

O₂ - Gas Sensors containing KOH and Lead



:: I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION ::

Product Name: Electrochemical Oxygen Sensor, galvanic fuel cell type, containing KOH and lead.
All medical, diving, industry and automotive FiO₂ cells.

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:: II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/COMPOSITION ::

| Material or Component | C.A.S. # | Quantity | OSHA PEL | ACGIH |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lead (Pb) | 7439-92-1 | 5-20 gms | 0.05 mg/m ³ | 0.15 mg/m ³ |
| Potassium hydroxide (KOH) | 1310-58-3 | 1.5 ml (10% KOH in water) | 2mg/m ³ (ceiling) | 2mg/m ³ (ceiling) |

:: III - HEALTH HAZARD DATA ::

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| Routes of Entry: | Inhalation: Highly unlikely. Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed. Skin: The electrolyte (potassium hydroxide) is corrosive; skin contact may cause irritation or severe chemical burns. Eyes: The electrolyte (potassium hydroxide) is corrosive; eye contact may cause irritation or severe chemicals burns. |
| Acute Effects: | The electrolyte is harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. It is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes, stomach, mouth, upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin. |
| Chronic Effects: | Prolonged exposure with the electrolyte has a destructive effect on tissue. Chronic exposure to lead may cause disease of the blood and blood forming organs, kidneys and liver, damage to the reproductive systems and decrease in fertility in men and women, and damage to the fetus of a pregnant woman. Chronic exposure from the lead contained in this product is extremely unlikely. |
| Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: | Contact of electrolyte with skin or eyes will cause a burning sensation and/or feel soapy or slippery to touch. Other symptoms of exposure to lead include loss of sleep, loss of appetite, metallic taste and fatigue. For additional exposure information refer to 29 CFR 1910.1025, Appendix A – Substance Data Sheet for Occupational Exposure to Lead. |
| Carcinogenicity: | Lead is classified by the IARC as a class 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans). |
| OSHA: | Where airborne lead exposures exceed the OSHA action level, refer to OSHA Lead Standard 1910.1025. |
| NTP: | n.a. |
| Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: | Lead exposure may aggravate disease of the blood and blood forming organs, hypertension, kidneys, nervous and possibly reproductive systems. Those pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems may be more susceptible to the effects of the electrolyte. |

:: IV - EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES ::

In case of contact with the skin or eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and remove all contaminated clothing. Get medical attention immediately.

If ingested, give large amounts of water and DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Obtain medical attention immediately.

If inhaled, remove to fresh air and obtain medical attention immediately.

.: V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA .:

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| Flash Point: n.a.; | Flammable Limits: n.a.; | LEL: n.a.; | UEL: n.a.; |
| Extinguishing Media: | Use extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions. No specific agents recommended. | | |
| Special Fire Fighting Equipment: | Wear NIOSH/OSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. | | |
| Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: | n.a. | | |

.: VI - CLEANUP PROCEDURES .:

Wipe down the area several times with a wet paper towel. Use a fresh towel each time. Contaminated paper towels are considered hazardous waste.

.: VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE .:

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| Note: | The oxygen sensors are sealed and under normal circumstances the contents of the sensors do not present a health hazard. The following information is given as a guide in the event that a cell leaks. |
| Protective Measures During Cell Replacement: | Before opening the bag containing the sensor cell, check the sensor cell for leakage. If the sensor cell leaks, do not open the bag. If there is liquid around the cell while in the instrument, wear eye and hand protection. |

.: VIII- EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION .:

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| Eye Protection: | Chemical splash goggles |
| Hand Protection: | Rubber gloves |
| Other Protective Clothing: | Apron, face shield |
| Ventilation: | n.a. |

.: IX - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS .:

| Material or Component | Boiling Point (°C) | Specific Gravity | Vapor Pressure | Melting Point (°C) | Density | Evap. Rate | Solubility in Water | Odor/Appearance Physical State |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lead | 1744 | 11.34 | n.a. | 328 | n.a. | n.a. | Insoluble | Solid, silver gray, odourless |
| Potassium Hydroxide | 1320 | 2.04 | n.a. | 360 | n.a. | n.a. | Complete | White or slightly yellow. No odor. |

:: X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ::

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| Stability: | Stable |
| Incompatibilities: | Aluminum, organic materials, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, magnesium, copper. Avoid contact with acids and hydrogen peroxide > 52%. |
| Hazardous Decomposition: | Toxic fumes. |
| Hazardous Polymerization: | Will not occur. |

:: XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ::

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| Toxicity to Animals: | Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2730 mg/kg (Rat) (Calculated value for the KOH solution.) |
| Mutagenicity: | Lead tested positive as a mutagen in the Ames test. |

:: XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ::

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| Ecotoxicity: | The LC50 of lead for the daphnia magna is 3.6 mg/l, and 5.1 mg/l for the daphnia pulex. |
| Environmental Fate: | Lead is bioaccumulative in most aquatic life and mammals. It is highly mobile as lead dust or fume, yet forms complexes with organic material which limits its mobility. |

:: XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ::

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State and Local environmental control regulations. If discarded in its purchased form, this product is hazardous by its characteristics of toxicity and corrosivity under RCRA.

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| EPA Waste Number: | D008, D002 |
| DOT Information: | Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (lead, potassium hydroxide), 8, UN 3266, II. Must follow all State and Local regulations. |

:: XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ::

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| DOT: | Regulated. Refer to Small Quantity Exceptions: 49 CFR 173.4. Contains Potassium Hydroxide, Solution, UN1814, Hazard Class 8 |
| IATA: | Regulated. Refer to IATA Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities, Sec. 2.7 |

:: XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION ::

European Community:

Potassium hydroxide (liquid)
R35 – Causes severe burns.
R42 – May cause sensitization by inhalation.
R36/37/38 – Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

US Federal Regulations:

- 1) OSHA – Hazardous by definition of Haz Com Std. 29 CFR 1910.1200
- 2) SARA TITLE III
Sec 302 (40 CFR Part 355)
Sec 311 & 312
Sec 313 (40 CFR Part 372):
This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313, of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.
- 3) TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
Components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.
- 4) CERCLA Section 102(A) (40 CFR Part 302)
Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities

Canada:

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): Potassium hydroxide, liquid, is on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) and is acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.

WHMIS: Potassium hydroxide (liquid)
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects
(VERY TOXIC)
Class E: Corrosive liquid.
Lead
Class D-2A

:: XVI – OTHER INFORMATION ::

All chemicals may pose unknown hazards and should be used with caution. While the information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is believed to be correct and is offered for your information, consideration and investigation, IT Dr. Gambert GmbH assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information contained herein.