



## 10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

### High-Purity Standards

Catalogue number: 10M17-2

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 08/09/2017

Print Date: 08/09/2017

S.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)
Synonyms	Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)
Proper shipping name	Hydrochloric acid
Other means of identification	10M17-2

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	---

### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	High-Purity Standards
Address	PO Box 41727 SC 29423 United States
Telephone	843-767-7900
Fax	843-767-7906
Website	highpuritystandards.com
Email	Not Available

### Emergency phone number


Association / Organisation	INFOTRAC
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-535-5053
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-352-323-3500

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
----------------	--

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
---------------------	---

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

### Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

## 10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

**P260** Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

**P301+P330+P331** IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

**P405** Store locked up.

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

**P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1308-96-9	1 (as Eu)	<u>europium(III) oxide</u>
7732-18-5	balance	<u>water</u>
7647-01-0	4	<u>hydrochloric acid</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li><li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li><li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li><li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li></ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b> (ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li><li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li><li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li></ul>

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.

Continued...

## 10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

### SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

### EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT** use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
----------------------	-------------

### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non combustible.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	#

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"> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT</b> use aluminium or galvanised containers</li> <li>Check regularly for spills and leaks</li> <li>Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions.</li> </ul> <p>Hydrogen chloride:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reacts strongly with strong oxidisers (releasing chlorine gas), acetic anhydride, caesium cyanotridecahydrodecaborate(2-), ethylidene difluoride, hexalithium disilicide, metal acetylide, sodium, silicon dioxide, tetraselenium tetranitride, and many organic materials</li> <li>is incompatible with alkaline materials, acetic anhydride, acetylides, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, aluminium, aluminium-titanium alloys, aromatic amines, amines, amides, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, borides, calcium phosphide, carbides, carbonates, cyanides, chlorosulfonic acid, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, epichlorohydrin, formaldehyde, isocyanates, metals, metal oxides, metal hydroxides, metal acetylides, metal carbides, oleum, organic anhydrides, potassium permanganate, perchloric acid, phosphides, 3-propiolactone, silicides, sulfides, sulfites, sulfuric acid, uranium phosphide, vinyl acetate, vinylidene fluoride</li> <li>attacks most metals forming flammable hydrogen gas, and some plastics, rubbers and coatings</li> <li>reacts with zinc, brass, galvanised iron, aluminium, copper and copper alloys</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Continued...

## 10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

### INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydrochloric acid	Anhydrous hydrogen chloride; Aqueous hydrogen chloride (i.e., Hydrochloric acid, Muriatic acid) [Note: Often used in an aqueous solution.]	Not Available	Not Available	7 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	2 ppm	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	7 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
europium(III) oxide	Europium oxide	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
hydrochloric acid	Hydrogen chloride; (Hydrochloric acid)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	Deuteriochloric acid; (Deuterium chloride)	1.8 ppm	22 ppm	100 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
europium(III) oxide	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	100 ppm	50 ppm

### Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elbow length PVC gloves</li> <li>When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul> <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.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

76b-p()

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	<2	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
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 (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available

Continued...

## 10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". Exposure to vapours of some rare earth salts can cause sensitivity to heat, itching, and increased sensitivity of smell and taste. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) vapour or fumes present a hazard from a single acute exposure.
Ingestion	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".
Skin Contact	Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Chronic minor exposure to hydrogen chloride (HCl) vapour or fume may cause discolouration or erosion of the teeth, bleeding of the nose and gums; and ulceration of the mucous membranes of the nose.

10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
europium(III) oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 781 ppm/1hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5mg/30s - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**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

EUROPIUM(III) OXIDE	Lanthanide poisoning causes immediate defaecation, writhing, inco-ordination, laboured breathing, and inactivity. For typical lanthanides: Symptoms of toxicity from rare earth elements include writhing, inco-ordination, laboured breathing, and sedation.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
EUROPIUM(III) OXIDE & HYDROCHLORIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.

## 10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

EUROPIUM(III) OXIDE & WATER & HYDROCHLORIC ACID		No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification  
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
europium(III) oxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrochloric acid	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	282mg/L	4
	NOEC	0.08	Fish	10mg/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

### Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse.  
 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
hydrochloric acid	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
hydrochloric acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
hydrochloric acid	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
------------------------------	--

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1789				
UN proper shipping name	Hydrochloric acid				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	8				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>386, A3, A6, B3, B15, B133, IB2, N41, T8, TP2</td></tr> </table>	Hazard Label	8	Special provisions	386, A3, A6, B3, B15, B133, IB2, N41, T8, TP2
Hazard Label	8				
Special provisions	386, A3, A6, B3, B15, B133, IB2, N41, T8, TP2				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1789														
UN proper shipping name	Hydrochloric acid														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>8L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	8L								
ICAO/IATA Class	8														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	8L														
Packing group	II														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3 A803</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>855</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>30 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>851</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>1 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y840</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>0.5 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3 A803	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L
Special provisions	A3 A803														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1789						
UN proper shipping name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	8	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	8						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Packing group	II						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-A , S-B</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>1 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-A , S-B	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited Quantities	1 L
EMS Number	F-A , S-B						
Special provisions	Not Applicable						
Limited Quantities	1 L						

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

Source	Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	Hydrochloric acid	Z	3

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## 10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)

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

#### EUROPIUM(III) OXIDE(1308-96-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

#### WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

#### HYDROCHLORIC ACID(7647-01-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

### Federal Regulations

#### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

##### SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

##### US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Hydrochloric acid	5000	2270

### State Regulations

#### US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (europium(III) oxide; water; hydrochloric acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (europium(III) oxide; hydrochloric acid)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (europium(III) oxide)
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

#### 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.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit



**10M17-2 Europium (10,000µg/mL in 4% HCl)**

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
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

This document is copyright.