



Health	3
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	J

Material Safety Data Sheet

Oxone, Monopersulfate Compound MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Oxone, Monopersulfate Compound

Catalog Codes: SLO1009

CAS#: 37222-66-5 or 70693-62-8

RTECS: Not available.

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Oxone, Monopersulfate Compound

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Oxone (A Dupont Registered Trademark); Potassium Peroxymonosulfate; Potassium monopersulfate. Potassium peroxymonosulfate, KHSO₅, commonly known as potassium monopersulfate is the active ingredient. It is present as a component of a triple salt with the chemical formula shown below. Other components include: Potassium bisulfate, Potassium Sulfate, Potassium Peroxydisulfate and Magnesium Carbonate.

Chemical Name: Oxone, Monopersulfate Compound

Chemical Formula: 2KHSO₅.KHSO₄.K₂SO₄

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.

14025 Smith Rd.

Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:
1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Oxone, Monopersulfate Compound contains:	37222-66-5 or	100
	70693-62-8	
Potassium Peroxymonosulfate	10058-23-8	43
Potassium Bisulfate	7646-93-7	23
Potassium Sulfate	7778-80-5	29
Potassium Peroxydisulfate	7727-21-1	3
Magnesium Carbonate	546-93-0	2

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Oxone, Monopersulfate Compound: ORAL (LD₅₀): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD₅₀): Acute: 11000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (corrosive). The amount of tissue damage depends on length of contact. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Skin contact can produce inflammation and blistering. Inhalation of dust will produce irritation to gastro-intestinal or respiratory tract, characterized by burning, sneezing and coughing. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death. Prolonged exposure may result in skin burns and ulcerations. Over-exposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. Repeated exposure of the eyes to a low level of dust can produce eye irritation. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction, or dermatitis. Repeated inhalation of dust can produce varying degree of respiratory irritation or lung damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Serious Skin Contact:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Inhalation:

Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Non-flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Flash Points: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not applicable.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: Not applicable.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Contact with combustible materials may cause fire. Improper storage of large masses of "oxone" can trap heat and lead to ignition of combustibles (see section on "handling and storage"). Grinding or intensive mixing may cause decomposition with liberation of heat and oxygen; Ignition of oxidizable material if present may occur.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate.

Large Spill:

Oxidizing material. Corrosive solid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Avoid contact with a combustible material (wood, paper, oil, clothing...). Keep substance damp using water spray. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep container dry. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from combustible material.. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as combustible materials, organic materials, metals.

Storage:

Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area away from heat sources such as light fixtures or space heaters. Separate from acids, alkalis, reducing agents and combustibles. See NFPA 43A, Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers. Do not store above 24°C (75.2°F). Pallets of 25 kg. bags can be stacked. Don't stack pallets directly on top of each other. Leave open space on all sides of each pallet to provide ventilation. See local fire codes for allowable limits. Bulk bags should be stored on pallets; if stacked use pyramid style, no more than 2 pallets high. Closely stacked bags should not exceed a 4 ft. (1.2 M) cube. Keep packages dry. Do not store with combustible materials or with incompatibles (see "Incompatibility with Other Materials.")

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Synthetic apron. Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor and dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

TWA: 5 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation Respirable. TWA: 15 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation Total. Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Granular solid. free flowing solid)

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: Not available.

Color: White.

pH (1% soln/water): 2.3 [Acidic.]

Boiling Point: Decomposes.

Melting Point: Decomposes.

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 1.25 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water.

Solubility: Partially soluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Combustible materials and incompatible materials, close storage.

Incompatibility with various substances:

Highly reactive with combustible materials. Reactive with organic materials, metals.

Corrosivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

This compound is an acid and an oxidizer. This compound is hygroscopic. Incompatible with acetone, combustible materials (saw dust, sweeping compounds), salts (sodium, bromine, etc.) + water. The mixture of "Oxone" with compounds containing halides or active halogens can cause release of respective halogen if moisture is present. For example, mixing sodium dichloroisocyanurate or, sodium chloride, or sodium bromide can cause the release of chlorine or bromine gas. Mixing with cyanides can cause release of hydrogen gas. Mixing with metal salts such as those of cobalt, nickel, copper or manganese can cause decomposition with release of oxygen and heat.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2000 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 11000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the dust (LC50): >5 mg/l 4 hours [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (corrosive).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 8: Corrosive material

Identification: : Corrosive, solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.(Monopersulfate compound) UNNA: 3260 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Oxone, Monopersulfate Compound

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):

CLASS C: Oxidizing material. CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC). CLASS E: Corrosive solid.

DSCL (EEC):**HMIS (U.S.A.):**

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: j

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 3

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Synthetic apron. Vapor and dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 11:08 AM

Last Updated: 05/21/2013 12:00 PM

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall ScienceLab.com be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.