



SAFETY DATA SHEET
According to 29 CFR 1910.1200

FERRIC CHLORIDE

Date of issue: July 01, 2010 Revision date: September 01, 2023 Version: 5

SECTION 1.- IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product form Substance
Substance name Ferric chloride
CAS No. 7705-08-0
Formula FeCl₃
Synonyms Ferric trichloride, iron trichloride, iron (III) chloride, iron perchloride, ferric perchloride.

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture According to the technical sheet of the product.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Pima Chemicals & Fertilizers, LLC
1370 Nogales, Az.
Tel. 011 52 (662) 182-0559
rgutierrez@qpima.com
www.qpima.com

Química Pima, S.A. de C.V.
Del Cobre 20, Parque Industrial Hermosillo.
Hermosillo, Sonora, México. C.P. 83297
Tel. 011 (662) 251-0010 ventas@qpima.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency number CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call: 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2.- HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1. GHS-US classification

Corrosive substances and mixtures for metals , 1 H290

Acute toxicity/ingestion 4 H302

Skin corrosion/irritation 2 H315

Skin sensitization 1 H317

Eye damage/irritation 1 H318

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal word (GHS-US):

Danger

Hazard statement (GHS-US):

H290 It can be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.



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Precautionary statements (GHS-US):

- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 - P234 Keep only in the original container.
 - P261 Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
 - P264 Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
 - P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 - P272 Contaminated work clothes should not leave the workplace.
 - P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 - P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
 - P330 Rinse mouth.
 - P302+P352 In case of skin contact, wash with plenty of water.
 - P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 - P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
 - P333+P313 In case of skin irritation or rash: consult a doctor.
 - P362+P364 Remove contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 - P390 Absorb the dress to prevent material damage.
 - P405 Store locked up.
 - P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 - P406 Store in a corrosion resistant container / in a container with a corrosion resistant inner liner.
 - P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
- No information was found in this regard.

2.3. Other hazards

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable.

SECTION 3.- COMPOSICION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixture Not applicable

3.2 Substance

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Ferric Chloride	(CAS No.) 7705-08-0	10 – 40%	Corrosive substances and mixtures for metals 1 H290 Acute toxicity/ingestion 4 H302 Skin corrosion/irritation 2 H315 Skin sensitization 1 H317 Eye damage/irritation 1 H318

SECTION 4.- FIRST AID MEASURE

4.1. Description of first air measure

- First-aid measures general** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice.
- First-aid measures after eye contact** Immediately wash with water for a long period (minimum 15 minutes), keeping the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if available and if it can be done safely. Continue rinsing. Do not apply neutralizers. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
- First-aid measures after skin contact** Wash contaminated skin with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes. In case of skin irritation or rash, get medical advice / attention. Wash the clothes before use it again. Clean the



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shoe completely before using it again.

First-aid measures after inhalation

Take the victim outside and keep them at rest in a comfortable position to breathe. If there is no breathing, it is irregular or respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It can be dangerous for the person giving help to deliver mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Consult a doctor if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If you are unconscious, put yourself in a recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Keep the airways open. Loosen tight clothing such as necklaces, ties, belts, or belts.

First-aid measures after ingestion

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dental prostheses, if any. Take the victim outside and keep them at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been ingested and the exposed person is conscious, provide two or three glasses of drinking water. Stop if the exposed person is unwell as vomiting can be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless expressly directed by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomiting does not enter the lungs. Consult a doctor if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you are unconscious, put yourself in a recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Keep the airways open. Loosen tight clothing such as necklaces, ties, belts, or belts.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	No known significant effects or critical risks
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	Causes skin irritation. May produce an allergic reaction on the skin.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	Serious eye damage. Exposure to the eyes can cause irritation and burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	Ingestion exposure can cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and systemic toxicity. Ingestion of more than 20 mg / kg of elemental iron can cause symptoms and should be evaluated for treatment. Ingestion of more than 60 mg / kg of elemental iron is associated with significant pediatric and adult toxicity and often results in death if left untreated. May cause serious eye injury, severe irritation or severe skin burns, severe irritation of the respiratory tract, severe irritation leading to ingestion burns. The first phase is characterized by gastrointestinal symptoms due to the corrosive effects. Within 12-48 hours after ingestion, patients may feel that they are improving. Patients can then begin to have dramatic effects on the metabolic system with systemic failure of organs such as the kidneys, liver, and blood system. The last phase is associated with long-term complications due to the corrosive effects on the intestinal mucosa.
Expected acute effects:	
Expected delayed effects:	Prolonged contact with eyes can cause brown discoloration. Repeated or high exposure can lead to excessive iron accumulation in the body, causing nausea, stomach pain, vomiting, and constipation. Chronic excessive iron intake can lead to hemosiderosis with possible damage to the liver and pancreas.

