

AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE

1255
June 2006

CAS No: 7790-98-9
RTECS No: SC7520000
UN No: 1442
EC No: 017-009-00-0

Perchloric acid, ammonium salt
 NH_4ClO_4
Molecular mass: 117.5

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible but enhances combustion of other substances. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. See Notes.	NO contact with combustibles, reducing agents and organic materials.	In case of fire in the surroundings: water in large amounts, water spray.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion, see Chemical Dangers.	Do NOT expose to heat, friction or shock.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
Inhalation	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	First rinse with plenty of water, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Burning sensation. Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhoea.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. Moisten first, then sweep spilled substance into covered containers, >>> then remove to safe place. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.

PACKAGING & LABELLING

EU classification
O Symbol
R: 9-44
S: (2-)14-16-27-36/37
Note: G
UN classification
UN Hazard Class: 5.1
UN Pack Group: II

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-51S1442
NFPA Code: H1; F0; R4

SAFE STORAGE

Fireproof. Separated from combustible and reducing substances, and metals. See Chemical Dangers. Well closed.

IPCS

International
Programme on
Chemical Safety



Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission ©
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SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

WHITE HYGROSCOPIC CRYSTALS

Chemical dangers

May decompose explosively on shock, friction, or concussion. and on heating. The substance is a strong oxidant and reacts violently with combustible and reducing materials and metals, producing toxic and corrosive fumes including ammonia and hydrogen chloride, causing fire and explosion hazard.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV not established.
MAK not established.

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed

Effects of short-term exposure

The aerosol is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the thyroid, resulting in reduced levels of thyroid hormones.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Decomposes below melting point See Notes
Density: 1.95 g/cm³

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25/C: 20

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to crustacea.

NOTES

Melting point: decomposes/ explodes from 65.6 to 439 /C
Health effects of exposure to the substance have not been investigated adequately.
Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information