SAFETY DATA SHEET

Updated on 04/07/2025

1. Material Identification

Product Name : Sodium aluminate
Catalog Number : io-406845
CAS Number : 11138-49-1
Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, manufacture of chemical compounds
Company : Ionz

>> R&D Use only

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification:

Flammable liquid (category 2)
Acute toxicity, oral (Category 3)
Acute toxicity, dermal (Category 3)
Acute toxicity, inhalation (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 1)

Pictogram(s)

GHS Hazard Statements

>> H290 (35.2%): May be corrosive to metals [Warning Corrosive to Metals]

>> H314 (90.5%): Causes severe skin burns and eye damage [Danger Skin corrosion/irritation]

>> H318 (69.3%): Causes serious eye damage [Danger Serious eye damage/eye irritation]

Precautionary Statement Codes

>> P234, P260, P264, P264+P265, P280, P301+P330+P331, P302+P361+P354, P304+P340, P305+P354+P338, P316, P317, P321, P363, P390, P405, P406, and P501

Note

>> Pictograms displayed are for 99.7% (371 of 372) of reports that indicate hazard statements. This chemical does not meet GHS hazard criteria for 0.3% (1 of 372) of reports.

Health Hazards:

>> Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]:

>> TOXIC and/or CORROSIVE; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death. Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Avoid any skin contact. Fire may 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, 2024)

ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

>> TOXIC and/or CORROSIVE; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death.

>> Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.

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>> Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

>> Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause environmental contamination.

>> Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]:

>> Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Some are oxidizers and may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Corrosives in contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. For electric vehicles or equipment, ERG Guide 147 (lithium ion or sodium ion batteries) or ERG Guide 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. (ERG, 2024)

ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

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>> Containers may explode when heated.

>> For electric vehicles or equipment, GUIDE 147 (lithium ion or sodium ion batteries) or GUIDE 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted.

>> Not combustible.

3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Chemical name : Sodium aluminate
CAS Number : 11138-49-1
Molecular Formula : AlNaO2
Molecular Weight : 81.9700 g/mol

4. First Aid Measures

First Aid:

>> Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]:

>> Refer to the "General First Aid" section. Specific First Aid: For corrosives, in case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 30 minutes. Additional flushing may be required. (ERG, 2024)

ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

>> General First Aid:

>> Call 911 or emergency medical service.

>> Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and avoid contamination.

>> Move victim to fresh air if it can be done safely.

>> Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

>> If victim is not breathing:

>> DO NOT perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation; the victim may have ingestedor inhaled the substance.

>> If equipped and pulse detected, wash face and mouth, then give artificial respiration using a proper respiratory medical device (bag-valve mask, pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other device).

>> If no pulse detected or no respiratory medical device available, provide continuouscompressions. Conduct a pulse check every two minutes or monitor for any signs of spontaneous respirations.

>> Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.

>> For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.

>> In case of contact with substance, remove immediately by flushing skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.

>> For severe burns, immediate medical attention is required.

>> Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

>> Keep victim calm and warm.

>> Keep victim under observation.

>> For further assistance, contact your local Poison Control Center.

>> Note: Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS) should be done by trained professionals.

>> Specific First Aid:

>> For corrosives, in case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 30 minutes. Additional flushing may be required.

>> In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping paper and/or the "ERAP" section.

ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solid; Sodium aluminate, solution)

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First Aid Measures

Inhalation First Aid

>> Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Skin First Aid

>> Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

Eye First Aid

>> First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Ingestion First Aid

>> Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

5. Fire Fighting Measures

>> Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]:

>> SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

>> LARGE FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray. If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire. Dike runoff from fire control for later disposal.

>> FIRE INVOLVING TANKS, RAIL TANK CARS OR HIGHWAY TANKS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames. (ERG, 2024)

>> In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Isolation and Evacuation:

Isolation and evacuation measures to take when a large amount of this chemical is accidentally released in an emergency.

>> Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]:

>> IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE: Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.

>> SPILL: Increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.

>> FIRE: If tank, rail tank car or highway tank is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. (ERG, 2024)

Evacuation: ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

>> Immediate precautionary measure

>> Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.

>> Spill

>> For non-highlighted materials: increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.

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Spillage Disposal:

Methods for containment and safety measures to protect workers dealing with a spillage of this chemical.

>> Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

Accidental Release Measures

Public Safety: ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

>> CALL 911. Then call emergency response telephone number on shipping paper. If shipping paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.

>> Keep unauthorized personnel away.

>> Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.

>> Ventilate closed spaces before entering, but only if properly trained and equipped.

Spill or Leak: ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

>> ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) from immediate area.

>> Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

>> Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

>> Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

>> Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

>> DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.

Public Safety: ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solid; Sodium aluminate, solution)

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>> DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.

7. Handling And Storage

Safe Storage:

>> Separated from food and feedstuffs and acids. Dry.

8. Exposure Control/ Personal Protection

>> 8 hr Time Weighted Avg (TWA): 1 mg/cu m (Respirable fraction). /Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds/

Emergency Response: ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

>> Small Fire

>> Dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.

>> Large Fire

>> Dry chemical, CO2, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.

>> If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire.

>> Dike runoff from fire control for later disposal.

>> Fire Involving Tanks, Rail Tank Cars or Highway Tanks

>> Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles.

>> Do not get water inside containers.

>> Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

>> Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.

>> ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames.

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>> Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.

>> ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames.

Inhalation Risk:

>> Evaporation at 20 °C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

Effects of Short Term Exposure:

>> The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Medical observation is indicated.

Acceptable Daily Intakes:

An estimate of the amount of a chemical in food or drinking water that can be consumed daily over a lifetime without presenting an appreciable risk to health. It is usually expressed as milligrams of the substance per kilogram of body weight per day and applies to chemicals such as food additives, pesticide residues and veterinary drugs.

>> Recommended adult daily allowance for sodium at 1-2 g. /Sodium; from Table 1/

Exposure Prevention

>> AVOID ALL CONTACT! IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!

Inhalation Prevention

>> Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

Skin Prevention

>> Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Eye Prevention

>> Wear safety goggles, face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Ingestion Prevention

>> Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.

Exposure Control and Personal Protection

Protective Clothing: ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solution; Sodium aluminate, solid)

>> Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

>> Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer when there is NO RISK OF FIRE.

>> Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides thermal protection but only limited chemical protection.

Protective Clothing: ERG 2024, Guide 154 (Sodium aluminate, solid; Sodium aluminate, solution)

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>> Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides thermal protection but only limited chemical protection.

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Molecular Weight:

>> 81.970

Exact Mass:

>> 81.9611369

Physical Description:

>> Sodium aluminate, solid is an odorless white powdered solid. Toxic by ingestion and corrosive to tissue. Used in water purification.

>> WHITE HYGROSCOPIC POWDER.

Color/Form:

>> WHITE GRANULAR MASS

Melting Point:

>> 1650 °C

>> 1650 °C

Solubility:

>> SOL IN WATER; INSOL IN ALCOHOL

>> Solubility in water: very good

Density:

>> >1.5 g/cm³

pH:

pH is an expression of hydrogen ion concentration in water. Specifically, pH is the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion (H+) concentration (mol/L) in an aqueous solution. The term is used to indicate basicity or acidity of a solution on a scale of 0 to 14, with pH 7 being neutral.

>> AQ SOLN IS STRONGLY ALKALINE

Refractive Index:

>> INDEX OF REFRACTION: 1.566; 1.595; 1.580

10. Stability And Reactivity

>> Water soluble. May generate heat when water is added.

>> Water-Reactive

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity Summary:

>> The main target organs of aluminum are the central nervous system and bone. Aluminum binds with dietary phosphorus and impairs gastrointestinal absorption of phosphorus. The decreased phosphate body burden results in osteomalacia (softening of the bones due to defective bone mineralization) and rickets. Aluminum's neurotoxicity is believed to involve several mechanisms. Changes in cytoskeletal protein functions as a results of altered phosphorylation, proteolysis, transport, and synthesis are believed to be one cause. Aluminum may induce neurobehavioral effects by affecting permeability of the blood-brain barrier, cholinergic activity, signal transduction pathways, lipid peroxidation, and impair neuronal glutamate nitric oxide-cyclic GMP pathway, as well as interfere with metabolism of essential trace elements because of similar coordination chemistries and consequent competitive interactions. It has been suggested that aluminum's interaction with estrogen receptors increases the expression of estrogen-related genes and thereby contributes to the progression of breast cancer (A235), but studies have not been able to establish a clear link between aluminum and increased risk of breast cancer (A15468). Certain aluminum salts induce immune responses by activating inflammasomes. (L739, A235, A236)

Evidence for Carcinogenicity:

Evidence that this chemical does or may cause cancer. The information here is collected from various sources by the Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB).

>> A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. /Aluminum metal and insoluble compounds/

Carcinogen Classification:

This section provides the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogenic Classification and related monograph links. In the IARC Carcinogenic classification, chemicals are categorized into four groups: Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans), Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans), Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans), and Group 3 (not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans).

