ISOFLEX Isotopes for Science, Medicine and Industry

Version 1.5 Revision Date 08/17/2021

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Lithium Hydroxide (7Li(OH)), Enriched Lithium
Chemical Formula	HLiO
Molecular Weight	41.96 g/mol
CAS No.	72255-97-1
EINECS No.	231-163-8
Synonyms	Lithium-7 hydroxide
Supplier Address*	ISOFLEX USA PO Box 29475 San Francisco CA 94129 United States
Telephone	+1 415-440-4433
Fax	+1 415-563-4433
Emergency Phone Number (both supplier and	Infotrac/ +1 800-535-5053
Email	lusa@isonex.com
Website	www.isoflex.com
Preparation Information	ISOFLEX USA Product Safety +1 415-440-4433

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:	POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. CAUSES BURNS TO ANY AREA OF CONTACT.
	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Hazard Statements	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	H300: May be fatal if swallowed.
Precautionary Statements	P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
EU Hazard Statements	EUH071: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Lab Protective Equipment: Storage Color Code:	Goggles & shield, lab coat & apron, vent hood, proper gloves White (Corrosive)
NFPA Ratings: (0 = Minim Health Hazard	al; 1 = Slight; 2 = Moderate; 3 = Serious; 4 = Severe) = 3 Flammability = 0 Reactivity = 0
	300
HMIS Ratings: (0 = Minima	l; 1 = Slight; 2 = Moderate; 3 = Serious; 4 = Severe)
Health Hazard	= 3 Flammability = 0 Physical Hazard = 0
HEA FLAI PHY PER	LTH HAZARD3MMABILITY0SICAL HAZARD0SONAL PROTECTION
Lab Protective Equipment:	Goggles & shield, lab coat & apron, vent hood, proper gloves
Storage Color Code:	White (Corrosive)
Potential Health Effects	
Inhalation	Corrosive. Extremely destructive to tissues of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema.
Ingestion	Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat and stomach, leading to death. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea. In severe cases, lithium can cause apathy, sluggishness, drowsiness, slurred speech, blurred vision, irregular eye movements, weakness, incoordination, lethargy, heart effects, brain effects, ringing in the ears, tremors and muscle twitching, central nervous system damage, kidney effects, thyroid changes, coma, pulmonary edema and renal failure.
Skin Contact	Dermal contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain, redness, severe irritation or full thickness burns.
Eye Contact	Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and severe tissue burns.
Chronic Exposure	Prolonged skin contact causes dermatitis, deep burns and scarring. Chronic exposure may damage the liver or kidneys and may cause central nervous system depression.
Pre-existing Conditions	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate
CAS Number:	72255-97-1
Chemical Formula:	HLiO
Molecular Weight:	41.96 g/mol

Ingredient Name	CAS No.	%
Lithium Hydroxide Monohydrate	72255-97-1	52-58
Water	7732-18-5	42-48

4.	FIRST AID MEASURES		
	Inhalation Exposure	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.	
	Oral Exposure	If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.	
	Dermal Exposure	Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.	
	Eye Exposure	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.	
5.	FIREFIGHTING MEASURES		
	Fire	Not considered to be a fire hazard	
	Explosion	Not considered to be an explosion hazard	
	Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire.	
	Firefighting		
	Protective Equipment	In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.	
	Specific Hazards	Lithium oxides	
6.	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES		
	Personal Precautions	Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas.	
	Environmental Precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.	
	Methods for Cleaning Up	Pick up and place in a suitable container for reclamation or disposal, using a method that does not generate dust.	

