SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: Aug 16, 2017

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1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Barium sulfate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names Barium sulphate

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For industry use only. Adhesives and sealant

chemicals, Fillers, Paint additives and coating additives not described by other categories, Pigments, Plating agents and surface treating agents, Processing aids, not

otherwise listed

Uses advised against no data available

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)

No symbol.

Signal word

No signal word.

Hazard statement(s)

none

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

none

Response

none

Storage

none

Disposal

none

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical	Common names and	CAS	EC	Concentration
name	synonyms	number	number	
Barium	Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	none	100%
sulfate				

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Exposure Routes: inhalation, skin and/or eye contact Symptoms: Irritation eyes, nose, upper respiratory system; benign pneumoconiosis (baritosis) Target Organs: Eyes, respiratory system (NIOSH, 2016)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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. /Barium and Related Compounds/

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or alcohol foam extinguishers ... If material 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 ... The only respirators recommended for fire fighting are self-contained breathing apparatuses that have full facepieces and are operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Some are oxidizers and may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. For electric vehicles or equipment, ERG Guide 147 (lithium ion batteries) or ERG Guide 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Spill handling: evacuate and restrict persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until cleanup is complete. Remove all ignition sources. Collect powdered material in the most convenient and safe manner and deposit in sealed containers. Ventilate area of spill or lead 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.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store at 25°C (77 deg F); excursions permitted to 15 to 30°C (59 to 86 deg F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hour Time-Weighted Average: 10 mg/cu m, total particulate.

Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hour Time-Weighted average: 5 mg/cu m, respirable fraction.

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state white powder

Colour Fine, heavy powder or polymorphous crystals

Odour Odorless Melting point/ freezing 1580°C

point

Boiling point or initial

boiling point and boiling range

330°C at 760 mmHg

Flammability Noncombustible SolidNot combustible. Gives off

irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.

Lower and upper no data available

explosion limit / flammability limit

Flash point no data available
Auto-ignition no data available

temperature

Decomposition 1600°C

temperature

pH 5% suspension in water is neutral to litmus paper

Kinematic viscosity no data available

Solubility 0.0002 % at 17.78°C (NIOSH, 2016)

Partition coefficient n- no data available

octanol/water (log

value)

Vapour pressure 0 mm Hg (approx) (NIOSH, 2016)

Density and/or relative 4.5

density

Relative vapour density no data available Particle characteristics no data available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not combustible.BARIUM SULFATE is non-combustible and non-toxic. Emits toxic sulfur oxides when heated to decomposition. Can act as an oxidizing agent, but usually does not. Reacts with reducing agents such as potassium, phosphorus or aluminum (heating with aluminum can cause an explosion).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Phosphorus, aluminum [Aluminum in the presence of heat can cause an explosion.]

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /sulfur oxides/.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

· Oral: LD50 Rat oral approx 307,000 mg/kg bw

· 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

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- · Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species:
 Daphnia magna (Water Flea); Conditions: freshwater, static, 11.5-14.5°C,
 pH 7.2-7.8, dissolved oxygen 5.2-6.5 mg/L; Concentration: 52820 ug/L
 (43200-68140 ug/L) for 24 hr; Effect: intoxicaiton, immobilization
- · Toxicity to algae: no data available
- · Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 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.

14. Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous

IMDG: Not dangerous

IATA: Not dangerous

goods.

goods.

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: unknown IMDG: unknown IATA: unknown

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous

IMDG: Not dangerous

IATA: Not dangerous

goods.

goods.

goods.

goods.

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous

IMDG: Not dangerous

IATA: Not dangerous

goods.

goods.

goods.

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no

IMDG: no

IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

15. Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Barium sulfate	Barium sulfate	7727-43-7	none
European Inventor (EINECS)	Listed.		
EC Inventory	Listed.		
United States Toxi	Listed.		
China Catalog of H	Not Listed.		
New Zealand Inver	Listed.		
Philippines Invento (PICCS)	Listed.		
Vietnam National (Listed.		
Chinese Chemical (China IECSC)	Listed.		

16. Other information

Information on revision

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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?pageID=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/

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