

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufacturer: ProChem Inc.
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Rockford IL 61109

CUSTOMER SERVICE: (800) 795-8788
CHEMTREC (EMERGENCY ONLY): (800) 424-9300
POISON CENTER: (800) 562-8236

SECTION 1 Product Identification

CHEMICAL NAME: Praseodymium (III) oxalate hydrate (99.9%-Pr) (REO)

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: 24992-60-7

FORMULA: Pr₂(C₂O₄)₃.XH₂O

EINECS NUMBER: none

CHEMICAL FAMILY: salt of an organic acid

SYNONYM: Praseodymium oxalate, oxalic acid, praseodymium salt

SECTION 2 Composition and Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT:	CAS#	%	ACGIH (TWA)	OSHA (PEL)
Title Compound	24992-60-7	100	no data	no data

SECTION 3 Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Soluble oxalates are harmful if swallowed. They precipitate calcium from the bloodstream causing violent muscular stimulation, convulsions, collapse, and death.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Ingestion, Inhalation of dust.

EYE CONTACT: May cause moderate to severe irritation of the eyes.

SKIN CONTACT: May cause moderate to severe irritation of the skin.

INHALATION: Dust may be severely irritating to the nose, mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

INGESTION: Ingestion may cause vomiting, pain, violent muscular stimulation, convulsions, collapse and death.

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS: Soluble oxalates remove calcium from the bloodstream. This interferes with the central nervous system causing violent convulsions and death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: Prolonged exposure to oxalates can lead to kidney failure resulting from calcium oxalate precipitation in renal tubes.

NTP: No

IARC: No

OSHA: No

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

EYE EXPOSURE: Immediately flush the eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 10-15 minutes. A victim may need assistance in keeping their eye lids open. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN EXPOSURE: Wash the affected area with water. Remove contaminated clothes if necessary. Seek medical assistance if irritation persists.

INHALATION: Remove the victim to fresh air. Closely monitor the victim for signs of respiratory problems, such as difficulty in breathing, coughing, wheezing or pain. In such cases seek immediate medical assistance.

INGESTION: Antidotes are said to be soluble calcium given orally, and calcium gluconate given intravenously, to be administered by trained medical personnel. Keep the victim calm. Give the victim water (only if conscious).