,000 ppm/3H;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 1650 mg/kg;

<u>Animal Toxicity (1-Mehylimidazole)</u>:

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 1400 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 1130 mg/kg; Intraperitoneal, mouse: LD50 = 380 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 400-640 mg/kg;

Animal Toxicity (lodine):

Oral, rat: LD50 = 14 mg/kg;

<u>Carcinogenicity</u>: Tetrahydrofuran is listed by ACGIH as an animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. <u>Epidemiology</u>: No information found.

<u>Teratogenicity</u>: Animal data on Tetrahydrofuran shows developmental effects only at exposure levels producing other toxic effects in the adult animal.

Reproductive Effects (lodine): LDLo: 28 mg/kg; Investigated as a reproductive effector

<u>Mutagenicity</u>: Tetrahydrofuran has not produced damage in mammalian cell cultures or animals. It has not been tested for its ability to cause permanent genetic damage in reproductive cells of mammals (not tested for heritable genetic damage. <u>Neurotoxicity</u>: No information found.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity (Tetrahydrofuran):

Fish: Fathead minnow: 2160 mg/L; 94 Hr; flow through bioassay (pH 7.5);

Water flea Daphnia: EC50 = 5930 mg/L; 24 Hr;

THF is not expected to adsorb to suspended matter in water based on its measured Koc values. This compound should volatilize from water surfaces. An estimated BCF value of 1 suggests that THF will not bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

<u>Environmental Fate (Tetrahydrofuran)</u>: If released to the atmosphere, tetrahydrofuran will exist solely in the vapor phase and is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals and nitrate radicals with half-lives of about 1 and 3 days, respectively. Measured Koc values of 23 and 18 indicate that THF will have very high mobility in soil.

Special Remarks: Do not empty into drains.

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material that cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste facility. Processing use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Waste generators must decide if discarded material is a hazardous waste. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal definitions found in 40 CFR 261.3. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

#### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<u>US DOT</u>

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (Tetrahydrofuran, 1-Methylimidazole, lodine) Hazard Class: 3(8) UN Number: UN2924 Packing Group: II

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (Tetrahydrofuran, 1-Methylimidazole, Iodine) Hazard Class: 3(8) UN Number: UN2924 Packing Group: II

<u>IATA</u>

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (Tetrahydrofuran, 1-Methylimidazole, lodine) Hazard Class: 3(8)

#### **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

US Federal Regulations:

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: CAS# 109-99-9 – 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ SARA Section 302: Does not have a TPQ SARA Codes: CAS# 109-99-9 – immediate, fire, reactive; CAS# 7553-56-2 – acute, chronic, fire Section 313: Not reportable. OSHA: Not considered highly hazardous by OSHA. <u>US State Regulations</u>:

Components can be found on the following state right-to-know lists: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts California Prop 65: This product contains no chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

#### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Originally Prepared: 3/21/2013 Last Revised: 04/04/2019 – Updated hazard and precautionary statements in Section 2.

The information contained herein is based on current knowledge and experience; no responsibility is accepted that the information is sufficient or correct in all cases. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment.

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