4.3. Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

In case of ingestion, seek medical attention; follow the protocol for potential iron poisoning. Intakes <20 mg Fe / kg are often asymptomatic and do not require treatment. Doses of 20-60 mg Fe / kg can cause moderate symptoms. Intakes greater than 60 mg Fe / kg produce severe intoxication and are often fatal if proper treatment is not given. Serum iron levels should be obtained at least 4 hours after ingestion. Levels obtained 6 hours after ingestion may underestimate toxicity. Vomiting induction may be indicated if ingestion is known to have occurred no more than two hours previously. However, this mode of decontamination, as well as gastric lavage and activated carbon are relatively ineffective. The specific antidote for moderate to severe cases is deferoxamine. Indications are based on clinical and laboratory parameters. (Concussion, altered mental status, persistent gastrointestinal symptoms, metabolic acidosis, serum iron level > 500 mcg / dl,



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or estimated dose greater than 60 mg of elemental iron per kg of body weight.) Start chelation therapy if the Serum iron level is not available or is considered unreliable, and the patient has symptoms. Excretion of the iron deferoxamine complex results in pink-red urine in about 70% of cases with toxic serum iron levels, classically called pink urine. Consult with a toxicology center for an adequate dosage since excessive treatment can cause respiratory distress syndrome.

Inform the doctor about the characteristics of the product and routes of contact. Present this Safety Data Sheet at the time of care.

SECTION 5.- FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazard arising from the substance or mixture

May generate toxic and irritating fumes (or gases) from hydrogen chloride. Contain the extinguishing agent mixed with this product to prevent it from entering sewers, subsoils or surface waters and also to avoid sources of contamination.

5.3. Special measures to be followed by firefighting groups

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Personal protective equipment for firefighting: To avoid inhalation of decomposition gases use self-contained breathing apparatus (ERA). The use of protective clothing against corrosives may be necessary (e.g. gloves made of nitrile neoprene or polyvinyl chloride (PVC)). Remove containers from fire area, if possible, without risk to personnel. Keep non-essential people away, isolate the danger area and control access to it. Use water to cool containers and structures that have been exposed to fire and to protect personnel. Remove residual water from supply and sinks (see Section 6 of the HDS - safety data sheet).

SECTION 6. - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Isolate the area. Keep unnecessary personnel away and do not enter the area. Wear suitable safety equipment. To control the spill, it is recommended to use nitrile, neoprene or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) gloves, positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (ERA) to avoid inhalation of the material. For additional information, see section 8, "Exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 7, Handling, for other precautions. Keep all sources of ignition and incompatible materials away from spill / leak. Evacuate area, ventilate. Avoid breathing the vapors and avoid any contact with the skin. Use tools resistant to corrosives. Contain the spill to prevent its spread. If possible, seal containers with leaks, transfer them or place them in other containers of greater volume.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid infiltration into the subsoil. If soil contamination has occurred, it is advisable to excavate and remove all material with product until you reach clean soil layers. Transfer to trucks for further treatment. Dispose of waste as indicated in section 13 of this HDS.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Method for containment

If it is possible to recover the product (using a pumping or absorption system with inert material). The recovered product can be placed in specific and compatible containers (PVC, fiberglass or similar), close tightly and label. The residual liquid is neutralized with lime, soda ash or Neutracid III (in all cases, proceed with care). Adjust the pH between 6 and 8. If it is necessary to mix with inert material to absorb the liquids, scoop up and deposit in compressed containers. Close and tag. If necessary, rinse with plenty of water.

