

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lith

Li₂CO₃
LITHIUM CARBONATE
 Ultrafine, Superfine & Technical Grade

ASG Chemical Holdings, LLC. (ASG Chemie)

Chemwatch: 21861 • Version No: 7.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1. Identification**Product Identifier**

Product name	LITHIUM CARBONATE
Chemical Name	lithium carbonate
Synonyms	Li ₂ CO ₃ ; dilithium salt; lithium salt; dilithium carbonate
Chemical formula	Li ₂ CO ₃
Grades	Ultrafine; Superfine; Technical Grade
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	554-13-2

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Used in the production of glazes for ceramic and electrical porcelain, as a catalyst in the production of other lithium compounds, coating of arc welding electrodes, nucleonics, luminescent paints and dyes, glass ceramics and in aluminium production. A B.P. grade is used in medicine for the treatment of dementias. [~Intermediate ~]
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ASG Chemical Holdings (ASG Chemie)
Address	2603 NW 13th St. Florida 32609 United States
Telephone	+13524321481
Fax	+1 352.430.7442
Website	www.asgchemie.com
Email	compliance@asgchemie.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	1800951288	+1 855-237-5573
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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SECTION 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger**Hazard statement(s)**

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse..

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3. Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
554-13-2	>=99	lithium carbonate

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. • Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. • Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. • Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. • For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. • Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. • In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. • If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. • If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Clinical effects of lithium intoxication appear to relate to duration of exposure as well as to level.

- Lithium produces a generalised slowing of the electroencephalogram; the anion gap may increase in severe cases.
- Emesis (or lavage if the patient is obtunded or convulsing) is indicated for ingestions exceeding 40 mg (Li)/Kg.
- Overdose may delay absorption; decontamination measures may be more effective several hours after cathartics.
- Charcoal is not useful. No clinical data are available to guide the administration of catharsis.
- Haemodialysis significantly increases lithium clearance; indications for haemodialysis include patients with serum levels above 4 meq/L.
- There are no antidotes.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Immediate treatment of drug-induced oculogyric crisis (OGC) can be achieved with intravenous antimuscarinic benztropine or procyclidine; these are usually effective within 5 minutes, although they may take as long as 30 minutes for full effect. Further doses of procyclidine may be needed after 20 minutes.

- Any causative new medication should be discontinued.
- The condition may also be treated with 25 mg diphenhydramine

SECTION 5. Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:

- metal oxides
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.
- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services. <p><i>Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.</i></p>

SECTION 7. Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Segregate from fluorine, aluminium and zinc. Reacts violently with fluorine Inorganic alkaline metal derivative Derivative of very electropositive metal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition. The state of subdivision may affect the results. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

INGREDIENT DATA Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lithium carbonate	3.1 mg/m ³	34 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
lithium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lithium carbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range Upper end of the range

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Elbow length PVC gloves
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
 - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
 - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
 - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
 - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
 - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
 - Poor when glove material degrades
- For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
 - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene.
 - nitrile rubber.
 - butyl rubber.
 - fluorocautchouc.
 - polyvinyl chloride.
- Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

Body protection	See Other protection below		
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overalls. • P.V.C apron. • Barrier cream. • Skin cleansing cream. • Eye wash unit. 		
Respiratory protection	Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)		
Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	-
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White, fluffy, alkaline powder. Solubility in water = 1.54% @ 5 deg C.; 0.72% @ 100 deg C. Insoluble in alcohol. Soluble in dilute acids.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.11
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	1300
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	723	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	1310 decomposes	Molecular weight (g/mol)	73.89
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	>Nil @ 38 C.
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	11.4
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. • Product is considered stable. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11. Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	<p>Symptoms of acute exposure may include coughing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, neuromuscular changes, inflammation of the larynx, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severe damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion may cause irritation, abdominal pain, vomiting. Onset of symptoms may be delayed for several hours. Medicinal use of lithium carbonate at rates of 23 mg/kg to 1080 mg/kg produce unusual toxic syndromes. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p> <p>Lithium, in large doses, can cause dizziness and weakness. If a low salt diet is in place, kidney damage can result.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p>
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>Chronic exposure may result in central nervous system changes (blackout spells, epileptic seizures, coma), cardiovascular changes (cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension and circulatory collapse) and irreversible renal damage, even death. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Lithium compounds can affect the nervous system and muscle. This can cause tremor, inco-ordination, spastic jerks and very brisk reflexes.</p> <p>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p>

Lithium Carbonite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit) : Moderate *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.8 mg/L4h[2]	Skin (rabbit) : Mild *
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 525 mg/kg[2]	

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Lacrimation, altered sleep times, hallucinations, distorted perception, toxic psychosis, excitement, ataxia, respiratory depression, allergic dermatitis (after sytemic administration), foetotoxicity and foetoletality and specific development abnormalities recorded. Non-sensitising guinea pig * * FMC SDS

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Goitrogenic: Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid (a goitre).

Goitrogens include:

- Vitexin, a flavonoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase, contributing to goitre
- Thiocyanate and perchlorate, which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition and consequently increase release of TSH from the pituitary gland
- Lithium, which inhibits thyroid hormone release
- Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and horseradish).
- Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, cola and chocolate), which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant.

