

Potassium Monopersulfate

1. Chemical Product and Supplier Identification

Product Name

Potassium Monopersulfate

Synonyms

Potassium Peroxymonosulfate

Manufacturer

- Shangyu Jiehua Chemical Co., Ltd.
- Hangzhou Gulf Fine Chemical Zone, Shangyu, Zhejiang 312369, China
- **~** Tel: +86 575 2129111 Fax: +86 575 2129555
- Emergency Call: +86 575 2019080

MSDS Number

❤ JHPMPS-01-01

Effective Date

✓ January 1, 2003

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Chemical Formula	CAS No.	Percentage
Potassium Monopersulfate	KHSO5	10058-23-8	43.0
Potassium Bisulfate	KHSO4	7646-93-7	23.0
Potassium Sulfate	K2SO4	7778-80-5	32.0

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

- Oxidizing agent, contact with other material may cause fire
- May be harmful or fatal if swallowed
- May cause severe eye and respiratory tract irritation or burns
- May cause skin irritation
- Does not present any significant hazard for the environment

Potential Health Effects

æ,	General	Irritating to mucous membrane, eyes, and skin.
્	Inhalation	Irritating to the respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, difficulty
		breathing and sore throat. May cause nosebleeds.
્	Eye contact	May cause irritation to the eyes, including pain, redness and
		reversible damage.
æ,	Skin contact	May cause skin burns, ulceration, or temporary body hair loss.
æ,	Ingestion	May cause gastritis possibly processing to necrosis or hemorrhage



4. First-aid Measures

5. Fire Fighting Measure

Flash Point

Not applicable

Flammability

Not applicable

Ignition Temperature

Not applicable

Danger of Explosion

Non-explosive

Extinguishing Media

≪ Water

Fire Hazards

Oxidizer. Storage vessels involved in a fire may vent gas or rupture due to internal pressure. Damp material may decompose exothermically and ignite combustibles. Oxygen release due to exothermic decomposition may support combustion. May ignite other combustible materials. Avoid contact with incompatible materials such as heavy metals, reducing agents, acids, bases, combustibles (wood, papers, cloths etc.). Thermal decomposition releases oxygen and heat. Pressure bursts may occur due to gas evolution. Pressurization if confined when heated or decomposing. Containers may burst violently.

Fire-Fighting Measures

- Evacuate all non-essential personnel
- Wear protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus
- Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products
- Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill Clean-up Procedures

- Oxidizer. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit.
- Shovel or sweep material into plastic bags or vented containers for disposal. Do not return



spilled or contaminated material to inventory.

- Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep away from combustibles (wood, paper, oils, etc.). Do not return any product to container because of the risk of contamination.

7. Handling and Storage

Storage

- Potassium monopersulfate should be stored in cool, dry areas, away from combustible chemicals, and sources of heat such as space heaters and light fixtures.
- Prolonged storage at ambient temperatures of greater than 32 degree C should be avoided.
- Pallets of 25 kg bags can be stacked if there are 2-3 in of air space between them; however, pallets should be stacked no more than two high unless local fire codes permit higher stacking. Torn bags and product spillage must be thoroughly cleaned up and removed from the area.
- Potassium monopersulfate decomposition will be accelerated on contact with moisture. Product packaging includes a water-resistant liner, but storage conditions should also include provisions for prevention of contact with water, including high airborne humidity.

Handling

- Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation.
- Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area.
- Prevent contact with combustible or organic materials.
- ◆ Label containers and keep them tightly closed when not in use.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

General room ventilation is required. Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures or other engineers controls may be needed to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Avoid creating dust or mist. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly.

Respiratory Protection

For many conditions, no respiratory protection may be needed; however, in dusty or unknown atmospheres or when exposures exceed limit values, wear a NIOSH approved respirator.

Eye/Face Protection

• Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product.

Skin Protection

Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Chemical-resistant (Recommended materials: PVC,



neoprene or rubber)

Other Protective Equipment

- Eye-wash station
- Safety shower
- Impervious clothing
- Rubber boots

General Hygiene Considerations

■ Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance White granular solid, free-flowing

Odor None
Active Oxygen, % Min. 4.5
Active Component (KHSO5), % Min. 42.0
Bulk Density, g/L Min. 800
Solubility, g/l (20°C water) 256

Moisture, % Max. 0.5%

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability

Stable under normal conditions

Conditions to Avoid

- **≪** Water
- Acids
- Cyanides, compound containing halides or active halogens
- Salts of heavy metals
- Reducing agents
- Organic materials
- Flammable substances

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxygen. Contamination with many substances will cause decomposition. The rate of decomposition increases with increasing temperature and may be very vigorous with rapid generation of large volume of oxygen and steam.

11. Toxicological Information

◆ LD50 Oral: 2000 mg/kg, rat

◆ LD50 Dermal: >11000 mg/kg, rabbit

12. Ecological Information



Ecotoxicological Information

No data available

Chemical Fate Information

No data available

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment

Dispose of in an approved waste facility operated by an authorized contractor in compliance with local regulations.

Package Treatment

The empty and clean containers are to be recycled or disposed of in conformity with local regulations.

14. Transport Information

◆ Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive solid, n.o.s., (Monopersulfate Compound)

♥ UN Number: UN3260

Hazard Class: 8Packing Group: II

15. Regulatory Information

SARA Section	Yes
SARA (313) Chemicals	No
EPA TSCA Inventory	Appears
Canadian WHMIS Classification	C, D2B
Canadian DSL	Appears
EINECS Inventory	Appears

16. Other Information

Disclaimer

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not taken as a warranty of representation for which Shangyu Jiehua Chemical Co., Ltd. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.