Methods for cleaning up

-Contain any spills. Contain all contaminated water for subsequent removal and treatment. If it is possible to recover the product (using a pumping or absorption system with inert material).
-The residual liquid is neutralized with lime, soda ash or Neutracid III (in all cases, proceed with care). Adjust the pH between 6 and 8. If it is necessary to mix with inert material to absorb the liquids, scoop up and deposit in appropriate containers. Close and tag. If necessary, rinse with plenty of water.
-The recovered product can be placed in appropriate and compatible containers (PVC, fiberglass or similar), close tightly and label. Dispose of the waste as indicated in section 13 of this HDS.



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Other information Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure-controls/personal protection.

SECTION 7.- HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling: Handle the product using personal protective equipment, away from incompatible substances. Eliminate easy to burn materials. Protect containers from physical damage.

Operational and technical measures: Have elements to contain spills and leaks. Make sure that there are no leaks in the containers and that they are all labeled. Have an emergency shower and eyewash. In case of transfer use suitable and safe devices. Avoid high temperatures and humidity. Contact with metals can release flammable hydrogen gas.

Other precautions: Containers may explode when heated

Prevention of contact: NEVER SUCTION WITH THE MOUTH. USE THE PRODUCT IN GOOD VENTILATION CONDITIONS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage: Keep away from heat. Closed containers can explode or break when exposed to extreme heat (fire).

Technical measures: Store in closed and properly labeled containers. Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store below 63 ° C. Protect from physical damage.

Incompatible substances and mixtures: Separated from strong oxidants, peroxides and strong acids. May form toxic gases in contact with acids and bases. Reaction with metals can generate gaseous hydrogen (flammable gas).

Packaging and / or packaging material: High-density plastic; fiberglass reinforced with polyester or other resistant material, Teflon; rubber coated steel.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Safe packaging material- Supplier recommended packaging material: High-density plastics; fiberglass reinforced with polyester or other resistant material, Teflon; rubber coated steel.

SECTION 8.- EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Ferric Chloride 7705-08-0	Not available	Not available	Not available

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Establishments that store or use this material must be equipped with eyewash equipment and safety showers. Avoid the accumulation of dust in the air.

Eye protection

Eye protection equipment that complies with applicable standards should be worn when a risk assessment indicates that exposure to liquid splashes, drizzles, gases, or dusts must be avoided. If contact is possible, the following equipment should be used, unless the evaluation indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical goggles with face shield. You can also replace all of this with a full face that includes respiratory protection.

Skin and body protection

Wear protective clothing to minimize contact with nitrile, neoprene, or PVC skin, and nitrile, neoprene, or PVC (corrosive resistant) boots. Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves with long cuffs, nitrile or PVC (polyvinyl chloride), neoprene. If contact with forearms is likely, wear mitten gloves.

Respiratory protection

Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling the product. Contaminated clothing must be changed and washed before being reused.

Acid gas cartridges with N95 filters are required when fumes or steam may be generated. If eye irritation occurs, a full-face type mask should be used. In case of vapors or mists use respiratory protection equipment with mask for acid gases.



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Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemicals, before eating, smoking, and at the end of the work period. Use appropriate techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Make sure eyewash stations and safety showers are located near the job site.

SECTION 9.- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid.	Appearance:	Liquid.
Odor:	Penetrating, mild	Color:	Reddish brown
Molecular mass			162.2 g/mol
Odor threshold			No data available.
pH			< 1
pH solution			No data available.
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)			No data available.
Melting/Freezing point			-9°C (15.8°F)
Boiling point			110°C (230°F)
Flash point			Not applicable.
Self ignition temperature			Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature			No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)			No data available.
Vapor pressure			40 mmHg
Relative vapor density at 20°C			3.5
Relative density			1.086 – 1.415
Solubility			100% in Water
Log Pow			Not applicable.
Log Kow			No data available.
Viscosity, kinematic			No data available.
Viscosity, dynamic			No data available.
Explosive properties			No data available.
Oxidizing properties			No data available.
Explosive limits			No data available.

