

IMPORTANT

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE USING CHEMICAL
OSHA requires that this form be kept on file.

Product No. KM 340 M

Product Name MAGNESIUM METAL

RIBBON

Health Hazard	0
Flammability	2
Reactivity	2

SECTION I	NAME
Chemical Synonyms	Magnesium

Formula Mg

C.A.S. No. 7439-95-4

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES

Hazardous Component(s)

*Magnesium Metal

%	PEL	TLV
99.8	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³
	(Mgo fume)	

Physical subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III

PHYSICAL DATA

Melting Point (°F)

1202°F

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1)

1.74

Boiling Point (°F)

2030°F

Percent Volatile by Volume (%)

N/A

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)

N/A

Evaporation Rate (=1)

N/A

Vapor Density (Air=1)

N/A

Solubility in Water

Negligible

Appearance & Odor

Silvery/white solid metal ribbon, odorless.

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammable Limits in Air	Lower	Upper
% by Volume	N/A	N/A

Smother fires with dry graphite or other suitable dry powders. Do not use foam, halogenated extinguishing agents or carbon dioxide.

Firefighters should wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing when appropriate. Manual application of water should be conducted with care to prevent contact with burning or molten magnesium. Protect eyes and skin against flying particles.

SECTION V REACTION WITH WATER

Fine powder, thin sheets, chips, and turnings are easily ignited and burn with intense heat and brilliant white flame. Powders may form explosive mixtures with air. Molten metal may react violently on contact with water.

DEC 19 1995

D.O.T. Magnesium, 4.1, UN1869, PGIII

Approved by U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health, OSHA-201

ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m, (Mgo Fume)

9263

Effects of Overexposure
Exposure to magnesium metal or oxide dust should be a low health risk by inhalation and should be treated as a nuisance dust. Exposure to magnesium oxide fume subsequent to burning, welding, molten metal etc. can result in metal fume fever. Temporary symptoms can include fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, muscular pain. Onset of symptoms occurs 4-12 hours after exposure. Recovery is usually complete in 24-28 hours. Meeting the exposure limits in Section II should prevent metal fume fever from occurring.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Skin: Wash with soap and water. **Eyes:** Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician. **Internal:** Do Not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Conditions to Avoid
Stable ☒ Unstable ☐	Exposure to moisture, heat, sparks and flame.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Magnesium will react with water and acids to release hydrogen; also hazardous with chlorine, bromine, iodine, oxidizing agents, and acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Supports ignition above 950°F and burns extremely vigorously with white hot flame.

Hazardous Polymerization

Conditions to Avoid

N/A

May Occur ☐ Will Not Occur ☒

SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Collect scrap in containers for remelting.

Waste Disposal Method
Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to Federal, State or Local laws. These disposal guidelines are intended for the disposal of callout-size quantities of RCRA Hazardous Waste No. : Not Federally Regulated.

SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Personal Protective Equipment

Recommended

Eye Protection

Safety Goggles

Other Protective Equipment

Wear appropriate fire-resistant clothing when exposing magnesium not elevated temperatures (950°F)

SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in handling & storage

Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.
Protect containers against physical damage. Wet, moist, or high humidity storage conditions will lead corrosion of the product. Store away from other combustibles in metal cabinet.

Other Precautions
Read label on container before using. Do not wear contact lenses when working with chemicals.
Scrap should be kept dry prior to remelting operations.

Approved by Steven C. Quant

Effective Date

11/16/94

For laboratory use only. Not for household use. Keep out of reach of children.