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

Catalogue Number	CS-O-32991
Product Name	Mercury
CAS No.	7439-97-6
Category	Fine Chemicals
Synonyms	Not available
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H330	Not available
H372	Not available
H400	Not available
H410	Not available

H290	Not available
H300+H330	Not available
H300	Not available
H360	Not available
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H370	Not available
H341	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P203	Not available
P260	Not available
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	Not available
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P316	Not available
P318	Not available
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P320	Not available
P391	Not available
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio
P234	Not available
P301+P316	Not available

P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P330	Not available
P390	Not available
P406	Not available
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264+P265	Not available
P272	Not available
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen
P308+P316	Not available
P333+P317	Not available
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Mercury
CAS Number : 7439-97-6
Molecular Formula : Hg
Molecular Weight : 200.59
Parent Chemical : Not available
Synonyms : Not available
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
- General advice: Remove from exposure. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or persist. Show this SDS to medical personnel.
- Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Keep at rest. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.
- Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation or symptoms occur.
- Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.
- Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- May cause irritation.
- Mercury exposure may affect the nervous system and kidneys.
- Symptoms may be delayed.
- No data available for product-specific symptom profile.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
- Treat symptomatically.
- No data available for specific antidote information in this SDS.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media
- Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media: Not available.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
- Mercury may release toxic fumes/vapors when heated.
- Hazardous combustion products: Not available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.
- Prevent fire water runoff from entering drains and waterways.
- Cool containers with water spray if exposed to fire.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
- Avoid breathing vapors.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions
- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- Do not allow to enter drains, surface water, or soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
- Contain spill to prevent spreading.
- Collect spilled mercury using appropriate mercury spill equipment (e.g., suction device/aspirator designed for mercury) and place in a sealed, compatible container.
- Do not use a household vacuum cleaner or broom.
- Decontaminate affected area using suitable mercury decontamination materials.
- Dispose of collected material in accordance with local regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections
- See Section 8 for personal protective equipment.

- See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Avoid breathing vapors.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Use only with adequate ventilation (local exhaust recommended).
- Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
- Prevent release to the environment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Store in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Keep container tightly closed and properly labeled.
- Store in a secure area.
- Incompatible materials: Not available.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
- Fine chemical / laboratory use. No data available for additional specific uses.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
- Occupational exposure limits: Not available.
- Biological limit values: Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls
- Engineering controls: Provide adequate ventilation. Use local exhaust where vapors may be generated.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE):
- Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection: Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing as appropriate.
- Respiratory protection: If ventilation is inadequate, use appropriate respiratory protection.
- Hygiene measures: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- Environmental exposure controls: Avoid release to the environment. Use secondary containment where appropriate.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available

Test	Result
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
- No data available.