9.2 Other information No additional information available.

SECTION 10.- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

There are no test data specifically related to the reactivity of this product or its components.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

May form toxic gases in contact with acids and bases. Furthermore, the reaction with



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metals can form hydrogen gas (flammable gas).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid extreme temperatures; incompatible materials and substances.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Peroxides. May form toxic gases in contact with acids and bases. Reaction with metals can generate gaseous hydrogen (flammable gas). Reacts violently with alkali metals sodium or potassium, organic compounds, explosives, energy oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Non-combustible, the substance itself does not burn, but can decompose on heating and produce corrosive and / or toxic vapors. Polymerization: will not occur.

SECTION 11.-TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11. 1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation	There are no known significant effects or critical risks.
Eye contact	Irritation and burns on the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema and corneal burn.
Skin contact	Redness, burning, tingling and / or pain, among others.
Ingestion	Irritating to the mouth, throat and stomach.

Name	LD ₅₀ oral	LD ₅₀ dermal	LC ₅₀ inhalation
Ferric Chloride	450 mg/kg (rat)	-	-

11.2 Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics.

Causes skin irritation. May produce an allergic reaction on the skin. It can cause severe irritation or severe burns. Some symptoms include redness, burning, tingling and / or pain among others.

Risk of serious eye damage. Serious eye damage. Exposure to the eyes can cause irritation and burns to the eyelids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn. Prolonged contact with the eyes can cause conjunctivitis and brown discoloration. Studies in rabbits identified that after exposure to the eyes of a 40% w / w solution of ferric chloride in water it can cause corrosion of the eyes after prolonged periods.

11.3 Immediate and delayed effects, as well as chronic effects produced by short and long-term exposure.

Germ cell mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical risks
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical risks
Sensitization	It can cause an allergic skin reaction.

Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Ferric Chloride	-	-	-	-

ACGIH: (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists) Not listed by ACGIH.

IARC: (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Not listed by IARC

NTP: (National Toxicity Program) Not listed by NTP.

OSHA: (Occupational Safety & Health Administration) Not listed by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity Possible risk for reproduction.

STOT - single exposure No information available.

STOT - repeated exposure Prolonged contact with the eyes can cause conjunctivitis and brown discoloration. Repeated or high exposure can lead to excessive iron accumulation in the body, causing nausea, stomach pain, vomiting, and constipation. Toxicological studies in rats show that no change occurred in body weight gain or liver weight. There was a slight, but not significant



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Chronic toxicity

increase in serum cholesterol. Tests with mitochondrial preparations taken from the liver showed that the presence of FeCl₃ stimulates cholesterol oxidation. Tests on rabbits with a 40% ferric chloride solution showed that it was corrosive to the eyes after prolonged periods.

Chronic iron poisoning can damage the liver.

No information available.

Aspiration hazard

Inhalation of iron salts such as powders and mists is irritating to the respiratory tract, causing irritation of the nose, throat and lung, tightness in the chest and lungs and / or difficulty in breathing.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Fish toxicity:

- L. macrochirus (LC50, 96 hr) = 20.26 mg / l
- Minnow (Pimephales promelas) (LC50, 96 hr) = 21.84 mg / l

Invertebrate toxicity:

- Daphnia magna (LC50, 48 hr) => 1,000 ppm
- Minnow (Pimephales promelas) (LC50) => 1,000 ppm

Other toxicity:

- Effects on aquatic microorganisms appear to be related to the pH of the test medium, which decreases as more iron is added. Inhibition of cellular respiration was observed in the activated sludge biomass, with an LC50 of 500 mg FeCl₃ / l (equivalent to approximately 170 mg Fe (III) / l)
- It can be harmful to the aquatic environment due to the pH deviation causing a toxic effect on fish, becoming dangerous even in diluted form
- In addition, it can acidify soils and waters for an undetermined time.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

