

Potassium Monopersulfate

1. Chemical Product and Supplier Identification

Product Name

☞ Potassium Monopersulfate

Synonyms

☞ Potassium Peroxymonosulfate

Manufacturer

Shaoxing Biotech Chemical Co Ltd

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MSDS Number

☞ JHPMPS-01-02

Effective Date

☞ Mar 15, 2014

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Chemical Formula	CAS No.	Percentage
Potassium Monopersulfate	KHSO ₅	10058-23-8	43.0
Potassium Bisulfate	KHSO ₄	7646-93-7	23.0
Potassium Sulfate	K ₂ SO ₄	7778-80-5	32.0

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Oxidizing agent, contact with other material may cause fire

May be harmful or fatal if swallowed

May cause severe eye and respiratory tract irritation or burns

May cause skin irritation

Does not present any significant hazard for the environment

Potential Health Effects

General

Irritating to mucous membrane, eyes, and skin.

Inhalation

Irritating to the respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, difficulty breathing and sore throat. May cause nosebleeds.

Eye contact

May cause irritation to the eyes, including pain, redness and reversible damage.

Skin contact

May cause skin burns, ulceration, or temporary body hair loss.

Ingestion

May cause gastritis possibly processing to necrosis or hemorrhage

4. First-aid Measures

Inhalation

Remove affected person to fresh air. Seek medical attention if effects persist.

Eye contact

Flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Seek specialist advice.

Skin contact

Wash affected skin with soap and mild detergent and large amounts of water.

Ingestion

If the person is conscious and not convulsing, give 2-4 cupfuls of water to dilute the chemical and seek medical attention immediately. Do not inducing vomiting.

5. Fire Fighting Measure

Flash Point

Not applicable

Flammability

Not applicable

Ignition Temperature

Not applicable

Danger of Explosion

Non-explosive

Extinguishing Media

Water

Fire Hazards

Oxidizer. Storage vessels involved in a fire may vent gas or rupture due to internal pressure. Damp material may decompose exothermically and ignite combustibles. Oxygen release due to exothermic decomposition may support combustion. May ignite other combustible materials. Avoid contact with incompatible materials such as heavy metals, reducing agents, acids, bases, combustibles (wood, papers, cloths etc.). Thermal decomposition releases oxygen and heat. Pressure bursts may occur due to gas evolution. Pressurization if confined when heated or decomposing. Containers may burst violently.

Fire-Fighting Measures

Evacuate all non-essential personnel

Wear protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus

Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill Clean-up Procedures

Oxidizer. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit.

Shovel or sweep material into plastic bags or vented containers for disposal. Do not return spilled or contaminated material to inventory.

Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs.

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Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep away from combustibles (wood, paper, oils, etc.). Do not return any product to container because of the risk of contamination.

7. Handling and Storage

Storage

Oxidizer. Store in a cool, well ventilated area away from all source of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Store at temperatures less than 30°C.

Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers.

Protect from moisture. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep containers well sealed, seal only with original vent cap. Ensure pressure relief and adequate ventilation.

Store separately from organics and reducing materials. Avoid contamination which may lead to decomposition.

Handling

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation.

Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area.

Prevent contact with combustible or organic materials.

Label containers and keep them tightly closed when not in use.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

General room ventilation is required. Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures or other engineers controls may be needed to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Avoid creating dust or mist. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly.

Respiratory Protection

For many conditions, no respiratory protection may be needed; however, in dusty or unknown atmospheres or when exposures exceed limit values, wear a NIOSH approved respirator.

Eye/Face Protection

Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product.

Skin Protection

Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Chemical-resistant (Recommended materials: PVC, neoprene or rubber)

Other Protective Equipment

Eye-wash station

Safety shower

Impervious clothing

Rubber boots

General Hygiene Considerations

Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking.

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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	White Tablets
Odor	None
Active Oxygen, %	Min. 4.5
Active Component	Min. 42.0
(KHSO ₅), %	
Bulk Density, g/L	Min. 800
Solubility (20°C 100g water)	14.5
Moisture, %	Max. 0.5%

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability

Stable under normal conditions

Conditions to Avoid

Water

Acids

Cyanides, compound containing halides or active halogens

Salts of heavy metals

Reducing agents

Organic materials

Flammable substances

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxygen. Contamination with many substances will cause decomposition. The rate of decomposition increases with increasing temperature and may be very vigorous with rapid generation of large volume of oxygen and steam.

11. Toxicological Information

LD50 Oral: 2000 mg/kg, rat

LD50 Dermal: >11000 mg/kg, rabbit

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological Information

No data available

Chemical Fate Information

No data available

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment

Dispose of in an approved waste facility operated by an authorized contractor in compliance with local regulations.

Package Treatment

The empty and clean containers are to be recycled or disposed of in conformity with local regulations.

14. Transport Information



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Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive Solid, Acidic, Inorganic, N.O.S
(Potassium Monopersulfate)

UN Number: UN3260

Hazard Class: Corrosive

Labels: 8 (corrosive)

Packing Group: II

15. Regulatory Information

SARA Section..... Yes

SARA (313) Chemicals..... No

16. Other EPA TSCA Inventory..... Appears

Informati Canadian WHMIS Classification..... C, D2B

on Canadian DSL..... Appears

Disclaimer EINECS Inventory..... Appears

The data in

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