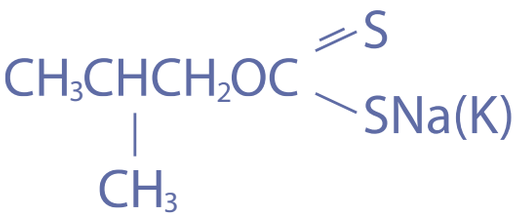

PAX

Identification of product and company

Identification of the substance

Product name: Potassium Amyl Xanthate

Other names: Dithiocarbonic Acid, Amyl Ester, Potassium Salt Potassium Amyl Xanthate; KAX 51; Potassium Pentyl Xanthate; Potassium Pentyl Xanthogenate, PAX.

CAS Number: 2720-73-2

EC Number: 220-329-5

Description/Recommended use: A pale yellow powder or pellet with a pungent odor, soluble in water. It is widely used in the mining industry for the separation of ores using the flotation process.

Company/Undertaking Identification

Company name: VictoriaFortress

Address: Unit 2108. CC Wu Build. 308 Hennessy Road Wanchai HONG Kong

Telephone: +852-54892941

Fax: +852-39544488

E-mail: info@vf-hk.com

Http: www.vf-chem.com

For Emergency Assistance, please call 86 24 74570273

Hazards Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk Phrases: Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin. Poisons Schedule: None allocated.

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	***CAS#***	***Proportion***
Potassium Amyl Xanthate	2720-73-2	85%
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-53-2	1%
Amyl alcohol	71-41-0	0.5%
Other component(s)	-	to 100%

First aid measures

Inhalation: Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin: If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eyes: Hold eyelids apart and wash in and around the eye area continuously with running water for at least 15 minutes. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical center.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, give a glass of water or milk to drink. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Firefighting measures

Hazards from combustion products: Substance liable to spontaneous combustion.

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment: Avoid all ignition sources. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes, including those of oxides of sulfur. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water jets, water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Hazchem or Emergency action: 1Y

Accidental release measure

Emergency procedures: Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours/dust. DO NOT allow material to get wet. Air-supplied masks are recommended to avoid inhalation of toxic material. Vacuum solid spills instead of sweeping. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Incommon with many organic chemicals, may form flammable dust clouds in air. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section10. Keep dry - reacts with water, may lead to drum rupture. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. However, Exposure Standard(s) for decomposition product(s): Carbon disulfide: 8hr TWA=31 mg/m3 (10ppm), Sk

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

TWA- The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

`Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals .They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering controls: Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of decomposition product(s) is/are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Avoid generating and breathing in dusts. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protective Equipment: The selection of PPE is dependant on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Orica Personal Protection Guide No. 1, 1998: F - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUSTMASK.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. If dust exists, wear dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state: Pellets

Odour: Strong organic odour

Molecular Formula: C6H11KOS2
Molar mass: 202.37 g·mol−1
Solubility: Soluble in water.
Density: 1.073 g/cm
Specific Gravity: 1.08-1.11 (200-300g/Litre)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
Vapour Pressure (20°C): Not available
Flash Point (°C): -30 (Carbon Disulphide)
Flammability Limits (%): Not available
Autoignition Temperature (°C): Not available
Melting Point/Range (°C): 150-250
pH: 10.5-12.5

Stability and Reactivity Data

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid dust generation. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Avoid exposure to moisture.

Incompatible materials: Incompatible with oxidising agents, combustible materials, acids, water, phosgene or sulphur chlorides.

Hazardous reactions: Reacts exothermically with water.

Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and over exposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing may result in irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will liberate carbon disulfide upon contact with moist skin. Carbon disulfide can be absorbed through the skin with resultant adverse effects.

Inhalation: Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation.

Long Term Effects: No information available for the product.

Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Avoid contaminating waterways

Disposal considerations

Disposal methods: Refer to Waste Management Authority. Advise flammable nature. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor.

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 3342

Class-primary 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible

Packing Group: III

Proper Shipping Name: XANTHATES

Hazchem Code: 1Y

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS

UN No: 3342

Class-primary: 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible

Packing Group: III

Proper Shipping Name: XANTHATES

IMDG EMS Fire: F-A

IMDG EMS Spill: S-J

Air Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA)

Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUSGOODS.

UN No: 3342

Class-primary: 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible

Packing Group: III

Proper Shipping Name: XANTHATES

Other Information

Classification: This material is hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Hazard Category: Xn: Harmful Xi: Irritant

Risk Phrase(s): Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety Phrase(s): Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Poisons Schedule: None allocated.

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

For Emergency Assistance, please call 86 24 74570273