It can be degraded by neutralization reaction with materials present in the soil or in the water. The methods for determining biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

It can happen; since there is evidence that iron is bioaccumulable.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Other information

It can color the water and the soils (more persistent). If it hydrolyzes, ferric hydroxide precipitates (pH 5-7) are formed, thus lowering the pH of the water. If phosphates exist, metal phosphate complexes can form. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: Not applicable to inorganic substances

SECTION 13.- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local regulations.

Waste disposal recommendations

The generation of waste should be avoided or reduced whenever possible. The disposal of this product, its solutions and any derivatives must always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste legislation and all the requirements of local authorities. Dispose of leftover and non-recyclable products by an authorized contractor for disposal. Untreated waste should not be disposed of in the sewer unless it is compatible with the



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Contaminated packaging.

requirements of all competent authorities. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain product residue. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. The residual containers must be recycled. Incineration or confinement should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Care should be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed.

SECTION 14.- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1.UN number	2582
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Ferric Chloride Solution
14.3. Additional information	
Transport hazard classes	8
Packing / packaging group	III
Environmental risks	See section 12.
Special precautions for the user	223
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the CIQ code (IBC)	The product is not considered a marine pollutant.



SECTION 15.- REGULATORY INFORMATION

International inventories.

TSCA List

Abbreviations

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8 (b). This material is listed or exempt

DSL / NDSL - Canadian National Substances List / Non-Domestic Substances List

US Federal Regulations.

No information is available.

SARA 311/312 categories

Acute health hazard / Yes

Sudden Drop in Dangerous Pressure / Not

Chronic health hazard / Not

Reactive hazard / Not

Fire danger / Not

Clean Water Law.

None of these chemicals is listed in the Clean Water Act.

CERCLA

None of the ingredients is listed.

US EPA label information.

EPA Pesticide Registration Number / Does not apply.

Applicable international standards:

Food and Agricultural Organization Regulations, CE DIRECTIVES, Directive 76/116 / EEC (Law relating to fertilizers).



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Applicable national standards:

Official Mexican Standard NOM-003-STPS-1999, Agricultural activities - Use of phytosanitary or pesticide inputs and plant nutrition or fertilizer inputs - Safety and hygiene conditions.
Official Mexican Standard NOM-182-SSA1-2010, Labeling of plant nutrients.
Official Mexican Standard NOM-002-SCT / 2011, List of the most commonly transported hazardous substances and materials.

SECTION 16.- OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	NFPA health hazard	3	NFPA fire hazard	0	NFPA instability hazard	0	NFPA Special hazard	-
HMIS III	Health	3	Flammability	0	Physical	0	Personal Protection	G



G Splash goggles, Gloves, Synthetic apron, Vapor respirator

Made for: Química Pima, S.A. de C.V. Del Cobre No. 20 Parque Industrial. Hermosillo, Sonora, México. 83297.

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Revision notes:
December 29, 2017. 3rd rev. The provisions of NOM-018-STPS-2015, a harmonized system for the identification and communication of hazards and risks due to dangerous chemical substances in the workplace, were updated. The concentration at 10% of the product was integrated, as well as the corresponding changes in section 9.
May 25, 2019. 3.2 rev. Syntax and spelling improvements and corrections were made
May 15, 2020 4.2 rev. Translate into English
September 01, 2023. 5th rev. Syntax and spelling improvements and corrections were made.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Information in this SDS is from available published sources and is believed to be accurate, but is not exhaustive and will be used only as a guide, which is based on current knowledge of the chemical substance or mixture and apply to the appropriate product for safety precautions. No warranty, express or implied, is made and Pima Chemicals & Fertilizers, LLC and Química Pima, S.A. de C.V. assumes no liability resulting from the use of this SDS. The user must determine suitability of this information for his application.

End of Safety Data Sheet