The material may trigger oculogyric crisis. The term "oculogyric" refers to the bilateral elevation of the visual gaze.

Initial symptoms include restlessness, agitation, malaise, or a fixed stare. Then comes the more characteristically described extreme and sustained upward deviation of the eyes. In addition, the eyes may converge, deviate upward and laterally, or deviate downward. The most frequently reported associated findings are backwards and lateral flexion of the neck, widely opened mouth, tongue protrusion, and ocular pain.

However, the condition may also be associated with intensely painful jaw spasm which may result in the breaking of a tooth. A wave of exhaustion may follow an episode. The abrupt termination of the psychiatric symptoms at the conclusion of the crisis is most striking.

Other features that are noted during attacks include mutism, palilalia, eye blinking, lacrimation, pupil dilation, drooling, respiratory dyskinesia, increased blood pressure and heart rate, facial flushing, headache, vertigo, anxiety, agitation, compulsive thinking, paranoia, depression, recurrent fixed ideas, depersonalization, violence, and obscene language.

In addition to the acute presentation, oculogyric crisis can develop as a recurrent syndrome, triggered by stress and by exposure to the drugs.

The diagnosis of oculogyric crisis is largely clinical and involves taking a focused history and physical examination to identify possible triggers for the crisis and rule out other causes of abnormal ocular movements.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ -Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ -Data available to make classification

SECTION 12. Ecological information**Toxicity**

Lithium Carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	30.3mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>400mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.2mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	33.2mg/l	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h): 33.2 mg/l Fish LC50 (96 h): rainbow trout 30.3 mg/l

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Metal: Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. Ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in water.

Ecotoxicity: Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pH levels, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

For lithium (Anion): Environmental Fate: Lithium hypochlorite is an algaecide, disinfectant, fungicide and food contact surface sanitizer. Its primary use is as a pesticide to control algae, bacteria and mildew in swimming pool water systems, hot tubs and spas. Lithium is an element that occurs naturally at low levels in food and drinking water. Compounds of lithium that would most likely enter freshwater environments are from mining, refining, and fabrication. Fluorides and carbonates of lithium appear to be the most probable environmental contaminants.

Atmospheric Fate: Lithium will react with oxygen to form lithium chloride and nitrogen, to form lithium nitride. Freshly cut surfaces will tarnish in the presence of the substance in the air.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil Lithium is found naturally in the Earth's crust and this content is estimated to be from 20 to 70 ppm, by weight. However, the concentration of lithium in soil varies significantly depending on geographic location and soil type.

Terrestrial Fate: Plants - Lithium is not a dietary mineral for plants but it does stimulate plant growth. It is readily absorbed by plants, causing plants to be an indicator of soil lithium concentrations.

Aquatic Fate: Lithium hypochlorite, like all the hypochlorite salts, forms hypochlorous acid when dissolved in water; it is hypochlorous acid that exhibits actual pesticide activity. Pieces of lithium metal react slowly with water to liberate hydrogen, a flammable gas, but the reaction does not generate enough heat to cause spontaneous ignition. Powdered lithium may react explosively with water.

Ecotoxicity: Lithium can have toxic effects on the reproductive systems of experimental animals and increasing consumption may result in adverse effects on health and environment.

Lithium has significant biological availability only when administered as a partially soluble salt, such as lithium carbonate. Lithium hypochlorite is considered slightly toxic to nontoxic to avian species, and it is not expected to be found in the environment at levels of concern. Therefore, risk to avian species is expected to be minimal. Toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates, however, is considered very high. Lithium salt is toxic to rainbow trout, fathead minnow, and Daphnia magna water fleas. Lithium is not expected to accumulate in mammals and its human and environmental toxicity are low. Lithium does accumulate in several species of fish, mollusks and crustaceans where it stored in the digestive tract and outer skeleton.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
lithium carbonate	LOW (BCF = 31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction
 - Reuse
 - Recycling
 - Disposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.
- **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
 - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- For small quantities:
- Neutralise an aqueous solution of the material.
 - Filter solids for disposal to approved land fill.
 - Flush solution to sewer (subject to local regulation)
 - Heat and fumes evolved during reaction may be controlled by rate of addition.
 - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14. Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
<p><i>Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.</i></p> <p>Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS</p> <p>Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS</p> <p>Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS</p> <p>Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
lithium carbonate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Group
lithium carbonate	Not Available

SECTION 15. Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****lithium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including lithium carbonate, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AHC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lithium carbonate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration)

SECTION 16. Other information

Revision Date	20/03/2021
Initial Date	05/04/2005

SDS Version Summary	Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
	6.1	26/06/2017	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Irritation), Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Toxicity Figure), Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Other)
	7.1	19/03/2021	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Toxicological information - Toxicity and Irritation (Other)

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA:	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES:	Exposure Standard
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL:	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	BioConcentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index
AIIC:	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL:	Domestic Substances List
NDSL:	Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC:	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS:	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP:	No-Longer Polymers
ENCS:	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI:	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC:	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS:	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA:	Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI:	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ:	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI:	National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH:	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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