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پاسارگاد

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# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Potassium Amyl Xanthate

<b>1</b>	<b>Chemical Product</b>	
1.1	IUPAC Name	Potassium Amyl Xanthate
1.2	Abbreviation	PAX
1.3	Product Name	Potassium Amyl Xanthate
1.4	Synonyms	Potassium O-amyl carbonodithioate, Potassium Oamyl dithiocarbonate
1.5	Chemical Formula	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> OS <sub>2</sub>
1.6	CAS	2720-73-2
<b>2</b>	<b>Composition / information of product</b>	
2.1	Purity Percent	53%
2.2	Hazardous	Yes
2.3	Other	NA
<b>3</b>	<b>Hazardous identification</b>	
3.1	lable element	Potassium Amyl Xanthate
3.2	Potential Health Effects Eye Skin Ingestion Inhalation Chronic	WARNING! Spontaneously Combustible. Eye contact will result in mild to severe eye irritation. Contact with skin will result in mild to severe burns. Ingestion will irritate mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation of dust, vapors or mist may cause irritation of the respiratory airway. Solution is strongly alkaline.
3.3	Other	NA



#### 4 First aid measures

- |     |                         |   |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 4.1 | If inhaled              | Move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Immediately call a physician.   |
| 4.2 | In case of skin contact | Remove soaked clothing immediately and wash affected skin with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| 4.3 | In case of eye contact  | Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. In case of persistent eye irritation, consult a physician.   |
| 4.4 | Ingestion               | Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. (Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.) Drink large quantities of water and get medical assistance  |

#### 5 Firefighting Measures

- |     |                                       |  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 5.1 | Extinguishing media                   | foam, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), or dry chemical.  |
| 5.2 | Special fire fighting Precautions     | Xanthates upon aging, heating or exposure to moisture will generate carbon disulfide (CS <sub>2</sub> ) vapors and spontaneous combustion can occur. Storage area should be equipped with a forced exhaust to prevent buildup of vapors. |
| 5.3 | Protective equipment For firefighters | Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.   |

#### 6 Accidental Release Measures

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 6.1 | Personal precautions                                  | Eliminate ignition sources. Avoid eye or skin contact. Wear personal protective equipment.   |
| 6.2 | Environmental precautions                             | Do not contaminate water   |
| 6.3 | Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up | Small spills: Contain with absorbent material. Shovel reclaimed material and absorbent into drums for disposal. Large spills: like to prevent runoff and reclaim for disposal. |

## 7 Handling and Storage

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 7.1 | Precautions for safe Handling   | Avoid contact with eyes. Use only in well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. material from one to another. Use caution opening containers with xanthates of unknown age for any CS <sub>2</sub> vapour accumulation. |
| 7.2 | Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities moderate temperatures. | Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store containers out of direct sunlight at   |

## 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- |     |                                      |   |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 8.1 | Exposure guidelines                  | Carbon disulfide - ACGIH TLV = 10 ppm (TWA)   |
| 8.2 | Engineering controls                 | Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.  |
| 8.3 | <b>Personal protective equipment</b> |   |
|     | Respiratory protection               | None generally required. Use NIOSH/OSHA approved full face respirator with a dust/mist cartridge if the recommended exposure limit is exceeded.   |
|     | Hand protection                      | Impermeable gloves of neoprene, nitrile, PVC, natural rubber, Viton or butyl rubber.  |
|     | Body Protection                      | impervious clothing, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace |
|     | Eye protection                       | Face shield with chemical splash goggles. Eyewash fountain should be Readily available.   |
| 8.4 | Skin Protection                      | Chemical resistant apron or protective suit. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Safety shower should be readily available.   |
| 8.5 | Hygiene Measures                     | Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse.                                    |



## 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1	Appearance	Liquid
9.2	Color	Red to brown
9.3	Odor	strong carbon disulfide like odor
9.4	Freezing Point / Melting Point	NA
9.5	Boiling Point	NA
9.6	Flash point	54-55 F (12-13C); carbom disulfide: -22F (-30C), LFL: 1.3% UFL: 50%
9.7	Vapour pressure	NA
9.8	Specific Gravity	0.94
9.9	Water Solubility	Complete

## 10 Stability and Reactivity

10.1	Chemical stability	Product is stable if stored and handled under recommended conditions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
10.2	Conditions to avoid	Strong oxidizers can cause fire or explosions. Acids will accelerate the hydrolysis of xanthates. Incompatible with cooper, brass, bronze. Avoid high temperatures and moisture
10.3	Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents
10.4	Hazardous decomposition products	carbon disulfide, trithiocarbonate, amyl alcohol

## 11 Toxicological Information

11.1	Acute toxicity	LD50 Oral - LD50/oral/rat: 1000-2000 mg/kg; intravenous LD50 mouse: 99 mg/kg
11.2	Dermal	NA
11.3	Inhalation	xanthate salts may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract
11.4	Irritation	Skin - may cause mild to severe skin irritation Eye - may cause mild to severe eye irritation and a burning sensation
11.5	Chronic toxicity	Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA
11.6	Other information	Ingestion may cause mild to severe irritation to the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract including nausea, vomiting and diarrhea



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## 12 Ecological Information

12.1	Ecotoxicity	LC50/rainbow trout/96h=18-75 mg/l; Salmo gairdneri LC50: 70-85 mg/l
12.2	Other	NA

## 13 Disposal Consideration

13.1	Waste from residues / Unused products	Solid xanthates do not meet the criteria for hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261. Solutions may have a pH of 12.5 which meets the criteria for a D002 corrosive waste and a flash point of 55 F which meets the criteria of a D001 waste. Dispose of in compliance with all applicable regulations.
13.2	Other	NA

## 14 Transport information

14.1	UN number	3342
14.2	Proper Shipping Name	Potassium Amyl Xanthate
14.3	Hazard Class	4.2
14.4	Packaging group	III
14.5	Environmental hazards	Yes
14.6	EMS Code	F-A, S-J
14.7	Transport label	Spontaneously combustible

## 15 Regulatory Information

15.1	RCRA status	Solid Not a hazardous waste.
15.2	Reportable quantity (40 CFR 302)	NA
15.3	Threshold planning quantity (40 CFR 355)	NA



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