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Product: Magnesium metal (Mg), powder and pieces

Revision Date: 6/13/2012

(1) Identification

Chemical Family Metal

D.O.T. Hazard Classification UN1869, Magnesium, 4.1, PGIII (2) Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients / Composition Magnesium metal C.A.S. # 7439-95-4 % Wight: 0.0-100.0%

ACGIH TLV: N.E.; OSHA PEL: N.E.; Other Limits: N.E.

(3) Physical Data

Boiling Point 1107.00 deg C (2024.6 deg F) **Melting Point** 648.80 deg C (1199.8 deg F) No data. (VS Butyl acetate = 1) **Evaporation Point:**

Solubility in Water Decomposes

Solid, Silver-white powder and pieces Physical State/Appearance

Volatile by Weight

1.74 at 20.0 C (68.0 F) (Water = 1) **Specific Gravity**

1 mm at 621.0 C (1149.8 F) (VS. AIR or MM HG) **Vapor Pressure**

No

1.7 (VS. AIR = 1)**Vapor Density**

Odor

(4) Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point N.A. Lower/Upper Explosive Limit N.E.

Extinguishing Media

Use G-1 powder or powdered talc. Extinguishing media to Avoid Water or other ordinary extinguishers.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Firefighters must wear full face, self-contained breathing apparatus with full protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Fumes from fire are hazardous. Isolate runoff

to prevent environmental pollution.

Unusual Fire Hazards:

DANGEROUS WHEN WET. Dangerous fire hazard in the form of dust or flakes when exposed to flame or oxidizing agents. Powder will autoignite when heated in air even when kept below melting point. Burns vigorously with an intense white flame. Water acts as an accelerant, causing flare-ups, "popping" and will produce hydrogen gas which may result in an explosion. Magnesium fires do not flare up violently unless there is moisture present. May react with moisture and acids to evolve hydrogen. May be ignited by a spark, match flame, or even spontaneously when the material is finely divided and damp, particularly with water-oil emulsion. Ignites in carbon dioxide at 780C, molton carbonate+heat; fluorocarbon polymers+heat; carbon tetrachloride or trichloroethylene; dichlorodifluoromethane+heat. Explosive reaction or ignition with calcium carbonate+hydrogen+heat; gold cyanide+heat; silver oxide+heat; fused nitrates; phosphates; sulfates;

chloroformamidinium nitrate+water; halocarbons; dichlorodifluoromethane; methanol; water. Hypergolic reaction with nitric acid + 2-nitroaniline. Reacts with acetylenic compounds to form explosive magnesium acetylide. Violent reaction with ammonium salts; chlorate salts; beryllium fluoride; boron diiodophosphide; carbon tetrachloride+methanol; 1,1,1 trichloroethane; 1,2-dibromoethane; halogens or interhalogens; hydrogen iodide; metal oxides+heat; nitrogen; silicon dioxide powder+heat; polytetrafluoroethylene powder+heat; sulfur+heat; tellurium+heat; barium peroxide; nitric acid vapor; hydrogen peroxide; ammonium nitrate; sodium nitrate+heat;dinitrogen tetraoxide; lead dioxide.

(5) Health Hazard Data and First Aid Procedures

InhalationMay cause irritation and metal fume feverIngestionPoison by ingestionTarget Organs:May affect the skin and eyesEyesMay cause eye irritation

Powdered metal may ignite readly on skin causing burns. Particles embedded in skin can produce gaseous blebs with a protracted course

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eye: Flush eyes with lukewarm water, lifting upper and lower eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing; brush material off skin; wash affected area with mild soap and water; seek medical

attention **Inhalation:** Remove victim to fresh air; keep warm and quiet; give oxygen of breathing is difficult and seek medical

attention immediately. **Ingestion:** Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water and induce vomiting; never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

(6) Reactivity Data

skin

Hazardous Polymerization Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Will not occur

Acids; water; chlorinated solvents; methanol; hydrogen peroxide; sulfur compounds; animal & vegitable oils; metal oxides; tellurium compounds; ethylene oxide,; metal oxosalts; oxidizing agents; potassium carbonate; Al+KClO4; [Ba(NO3)2 + BaO2+Zn]; bromobenzyl trifluoride; CaC; carbonates; CHCl3; [CuSO4 (anhydrous) + NH4NO3 + KClO3+H2O]; CuSO4; H2+CaCO3; CH3Cl; NO2; liquid oxygen; metal cyanides; performic acid; phosphates; KClO3; KClO4; AgNO3; NaClO4; (Na2O2+CO2); sulfates; trichloroethylene; Na2O2.

None

Hydrogen, magnesium acetylide and magnesium oxide

Conditions to Avoid Hazardous Decomposition Products: (7) Precautions For Safe Handling Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Wear appropriate respiratory and protective equipment specified in section VIIIcontrol measures. Isolate spill area, provide ventilation and extinguish sources of ignition. Vacuum up spill using a high efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) air filter and place in a closed container for proper disposal. Take care not to raise dust. Use non-sparking tools. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Waste Disposal Method

Hazard Label Information Store in cool, dry area. Store in tightly sealed container. Wash

thoroughly after handling

DOT UN Number 1869 **DOT hazard Class** 4.1

(8) Control Measures

Respiratory Protection NIOSH – approved respirator

Ventilation System: LOCAL EXHAUST: Use explosion-proof ventilation

equipment. SPECIAL: Handle in a controlled environment MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Not recommended OTHER:

Handle in an inert gas such as argon

Protective GlovesRubber glovesEye ProtectionSafety glasses

Protective Clothing/Body Protection Flame resistant clothing that does not create static sparks.

(9) Special Precautions With

comments

When Machining Prevent dust escape into atmosphere. Do not breathe dust.

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