

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

BARIUM CHLORATE MONOHYDRATERevision Date:2024-12-21 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**Product identifier**

Product name : BARIUM CHLORATE MONOHYDRATE
CBnumber : CB8143644
CAS : 13477-00-4
EINECS Number : 236-760-7
Synonyms : Barium Chlorate, Barium Chlorate Monohydrate

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 010-86108875

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Oxidizing solids, Category 1
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

Label elements**Pictogram(s)**

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H332 Harmful if inhaled
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P220 Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P283 Wear fire resistant or flame retardant clothing.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P306+P360 IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.

P371+P380+P375 In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P317 Get medical help.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

P420 Store separately.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: BARIUM CHLORATE MONOHYDRATE
Synonyms	: Barium Chlorate, Barium Chlorate Monohydrate
CAS	: 13477-00-4
EC number	: 236-760-7
MF	: BaCl ₂ H ₂ O ₇
MW	: 322.24

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

First rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Rest. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation causes irritation of upper respiratory system. Contact with eyes or skin causes irritation. Ingestion causes abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, pallor, blueness shortness of breath, excessive salivation, convulsive tremors, slow, hard pulse, elevated blood pressure, unconsciousness. Hemorrhages may occur in the stomach, intestines, and kidneys. Muscular paralysis may follow. (USCG, 1999)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Chlorates and Related Compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

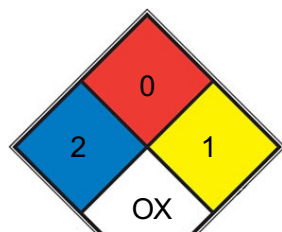
May explode when heated. Contact with combustible, organic, or other easily oxidizable materials, such as paper, oil, fuels, or sawdust can cause fires. Rubbings of these mixtures can cause explosions. Use water to extinguish the fire. ... If materials or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies. From a secure, explosion-proof location, use water spray to cool exposed containers. If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors, or shows any signs of deforming), withdraw immediately to a secure position.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Yields toxic fumes when involved in fire. Behavior in Fire: May cause an explosion when involved in a fire. (USCG, 1999)

Advice for firefighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

NFPA 704



■	HEALTH	2	Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury (e.g. diethyl ether , ammonium phosphate, iodine)
■	FIRE	0	Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)
■	REACT	1	Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures (e.g. propene)
□	SPEC.		
□	HAZ.	OX	

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Consult an expert! Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents.

Environmental precautions

Consult an expert! Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Evacuate and restrict persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until cleanup is complete. Remove all ignition sources.Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar non-organic materials and deposit in sealed containers. May also be covered with weak reducing agents; resulting sludge neutralized and flushed to sewer. Collect powdered material in the most convenient and safe manner and deposit in sealed containers. Ventilate area of spill or leak after clean-up is complete. It may be necessary to contain and dispose of this chemical as a hazardous waste. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Contact your Department of Environmental Protection or your regional office of the federal EPA for specific recommendations. If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO contact with flammables. NO contact with organic materials, powdered metals, ammonium salts or reducing agents. Do NOT expose to friction or shock. Closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent deposition of dust. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from combustible substances, reducing agents, ammonium compounds, metal powders and food and feedstuffs. Separate from acids, alkalis, reducing agents, combustibles, ammonium compounds. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 0.5 mg/m³, as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). MAK: (as Ba): 0.5 mg/m³; peak limitation category: II(8); pregnancy risk group: D. EU-OEL: (as Ba): 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA

Biological limit values

no data available

Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation (not if powder), local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Barium chlorate is a white crystalline solid. Forms very flammable mixtures with combustible materials. Mixtures may be ignited by friction and may be explosive if the combustible material is finely divided. Contact with concentrated sulfuric acid solutions may cause fires or explosions. May spontaneously decompose and ignite when mixed with ammonium salt. May explode under prolonged exposure to heat or fire. Used in explosives and pyrotechnics, in dyeing textiles, and to make other chlorates.
Colour	Colorless prisms or white powder
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	414°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	no data available
Flammability	Not combustible but enhances combustion of other substances. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion.

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	250°C
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Slightly soluble in ethanol, acetone
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	3.18 g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Mixtures with organic compounds, reducing agents, ammonia-containing agents and metal powders are shock-sensitive. Decomposes violently on heating. This produces oxygen and toxic fumes. This generates fire and explosion hazard. The substance is a strong oxidant. It reacts with combustible and reducing materials.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Cloth, leather, wood and paper are extremely flammable when impregnated by ... chlorates /Chlorates/BARIUM CHLORATE is an oxidizing agent. Liberates explosive chlorine dioxide gas in the presence of a strong acid. Heating a moist metal chlorate and a dibasic organic acid liberates chlorine dioxide and carbon dioxide [Bretherick 1979 p. 100]. Mixtures with ammonium salts, powdered metals, silicon, sulfur, or sulfides are readily ignited and potentially explosive [Bretherick 1979 p. 806]. A combination, in finely divided form with finely divided aluminum can explode by heat, percussion, or friction [Mellor 2:310 1946-4].

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

A strong oxidizer. Barium chlorate is a reactive chemical and is an explosion hazard. Violent reaction may occur with reducing materials, strong acids, powdered metals. Combustible materials will increase activity in fire.

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition, can emit toxic fumes and explode ... Chlorates

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Barium and soluble compounds, as Ba

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the blood and nervous system. This may result in the formation of methaemoglobin. Exposure could cause hypokalaemia. This may result in cardiac disorders and muscular disorders. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated. Exposure could cause death.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1445 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1445 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1445 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: BARIUM CHLORATE, SOLID (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: BARIUM CHLORATE, SOLID (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: BARIUM CHLORATE, SOLID (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 5.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 5.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 5.1 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Not Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average
STEL: Short term exposure limit
LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request_locale=en
CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of paralysis do not become manifest until some hours have passed. Specific treatment is necessary in case of poisoning with this substance; the appropriate means with instructions must be available. Rinse contaminated clothing with plenty of water because of fire hazard. 10294-38-9 is a CAS registry number for Barium chlorate, monohydrate.

Disclaimer:

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.