

SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE SOLUTION

Coogee

Chemwatch: 42-2604

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 02/12/2019

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE SOLUTION
Synonyms	carbonodithoic acid, O-ethyl ester; SEX; sodium ethyl dithiocarbamate; sodium ethyl xanthate
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium ethyl xanthate)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Gold processing reagent, ore floatation.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Coogee
Address	Cnr of Patterson and Kwinana Beach Roads Kwinana WA Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9439 8200
Fax	+61 8 9439 8300
Website	www.coogee.com.au
Email	businessrelations@coogee.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Coogee Chemicals
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 800 655
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
AUH031	Contact with acid liberates toxic gas.

Supplementary statement(s)

Continued...

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P234	Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P322	Specific measures (see advice on this label).

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
140-90-9	40	<u>sodium ethyl xanthate</u>
7732-18-5	60	<u>water</u>
75-15-0	NotSpec	<u>carbon disulfide</u>
Not Available		(evolved)

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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- ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

(ICSC13719)

Ingestion

- ▶ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.**
- ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- ▶ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- ▶ Carbon disulfide intoxication results in severe debilitating CNS symptoms (irritability, mania, hallucinations, tremors, memory loss).
- ▶ Chronic industrial exposures may cause neuropsychiatric changes, peripheral neuropathies and accelerated atherogenic changes.
- ▶ Peak blood concentrations appear 2 hours after inhalation. Plasma elimination half-life is about 1 hour. Metabolic products seen in urine include thiourea, 2-mercapto-2-thiazolin-5-one and 2-thiothiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid (TTCA). The iodine-azide test identifies these.
- ▶ Initial management of severe inhalation poisoning requires careful attention to airway, breathing and circulation. Treatment involves symptomatic care.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
2-Thiothiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid (TTCA) in urine for corrosives:	5mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics**. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.**

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consider endoscopy to evaluate oral injury.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

Continued...

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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact with acids produces toxic fumes ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon disulfide	Carbon disulphide	10 ppm / 31 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
carbon disulfide	Carbon disulfide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium ethyl xanthate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
carbon disulfide	500 ppm	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium ethyl xanthate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

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Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. Engineering controls which have been generally implemented at mining sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ enclosure and automation of the transfer and mixing process; ▶ enclosure of the cabin of the fork-lift or crane used for drum tipping; ▶ extraction ventilation systems above the area where drum contents are discharged into the mixing tank; ▶ local exhaust ventilation system with a water scrubber system above the mixing tank to absorb dust and gases or exhaust vents to the atmosphere via a short stack; ▶ bunding the area around the mixing tank so as to contain 100% of the tank volume; ▶ remote controlled dosing pumps; ▶ good general ventilation of the plant; and storage of solid sodium ethyl xanthate in well ventilated areas. <p>The engineering controls vary at the different mine sites and all the listed controls are not present at all the sites.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Clear orange liquid with an unpleasant odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.2
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	60 (CS2)	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6 (CS2)	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Acute inhalation of carbon disulfide produces rapid onset of both local irritation and central nervous system symptoms ranging from pharyngitis, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, headache, mood changes, lethargy and blurred vision, to agitation, uncontrollable anger, suicidal tendencies, delirium, hallucinations, convulsions, coma and death.</p> <p>Carbon disulfide inhalation can result in local irritation and pharyngitis and central nervous system effects.</p>
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to carbon disulfide (CS₂) may cause serious damage to the central nervous system (degeneration of the peripheral nerves), vision problems, liver and kidney damage, anaemia, fatigue and debility. Other symptoms of chronic exposure include insomnia, nightmares, defective memory and impotency.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</p> <p>Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.</p> <p>Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration.</p>

SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE SOLUTION	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium ethyl xanthate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
carbon disulfide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 25 mg/l/4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic
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	condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. * [CCINFO - CHEMINFO]
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
CARBON DISULFIDE	NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Fatty liver degeneration, paternal effects, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, effects on newborn recorded.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE SOLUTION	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

sodium ethyl xanthate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.5mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.15mg/L	2
	EC10	504	Crustacea	0.047mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.92mg/L	2

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3	

carbon disulfide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.99mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	2.1mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	21mg/L	2
	EC10	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	=32mg/L	4
NOEC	240	Fish	>0.778mg/L	4	

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
carbon disulfide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
carbon disulfide	LOW (BCF = 8)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
carbon disulfide	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS




SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE SOLUTION

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	 
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	2922				
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium ethyl xanthate)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.1</td> </tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	6.1
Class	8				
Subrisk	6.1				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td style="text-align: center;">223 274</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	223 274	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	223 274				
Limited quantity	5 L				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2922														
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. * (contains sodium ethyl xanthate)														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ERG Code</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8P</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1	ERG Code	8P								
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ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1														
ERG Code	8P														
Packing group	III														
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A3 A803</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td style="text-align: center;">856</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td style="text-align: center;">852</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y841</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3 A803	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
Special provisions	A3 A803														
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Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2922						
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium ethyl xanthate)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Class</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Subrisk</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.1</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	8	IMDG Subrisk	6.1		
IMDG Class	8						
IMDG Subrisk	6.1						
Packing group	III						
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant						
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">EMS Number</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F-A , S-B</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td style="text-align: center;">223 274</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited Quantities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 L</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-A , S-B	Special provisions	223 274	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-A , S-B						
Special provisions	223 274						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE SOLUTION

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
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CARBON DISULFIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Exposure Standards	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium ethyl xanthate; carbon disulfide; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (sodium ethyl xanthate)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium ethyl xanthate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (sodium ethyl xanthate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	02/12/2019
Initial Date	16/07/2014

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
7.1.1.1	02/12/2019	Physical Properties, Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

Continued...

SODIUM ETHYL XANTHATE SOLUTION

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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