Calcium Resinate

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: Calcium Resinate
CAS Number: 9007-13-0
EC Number: 232-694-8

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

Product use: Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against: No data available

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name: East Harbour Group Ltd
20 Clough Road, Severalls Industrial Park
Colchester, Essex, CO4 9QS
United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (0) 333 242 0100
Email: info@eastharbourgroup.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone: 0800 246 1274

Section 2: Hazardous identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)	No symbol.
Signal word	No signal word
Hazard statement(s)	None
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	None
Response	None
Storage	None
Disposal	None

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification
No data available

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration

Calcium Resinate

Resin acids and Rosin acids, calcium salts	Resin acids and Rosin acids, calcium salts	9007-13-0	232-694-8	100%

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled
Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact
Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact
Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion
Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Inhalation of fumes from heated chemical may cause irritation of nose and throat. Ingestion causes irritation of nose and throat. Contact with eyes causes irritation. Contact of molten material with skin causes burns. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
No data available

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Excerpt from ERG Guide 133 [Flammable Solids]: SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2, sand, earth, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fire Involving Metal Pigments or Pastes (e.g. "Aluminium Paste") Aluminium Paste fires should be treated as a combustible metal fire. Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride-based extinguishers, G-1® or Met-L-X® powder. Also, see ERG Guide 170. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Excerpt from ERG Guide 133 [Flammable Solids]: Flammable/combustible material. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Some may burn rapidly with flare-burning effect.
Powders, dusts, shavings, borings, turnings or cuttings may explode or burn with explosive violence. Substance may be transported in a molten form at a temperature that may be above its flash point. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. (ERG, 2016)

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5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/ leak.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Handling in a well-ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in cool/...places...provide adequate ventilation in storage space...locate storage area...away from areas of fire hazard... reducing or easily oxidized materials must be kept apart from...oxidizing agents...or materials which...evolve heat.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
Occupational Exposure limit values
No data available

Biological limit values
No data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls
Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)
Eye/ face protection
Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

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Wear fire/ flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection
If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards
No data available

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Calcium resinate is a greyish white to yellow amorphous powder which can be fused into greyish lumps. If it comes in contact with air, spontaneous heating may result. This heat may be sufficient to ignite the material itself or surrounding combustible material. It is insoluble in water.
Colour	YELLOWISH WHITE AMORPHOUS POWDER OR LUMPS
Odour	ROSIN
Melting point/ freezing point	No data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	439.5°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	No data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/ flammability limit	No data available
Flash point	208.1°C
Auto-ignition temperature	480° F (USCG, 1999)
Decomposition temperature	No data available
pH	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	No data available
Solubility	SOL IN ACID, AMYL ACETATE, BUTYL ACETATE, ETHER, AMYL ALC; INSOL IN WATER
Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Density and/ or relative density	1.13 at 77° F (USCG, 1999)
Relative vapour density	No data available
Particle characteristics	No data available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Highly flammable. The powder spontaneously heats in the presence of air and moisture. This heat may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustible materials. The solid is insoluble in water.

10.2 Chemical stability
No data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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MODERATE WHEN HEATED; CAN REACT WITH OXIDIZING MATERIALS. Inorganic reducing agents, such as CALCIUM RESINATE, react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials
No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
When heated to decomp, emits acrid smoke.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity

Oral	No data available
Inhalation	No data available
Dermal	No data available

Skin corrosion/ irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/ irritation
No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
No data available

Carcinogenicity
No data available

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

STOT-single exposure
No data available

STOT-repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

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Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	No data available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	No data available
Toxicity to algae	No data available
Toxicity to microorganisms	No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects
No data available

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product
The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging
Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

Section 14: Transport Information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/ RID	UN1314 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG	UN1314 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA	UN1314 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/ RID	CALCIUM RESINATE, FUSED (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG	CALCIUM RESINATE, FUSED (For reference only, please check.)
IATA	CALCIUM RESINATE, FUSED (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/ RID	4.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG	4.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA	4.1 (For reference only, please check.)

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14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/ RID	III (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG	III (For reference only, please check.)
IATA	III (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/ RID	No
IMDG	No
IATA	No

14.6 Special precautions for user

No data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

No data available

Section 15: Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS	Chemical name
Resin acids and Rosin acids, calcium salts	Resin acids and Rosin acids, calcium salts	9007-13-0	232-694-8

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Listed.
EC Inventory	Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015	Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

Section 16: Other Information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
RID	Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IATA	International Air Transportation Association
TWA	Time Weighted Average
STEL	Short term exposure limit
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%
LD50	Lethal Dose 50%
EC50	Effective Concentration 50%

References

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IPCS	The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home
HSDB	Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/
eChemPortal	The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
CAMEO Chemicals	website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
ChemIDplus	website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp