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SEARCH BY COMPOUND NAME, CAS REGISTRY NUMBER, STRUCTURE, SEQUENCE, TAXONOMIC NAME

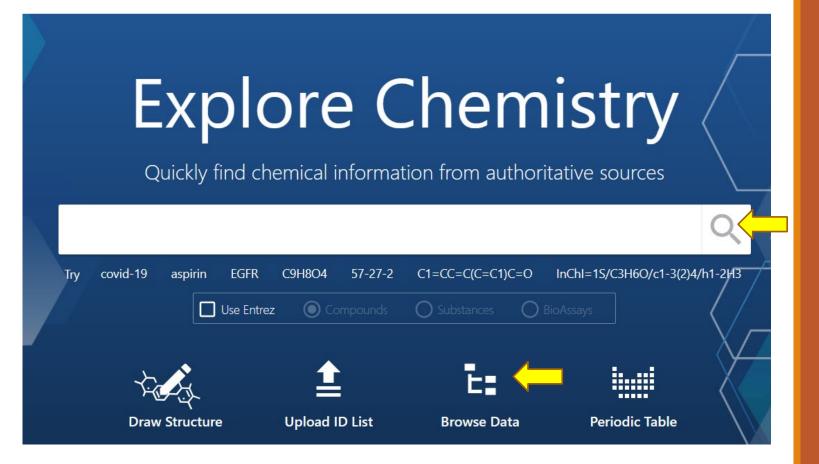
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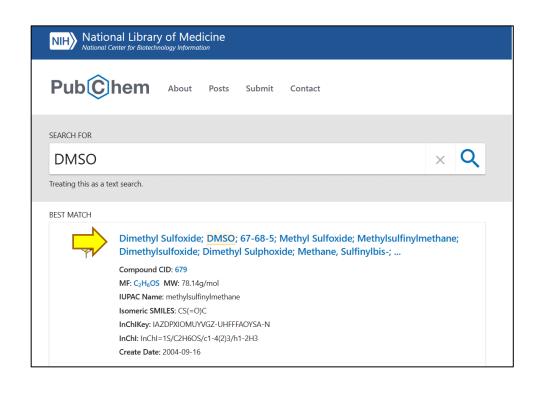
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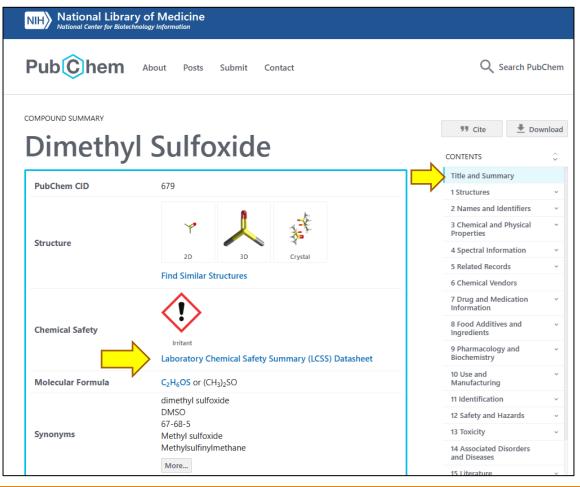
Search compounds

Browse Data to view types of data available (see example below).

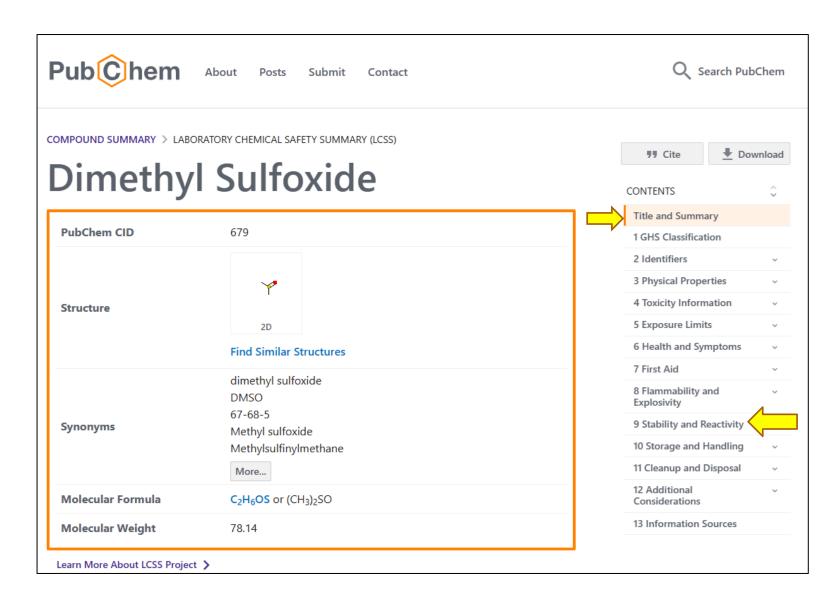


Learn more about Data Sources: https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/docs/data-sources

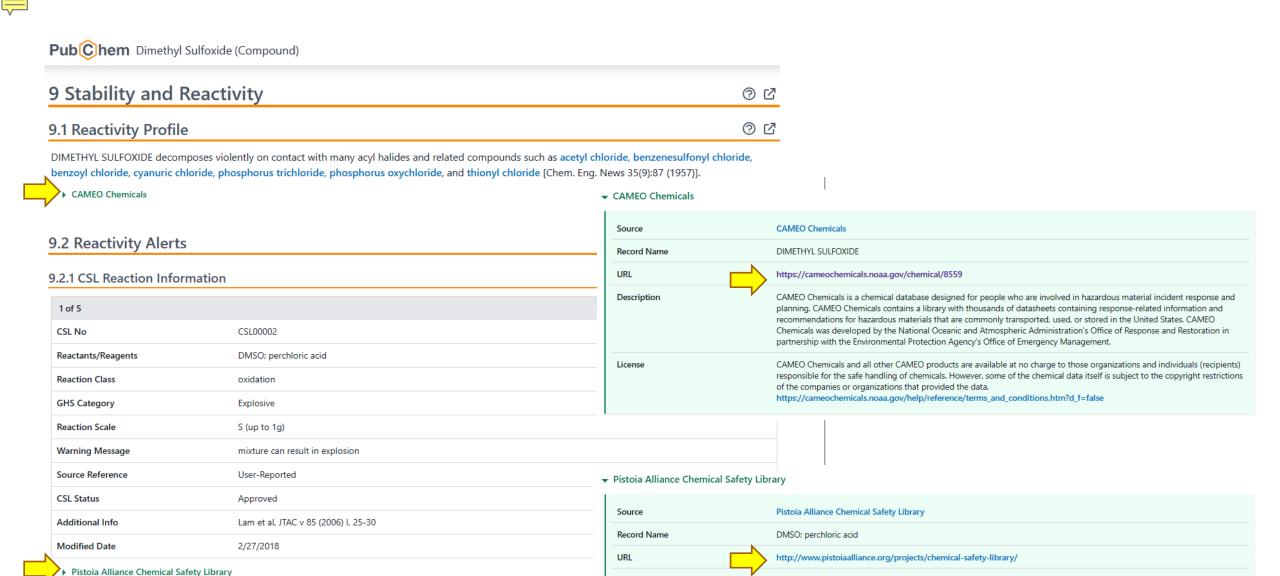




PubChem Search Results for DMSO



PubChem's Laboratory Chemical Safety Summary (LCSS) for DMSO



Description

License

The Pistoia Alliance Chemical Safety Library project is dedicated to sharing hazardous reaction safety information across the

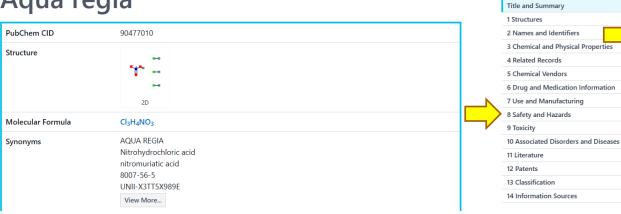
https://www.cas.org/sites/default/files/documents/chemical-safety-library-terms.pdf

PubChem LCSS for DMSO – Section 9. Stability & Reactivity

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CONTENTS

Aqua regia



CAMEO Chemicals

AQUA REGIA



Reactivity Profile

AQUA REGIA is a powerful oxidizing agent and a strong acid. Reacts exothermically with chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts and water. Reacts with most metals, including gold and platinum, to dissolve them with generation of toxic and/or flammable gases. Can initiate polymerization in polymerizable organic compounds. Reacts with cyanide salts to generate toxic hydrogen cyanide gas. Generates flammable and/or toxic gases with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and weak or strong reducing agents. Additional exothermic gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H2S and SO3), dithionites (SO2), and carbonates (CO2).

Belongs to the Following Reactive Group(s)

Acids, Strong Oxidizing

Pub Chem Aqua regia (Compound)

8.1.2 Health Hazards

Excerpt from ERG Guide 157 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible / Water-Sensitive)]:

TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death. Reaction with water or moist air may release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases. Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause environmental contamination. (ERG. 2020)

@ 2

@ 2

(P)

▶ CAMEO Chemicals

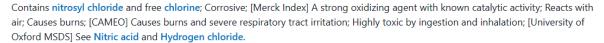
8.1.3 Fire Hazards

Excerpt from ERG Guide 157 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible / Water-Sensitive)]:

Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. UN1796, UN1802, UN1826, UN2032, UN3084, UN3085, and, at concentrations above 65%, UN2031 may act as oxidizers. Also consult ERG Guide 140. Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Substance may react with water (some violently), releasing corrosive and/or toxic gases and runoff. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water. (ERG, 2020)

▶ CAMEO Chemicals

8.1.4 Hazards Summary



Merck Index - O'Neil MJ, Heckelman PE, Dobbelaar PH, Roman KJ (eds). The Merck Index, An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals, 15th Ed. Cambridge, UK: The Royal Society of Chemistry, 2013.

▶ Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases

PubChem – No LCSS or GHS Codes / Reactivity Profile in CAMEO