10.2 Chemical stability
- Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
- No data available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
- Heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials
- Not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
- Not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: IDENTIFICATION: In its elemental form, mercury is a heavy silvery liquid at room temperature and has a very high vapour pressure. Mercury vapor is more soluble in plasma, whole blood, and hemoglobin than in distilled water, where it dissolves only slightly. The major natural sources of mercury are degassing of the earth's crust, emissions from volcanoes, and evaporation from natural bodies of water. (The world-wide mining of mercury is estimated to yield about 10,000 tons per year. The activities lead to some losses of mercury and direct discharges to the atmosphere). Other important sources are fossil fuel combustion, metal sulfide ore smelting, gold refining, cement production, refuse incineration, and industrial applications of metals. A major use of mercury is as a cathode in the electrolysis of sodium chloride. Mercury is used in the electrical industry, in control instruments in the home and industry, and in laboratory and medical instruments. A very large amount of mercury is used for the extraction of gold. Dental silver amalgam for tooth filling contains large amounts of mercury. Use of skin-lightening soap and creams can give rise to substantial mercury exposure. Occupational exposure to inorganic mercury has been investigated in chloralkali plants, mercury mines, thermometer factories, refineries, and in dental clinics. High mercury levels have been reported for all these occupational exposure situations, although levels vary according to work environment conditions. HUMAN EXPOSURE: The general population is primarily exposed to mercury through the diet and dental amalgam. Acute inhalation exposure to mercury vapor may be followed by chest pains, dyspnea, coughing, hemoptysis, and sometimes interstitial pneumonitis leading to death. (The ingestion of mercuric compounds, in particular mercuric chloride, has caused ulcerative gastroenteritis and acute tubular necrosis causing death from anuria where dialysis was not available). The central nervous system is the critical organ for mercury vapor exposure. Subacute exposure has given rise to psychotic reactions characterized by delerium, hallucinations, and suicidal tendency. Occupational exposure has resulted in erethism as the principal feature of a broad ranging functional disturbance. The kidney is the critical organ following the ingestion of inorganic divalent mercury salts. Occupational exposure to metallic mercury has long been associated with the development of proteinuria. Both metallic mercury vapor and mercury compounds have given rise to contact dermatitis. Mercurial pharmaceuticals have been responsible for Pink disease (acrodynia) in children, and mercury vapor exposure may be a cause of "Kawasaki" disease. Results of both human and animal studies indicate that about 80% of inhaled metallic mercury vapour is retained by the body, whereas liquid metallic mercury is poorly absorbed via the gastrointestinal tract. ANIMAL STUDIES: Evidence of damage to brain, kidney, heart, and lungs have been reported in rabbits exposed acutely to metallic mercury vapor at certain concentrations. Both reversible and irreversible toxic effects may be caused by mercury and its compounds. In two studies, tremor and behavioural effects were observed in rabbits and rats after several weeks of exposure to metallic mercury vapour. Depending upon the animal strain tested, either auto-immunity or immunosuppression is observed. The most sensitive adverse effect caused by mercuric mercury is the formation of mercuric-mercury-induced auto-immune glomerulonephritis. Mercuric chloride was found to induce gene mutations in mouse lymphoma cells and DNA damage in rat and mouse fibroblasts. The World Health Organization reported no evidence that inorganic mercury is carcinogenic. The neurotoxic effect seen after exposure

to metallic mercury vapour is attributable to the divalent mercury ion formed through oxidation in the brain tissue. Significantly more mercury is transported to the brain of mice and monkeys after the inhalation of elemental mercury than after the intravenous injection of equivalent doses of the mercuric form. CLASSIFICATION: D; not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: Based on inadequate human and animal data. Epidemiologic studies failed to show a correlation between exposure to elemental mercury vapor and carcinogenicity; the findings in these studies were confounded by possible or known concurrent exposures to other chemicals, including human carcinogens, as well as lifestyle factors (e.g., smoking). Findings from genotoxicity tests are severely limited and provide equivocal evidence that mercury adversely affects the number or structure of chromosomes in human somatic cells. HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Inadequate. ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Inadequate.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: CLASSIFICATION: D; not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: Based on inadequate human and animal data. Epidemiologic studies failed to show a correlation between exposure to elemental mercury vapor and carcinogenicity; the findings in these studies were confounded by possible or known concurrent exposures to other chemicals, including human carcinogens, as well as lifestyle factors (e.g., smoking). Findings from genotoxicity tests are severely limited and provide equivocal evidence that mercury adversely affects the number or structure of chromosomes in human somatic cells. HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Inadequate. ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Inadequate. Evaluation: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of mercury and mercury compounds. There is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of metallic mercury. There is limited evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of mercuric chloride. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of methylmercury chloride. In making the overall evaluation, the Working Group took into account evidence that methylmercury compounds are similar with regard to absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, genotoxicity and other forms of toxicity. Overall evaluation: Methylmercury compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). Metallic mercury and inorganic mercury compounds are not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans. (Group 3). /Mercury and mercury compounds/
- Carcinogenicity: IDENTIFICATION: In its elemental form, mercury is a heavy silvery liquid at room temperature and has a very high vapour pressure. Mercury vapor is more soluble in plasma, whole blood, and hemoglobin than in distilled water, where it dissolves only slightly. The major natural sources of mercury are degassing of the earth's crust, emissions from volcanoes, and evaporation from natural bodies of water. (The world-wide mining of mercury is estimated to yield about 10,000 tons per year. The activities lead to some losses of mercury and direct discharges to the atmosphere). Other important sources are fossil fuel combustion, metal sulfide ore smelting, gold refining, cement production, refuse incineration, and industrial applications of metals. A major use of mercury is as a cathode in the electrolysis of sodium chloride. Mercury is used in the electrical industry, in control instruments in the home and industry, and in laboratory and medical instruments. A very large amount of mercury is used for the extraction of gold. Dental silver amalgam for tooth filling contains large amounts of mercury. Use of skin-lightening soap and creams can give rise to substantial mercury exposure. Occupational exposure to inorganic mercury has been investigated in chloralkali plants, mercury mines, thermometer factories, refineries, and in dental clinics. High mercury levels have been reported for all these occupational exposure situations, although levels vary according to work environment conditions. HUMAN EXPOSURE: The general population is primarily exposed to mercury through the diet and dental amalgam. Acute inhalation exposure to mercury vapor may be followed by chest pains, dyspnea, coughing, hemoptysis, and sometimes interstitial pneumonitis leading to death. (The ingestion of mercuric compounds, in particular mercuric chloride, has caused ulcerative gastroenteritis and acute tubular necrosis causing death from anuria where dialysis was not available). The central nervous system is the critical organ for mercury

vapor exposure. Subacute exposure has given rise to psychotic reactions characterized by delerium, hallucinations, and suicidal tendency. Occupational exposure has resulted in erethism as the principal feature of a broad ranging functional disturbance. The kidney is the critical organ following the ingestion of inorganic divalent mercury salts. Occupational exposure to metallic mercury has long been associated with the development of proteinuria. Both metallic mercury vapor and mercury compounds have given rise to contact dermatitis. Mercurial pharmaceuticals have been responsible for Pink disease (acrodynia) in children, and mercury vapor exposure may be a cause of "Kawasaki" disease. Results of both human and animal studies indicate that about 80% of inhaled metallic mercury vapour is retained by the body, whereas liquid metallic mercury is poorly absorbed via the gastrointestinal tract. ANIMAL STUDIES: Evidence of damage to brain, kidney, heart, and lungs have been reported in rabbits exposed acutely to metallic mercury vapor at certain concentrations. Both reversible and irreversible toxic effects may be caused by mercury and its compounds. In two studies, tremor and behavioural effects were observed in rabbits and rats after several weeks of exposure to metallic mercury vapour. Depending upon the animal strain tested, either auto-immunity or immunosuppression is observed. The most sensitive adverse effect caused by mercuric mercury is the formation of mercuric-mercury-induced auto-immune glomerulonephritis. Mercuric chloride was found to induce gene mutations in mouse lymphoma cells and DNA damage in rat and mouse fibroblasts. The World Health Organization reported no evidence that inorganic mercury is carcinogenic. The neurotoxic effect seen after exposure to metallic mercury vapour is attributable to the divalent mercury ion formed through oxidation in the brain tissue. Significantly more mercury is transported to the brain of mice and monkeys after the inhalation of elemental mercury than after the intravenous injection of equivalent doses of the mercuric form. Cancer Classification: Group D Not Classifiable as to Human Carcinogenicity

- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: CHRONIC ABSORPTION FROM HANDLING OF MERCURY OR EXPOSURE TO ITS VAPORS HAS LED TO A CHARACTERISTIC DISCOLORATION OF THE FRONT SURFACE OF THE LENS. ... ROSE-BROWN OR PINKISH HOMOGENEOUS REFLEX IS SEEN ... IN SOME CASES INVOLVING WHOLE ANTERIOR SURFACE ... SOMETIMES ... ANTERIOR SUBCAPSULAR DISC.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- IDENTIFICATION: In its elemental form, mercury is a heavy silvery liquid at room temperature and has a very high vapour pressure. Mercury vapor is more soluble in plasma, whole blood, and hemoglobin than in distilled water, where it dissolves only slightly. The major natural sources of mercury are degassing of the earth's crust, emissions from volcanoes, and evaporation from natural bodies of water. (The world-wide mining of mercury is estimated to yield about 10,000 tons per year. The activities lead to some losses of mercury and direct discharges to the atmosphere). Other important sources are fossil fuel combustion, metal sulfide ore smelting, gold refining, cement production, refuse incineration, and industrial applications of metals. A major use of mercury is as a cathode in the electrolysis of sodium chloride. Mercury is used in the electrical industry, in control instruments in the home and industry, and in laboratory and medical instruments. A very large amount of mercury is used for the extraction of gold. Dental silver amalgam for tooth filling contains large amounts of mercury. Use of skin-lightening soap and creams can give rise to substantial mercury exposure. Occupational exposure to inorganic mercury has been investigated in chloralkali plants, mercury mines, thermometer factories, refineries, and in dental clinics. High mercury levels have been reported for all these occupational exposure situations, although levels vary according to work environment conditions. HUMAN EXPOSURE: The general population is primarily exposed to mercury through the diet and dental amalgam. Acute inhalation exposure to mercury vapor may be followed by chest pains, dyspnea, coughing, hemoptysis, and sometimes interstitial pneumonitis leading to death. (The ingestion of mercuric compounds, in particular mercuric chloride, has caused ulcerative gastroenteritis and acute tubular necrosis causing death from anuria where dialysis was not available). The central nervous system is the critical organ for mercury

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Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- IDENTIFICATION: In its elemental form, mercury is a heavy silvery liquid at room temperature and has a very high vapour pressure. Mercury vapor is more soluble in plasma, whole blood, and hemoglobin than in distilled water, where it dissolves only slightly. The major natural sources of mercury are degassing of the earth's crust, emissions from volcanoes, and evaporation from natural bodies of water. (The world-wide mining of mercury is estimated to yield about 10,000 tons per year. The activities lead to some losses of mercury and direct discharges to the atmosphere). Other important sources are fossil fuel combustion, metal sulfide ore smelting, gold refining, cement production, refuse incineration, and industrial applications of metals. A major use of mercury is as a cathode in the electrolysis of sodium chloride. Mercury is used in the electrical industry, in control instruments in the home and industry, and in laboratory and medical instruments. A very large amount of mercury is used for the extraction of gold. Dental silver amalgam for tooth filling contains large amounts of mercury. Use of skin-lightening soap and creams can give rise to substantial mercury exposure. Occupational exposure to inorganic mercury has been investigated in chloralkali plants, mercury mines, thermometer factories, refineries, and in dental clinics. High mercury levels have been reported for all these occupational exposure situations, although levels vary according to work environment conditions. HUMAN EXPOSURE: The general population is primarily exposed to mercury through the diet and dental amalgam. Acute inhalation exposure to mercury vapor may be followed by chest pains, dyspnea, coughing, hemoptysis, and sometimes interstitial pneumonitis leading to death. (The ingestion of mercuric compounds, in particular mercuric chloride, has caused ulcerative gastroenteritis and acute tubular necrosis causing death from anuria where dialysis was not available). The central nervous system is the critical organ for mercury vapor exposure. Subacute exposure has given rise to psychotic reactions characterized by delerium, hallucinations, and suicidal tendency. Occupational exposure has resulted in erethism as the principal feature of a broad ranging functional disturbance. The kidney is the critical organ following the ingestion of inorganic divalent mercury salts. Occupational exposure to metallic mercury has long been associated with the development of proteinuria. Both metallic mercury vapor and mercury compounds have given rise to contact dermatitis. Mercurial pharmaceuticals have been responsible for Pink disease (acrodynia) in children, and mercury vapor exposure may be a cause of "Kawasaki" disease. Results of both human and animal studies indicate that about 80% of inhaled metallic mercury vapour is retained by the body, whereas liquid metallic mercury is poorly absorbed via the gastrointestinal tract.

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity
- 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 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- Not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
- No data available.

12.7 Other adverse effects
- No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
- Do not discharge to drains.
- Collect and store waste in sealed, compatible containers for disposal by a licensed waste contractor.
- Waste code: Not available.

SECTION 14: Transport information

SECTION 14: Transport information

- UN number: Not available.
- UN proper shipping name: Not available.
- Transport hazard class(es): Not available.
- Packing group: Not available.
- Environmental hazards: Not available.
- Special precautions for user: Not available.
- Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- Not available.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
- Not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

SECTION 16: Other information

- Product name: Mercury
- CAS No.: 7439-97-6
- Catalog No.: CS-O-32991
- Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India
- Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

Disclaimer
- The information provided is believed to be accurate based on available data, but no warranty is expressed or implied. Users are responsible for determining suitability for their particular application and for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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