

Samarium, chips

Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: IN3067

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 16/09/2022

Print Date: 31/07/2023

S.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Samarium, chips
Chemical Name	samarium
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
Chemical formula	Sm
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	7440-19-9
EC number	231-128-7

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

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific
Address	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom
Telephone	01614060505
Fax	0161 406 0506
Website	http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No	H373 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, H228 - Flammable Solids Category 1, H261 - Substances and Mixtures which in Contact with Water Emit Flammable Gases Category 2
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Samarium, chips

1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H228	Flammable solid.
H261	In contact with water releases flammable gases.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P231+P232	Handle and store contents under inert gas. Protect from moisture.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P223	Do not allow contact with water.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P335+P334	IF ON SKIN: Brush off loose particles from skin. Immerse in cool water [or wrap in wet bandages].
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P402+P404	Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
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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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2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
Not Available	100	Samarium, chips	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 OR FOAM ON SUBSTANCE ITSELF

For **SMALL FIRES**:

- Dry chemical, soda ash or lime.

For **LARGE FIRES**:

- DRY sand, dry chemical, soda ash;
- OR withdraw and allow fire to burn itself out.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Segregate from alcohol, water.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear full protective clothing plus breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place) ▸ DO NOT use water on fires. <p>CAUTION: If only water available, use flooding quantities of water or withdraw personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ DO NOT allow water to enter containers. ▸ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with flooding quantities of water from a protected location until well after fire is out. ▸ If safe to do so, remove undamaged containers from path of fire. ▸ If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. ▸ Fight fire from a protected position or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. ▸ Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discolouration of tanks. ▸ ALWAYS stay away from tank ends.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ May ignite on contact with air, moist air or water. ▸ May react vigorously or explosively on contact with water. ▸ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. ▸ May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished. ▸ Gases generated after contact with water or moist air may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating. ▸ Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating. ▸ Containers may explode on heating. ▸ Runoff may create multiple fire or explosion hazard.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Material from spill may be contaminated with water resulting in generation of gas which subsequently may pressure closed containers. ▶ Hold spill material in vented containers only and plan for prompt disposal ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources. ▶ Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. ▶ Then cover with plastic sheet to minimise spreading and to prevent exposure to rain or other sources of water. ▶ Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers ready for disposal. ▶ Wear gloves and safety glasses as appropriate.
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. ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so; prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined spaces. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ DO NOT walk through spilled material. ▶ Wear full protective clothing plus breathing apparatus. ▶ DO NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ▶ Water spray may be used to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds; DO NOT allow water to enter container or come into contact with the material. ▶ Cover with DRY earth, sand, vermiculite or other non-combustible material. ▶ Then cover with plastic sheet to minimise spreading and to prevent exposure to rain or other sources of water. ▶ Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers ready for disposal. ▶ Alternately, the spill may be contained using DRY earth, sand, or vermiculite and then covered with a high boiling point mineral oil. ▶ Recover the liquid using non-sparking appliances and place in labelled, sealable container. ▶ Wash spill area with detergent and water and dike for later disposal. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately and before re-use ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<p>KEEP DRY! Packages must be protected from water ingress.</p> <p>FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction and ▶ provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Protect containers from exposure to weather and from direct sunlight unless: (a) the packages are of metal or plastic construction; (b) the packages are securely closed and not opened for any purpose while in the area where they are stored; (c) adequate precautions are taken to ensure that rain water, which might become contaminated by the dangerous goods, is collected and disposed of safely.
- Ensure proper stock-control measures are maintained to prevent prolonged storage of dangerous goods.
- Automatic fire-sprinklers **MUST NOT** be installed in room or space.
- The room or space must be located at least five metres from the boundaries of the premises and from other buildings unless separated by a wall with a fire resistance of at least four hours.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Storage containers must be hermetically sealed; the product must be stored under an inert, dry gas. <p>For low viscosity materials and solids: 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.</p> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Removable head packaging and ▸ cans with friction closures may be used. <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, there must be sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb completely any leakage that may occur, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> <p>All combination packages for Packing group I and II must contain cushioning material.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▸ Air Sensitive ▸ Moisture sensitive ▸ Store under argon
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits


Continued...

Samarium, chips

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Samarium, chips	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Samarium, chips	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

<p>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 840 1476 1153"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1220 1204 1422"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> <p>For large scale or continuous use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Spark-free, earthed ventilation system, venting directly to the outside and separate from usual ventilation systems ▶ Provide dust collectors with explosion vents 	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	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<p>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p>																					
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. 																				
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																				

Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▸ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Respiratory protection

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Grey		
Physical state	Solid	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)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	1072	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	1900	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 Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available

Continued...

Samarium, chips

Vapour density (Air = 1)	7.54	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ May heat spontaneously ▸ Identify and remove sources of ignition and heating. ▸ Incompatible material, especially oxidisers, and/or other sources of oxygen may produce unstable product(s). ▸ Avoid sources of water contamination (e.g. rain water, moisture, high humidity). ▸ Avoid contact with oxygenated solvents/ reagents such as alcohols.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Samarium, chips	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Continued...

Samarium, chips

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Samarium, chips	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.15mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.15mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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				

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Empty containers retain product residues and can be dangerous · Dispose of unused product · DO NOT expose opened/ empty containers to moisture/ water, heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. · They may explode and cause injury or death
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

		
Marine Pollutant	NO	
HAZCHEM	4W	

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3132	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	4.3
	Subsidiary risk	4.1
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	423
	Classification code	WF2
	Hazard Label	4.3 +4.1
	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	500 g
	Tunnel Restriction Code	0 (D/E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3132	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Water-reactive solid, flammable, n.o.s. *	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	4.3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	4.1
	ERG Code	4FW
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	490
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	483
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y475
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3132	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	4.3

Samarium, chips

	IMDG Subrisk	4.1
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-G, S-N
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	0

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3132	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	WATER-REACTIVE SOLID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	4.3	4.1
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	WF2
	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	500 g
	Equipment required	PP,EX,A
	Fire cones number	1

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
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14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
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SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available

National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	16/09/2022
Initial Date	16/09/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- 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
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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