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Always add the caustic to water while stirring; never the reverse. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
Storage	Keep in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, corrosion-proof, ventilated area away from moisture, sources of heat or ignition, combustibles and oxidizers. Protect against physical damage. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits	
Component:	Lithium hydroxide monohydrate
CAS No.:	72255-97-1
Value:	CEIL
Control parameters:	1 mg/m ³
Basis:	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Ventilation System	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Personal Respirators	A NIOSH-approved respirator with an APF of 50 is required in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134. If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half (<i>NIOSH Approved</i>) facepiece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N100 filters) may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive- pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.
Skin Protection	Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Gloves that are impervious to the new chemical substance are required
Eye Protection	Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	Crystalline solid
Color	White
Odor	Odorless

Safety Data

Solubility:	Appreciable (> 10%) 216 g/l at 20 °C (68 °F)
Specific Gravity:	1.51
pH:	ca. 14.0 (1.0N solution)
% Volatiles @ 21 °C (70 °F):	0
Boiling Point:	100 °C (212 °F) at 1013 hPa (760 mmHg)
Melting Point:	470 °C (878 °F)
Vapor Density (Air=1):	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):	No information found

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. When exposed to air, lithium hydroxide picks up carbon dioxide and cakes over.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Emits toxic fumes of lithium when heated to decomposition
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Incompatible Materials	For Lithium Hydroxide: water, carbon dioxide, strong acids, aluminum, zinc, and strong oxidizers
Conditions to Avoid	Moisture, extreme heat and incompatibles

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

LD50 Oral (Rat, Female)	368 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation (Rat, Male and Female - 4 h) (OECD Test Guideline 403)	>6.15 mg/l
Dermal	No data available
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Skin - in vitro assay Result: Corrosive (In Vitro Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion - CORROSITEX)
Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation	No data available
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No data available
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Tests on bacterial or mammalian cell cultures did not show mutagenic effects. Not mutagenic in Ames Test.

Carcinogenicity

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
ACGIH	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Reproductive Toxicity	Lithium and its compounds are possible teratogens by analogy to lithium carbonate which has equivocal human teratogenic data and positive animal teratogenic data.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity / Single Exposure	No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity / Repeated Exposure	No data available
Aspiration Hazard	No data available
Additional Information	RTECS: Not available
	Large doses of lithium ion have caused dizziness and prostration and can cause kidney damage if sodium intake is limited. Dehydration, weight loss, dermatological effects and thyroid disturbances have been reported. Central nervous system effects that include slurred speech, blurred vision, sensory loss, ataxia and convulsions may occur. Diarrhea, vomiting, and neuromuscular effects such as tremor, clonus and hyperactive reflexes may occur as a result of repeated exposure to lithium ion. Cyanosis and t-wave inversion have occurred in the breast- fed infants of women receiving lithium carbonate therapy. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. Cough and shortness of breath may
ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	

Toxicity

12.

Toxicity to Fish	Static test LC50 - <i>Danio rerio</i> (Zebra fish) - 109 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)
<i>Toxicity to</i> Daphnia <i>and</i> <i>Other Aquatic Invertebrates</i>	Static test EC50 - <i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea) ca. 33.5 mg/l - 48 h (OECD Test Guideline 202)
Toxicity to Algae	Static test EC50 - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Selenastrum capricornutum)</i> - 41.62 mg/l - 72 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)
Toxicity to Bacteria	Respiration inhibition EC50 - Sludge Treatment - ca. 316.8 mg/l - 3 h (OECD Test Guideline 209)
Persistence and Degradability	No data available
Bioaccumulative Potential	Does not bioaccumulate
Mobility in soil	No data available
Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment	PBT/vPvB assessment not available, as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

	Other Adverse Effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Harmful to aquatic life.				
13.	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION	S				
	Product	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.				
	Contaminated Packaging	Dispose of container in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.				
14.	TRANSPORT INFORMATION					
	DOT					
	Proper Shipping Name	LITHIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE				
	Hazard Class	8				
	UN/NA	UN2680				
	Packing Group	П				
	Information Reported for Product/Size	1 KG				
	International (Water, I.M.O.)					
	Proper Shipping Name	LITHIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE				
	Hazard Class	8				
	UN/NA	UN2680				
	Packing Group					
	Information Reported for Product/Size	1 KG				
	International (Air, I.C.A.O.)					
	Proper Shipping Name	LITHIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE				
	Hazard Class	8				
	UN/NA	UN2680				
	Packing Group	II				
	Information Rreported for Product/Size	1 KG				

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA:

Based on EPA's assessment that includes analogue data, this substance may cause skin corrosion, serious eye damage, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ toxicity.

Chemical Inventory Status - Part <i>Ingredient</i> Lithium Hydroxide (72255-97-1)	l <i>TSCA</i> Yes	EC Yes	Japan Yes	<i>Australia</i> Yes
Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2	2			
Ingredient Lithium Hydroxide (72255-97-1)	<i>Korea</i> Yes	DSL Yes	NDSL No	Phil. Yes
Federal, State & International Reg SARA 302 / SARA 313	ulations - Part	1		
Ingredient	RQ	TPQ	List	Chemical Catg.
Lithium Hydroxide (72255-97-1)	NO	NO	NO	NO
Federal, State & International Reg	ulations - Part	2		
Ingradiant	RCRA-	TSCA-	8(2)	
Lithium Hvdroxide (72255-97-1)	No	207.33 No	No	
Chemical Weapons Convention	No			
CDTA	No			
SARA 311/312				
Acute	Yes			
Chronic	Yes			
Fire	No			
Pressure	No			
Reactivity	No (Pure / Solic	1)		r
Australian Haz <mark>ch</mark> em Code	2R			
Poison Schedule	None allocated			
WHMIS	This SDS has b Controlled Prod information requ	een prepared ac lucts Regulations uired by the CPF	ccording to the h s (CPR), and the R.	azard criteria of the SDS contains all of the
Massachusetts Right to Know Components	No components	are subject to t	he Massachuset	ts Right to Know Act.
Pennsylvania Right to Know Components	Lithium hydroxi	de monohydrate	/ CAS No. 7225	5-97-1
New Jersey Right to Know	Lithium hydroxi	de monohydrate	/ CAS No. 7225	5-97-1
California Prop. 65 Components	This product do California to cau	es not contain a use cancer, birth	ny chemicals kno defects, or any	own to the State of other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By	ISOFLEX USA
	PO Box 29475
	San Francisco CA 94129
	United States
Issuing Date	January 12, 2014
Revision Date	August 17, 2021
Revision Number	4
Revision Note	Required review and update

ISOFLEX USA's Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms*

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR	European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ALARA	As Low As Is Reasonably Achievable
AMU	Atomic Mass Unit
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
BLS	Basic Life Support
CAM	Continuous Air Monitor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CLP	Classification Labelling and Packaging (European Union)
CPR	Controlled Products Regulations (Canada)
CWA	Clean Water Act (USA)
DAC	Derived Air Concentration (USA)
DOF	United States Department of Energy (USA)
DOT	United States Department of Transportation (USA)
	Domestic Substances List (Canada)
EC50	Half Maximal Effective Concentration
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
	Environmentally Hazardous Substance
	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
	Environmental Distortion Agency (USA)
	Clobally Harmonized System
	Giobally Halmonized System
	nazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
	International Agency for Research on Cancer
	International Air Transport Association
	Intermediale Bulk Containers
ICAU	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IMDG	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
LC50	Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50	Lethal dose, 50 percent
LOEC	Lowest-Observed-Effective Concentration
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (USA)
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection & Measurements (USA)
NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List (Canada)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association (USA)
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (USA)
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
N.O.S.	Not Otherwise Specified

NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USA)
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic Chemical
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PIH	Poisonous by Inhalation Hazard
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (USA)
RCT	Radiation Control Technician
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (Europe)
RID	Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (USA)
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)
TIH	Toxic by Inhalation Hazard
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations (Number)
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
vPvB	Very Persistent Very Bioaccumulative Chemical
WGK	Wassergefährdungsklassen (Germany: Water Hazard Classes)
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

*One or more of the above-listed items may not appear in this document.

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