>> Not listed by IARC. IARC classified aluminum production as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), but did not implicate aluminum itself as a human carcinogen. (L135) A link between use of aluminum-containing antiperspirants and increased risk of breast cancer has been proposed (A235), but studies have not been able to establish a clear link (A15468).

Health Effects:

>> Aluminum targets the nervous system and causes decreased nervous system performance and is associated with altered function of the blood-brain barrier. The accumulation of aluminum in the body may cause bone or brain diseases. High levels of aluminum have been linked to Alzheimer's disease. A small percentage of people are allergic to aluminium and experience contact dermatitis, digestive disorders, vomiting or other symptoms upon contact or ingestion of products containing aluminium. (L739, L740)

Exposure Routes:

>> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

>> Oral (L739) ; inhalation (L739)

Signs and Symptoms:

Symptoms of exposure to this chemical through various routes (for example, ingestion, inhalation, skin contact, and eye contact).

Inhalation Exposure

>> Burning sensation. Sore throat. Cough. Laboured breathing.

Skin Exposure

>> Redness. Pain. Blisters.

Eye Exposure

>> Redness. Pain. Blurred vision. Severe deep burns.

Ingestion Exposure

>> Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.

>> Inhalating aluminum dust causes coughing and abnormal chest X-rays. A small percentage of people are allergic to aluminium and experience contact dermatitis, digestive disorders, vomiting or other symptoms upon contact or ingestion of products containing aluminium. (L739, L740)

Adverse Effects:

An adverse effect is an undesired harmful effect resulting from a medical treatment or other intervention.

>> Dermatotoxin - Skin burns.

Minimum Risk Level:

The minimal risk level (MRL) is an estimate of the amount of a chemical a person can eat, drink, or breathe each day without a detectable risk to health

>> Intermediate Oral: 1.0 mg/kg/day (L134) Chronic Oral: 1.0 mg/kg/day (L134)

Treatment:

Treatment when exposed to toxin

>> EYES: irrigate opened eyes for several minutes under running water. INGESTION: do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water (never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person). Seek immediate medical advice. SKIN: should be treated immediately by rinsing the affected parts in cold running water for at least 15 minutes, followed by thorough washing with soap and water. If necessary, the person should shower and change contaminated clothing and shoes, and then must seek medical attention. INHALATION: supply fresh air. If required provide artificial respiration.

Interactions:

>> In a case study of patients on long-term dialysis, systemic aluminum absorption with concurrent oral citrate (as an alkalinizing agent) and aluminum containing phosphate binder (eg, aluminum hydroxide or carbonate) was significantly increased. Based on the proposed mechanism and pharmacologic similarity, an interaction may be expected to occur between citric acid and other aluminum salts (eg, aluminum phosphate, aluminum glycinate, attapulgite, dihydroxyaluminum, kaolin, magaldrate). It has been shown that following concurrent administration of citric acid (from lemon juice) and aluminum hydroxide there is an increase in serum levels of a nonionized aluminum citrate complex, which is postulated to easily pass the gastrointestinal barrier. Simultaneous administration of citric acid and aluminum hydroxide should be avoided since significant systemic absorption of aluminum may occur. This may be of additional concern in patients on long-term dialysis or with impaired renal function. /Aluminum salts/

Antidote and Emergency Treatment:

>> TREATMENT: TO RELIEVE THE GI DISTRESS /CAUSED BY SWALLOWING ALUMINUM SALTS/... THE DEGREE OF DEHYDRATION & ELECTROLYTE LOSS CAUSED BY VOMITING & DIARRHEA MUST BE DETERMINED, & CORRECTED BY IV INFUSIONS OF APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS. /ALUMINUM SALTS/

Human Toxicity Excerpts:

>> (SOLUTION) TOXIC; STRONG IRRITANT TO TISSUE.

Non-Human Toxicity Excerpts:

>> ... Sodium aluminate is considered to be a highly corrosive substance, but no acute toxicity data appear to have been developed for this substance.

12. Ecological Information

Average Daily Intake:

The average amount of the compound taken into the body through eating, drinking, or breathing.

>> The daily ingestion of aluminum by humans was estimated to be 30-50 mg. /Aluminum/

13. Disposal Considerations

Spillage Disposal

>> Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

14. Transport Information

DOT

Sodium aluminate
8
UN Pack Group: III

IATA

Sodium aluminate
8,
UN Pack Group: III

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Drinking Water Guidelines:

Federal drinking water guidelines (e.g. maximum containment level (MCL)) for this chemical. In general, these guidelines are recommendations and not legally enforceable.

>> EPA 50-200 ug/l /Aluminum/

State Drinking Water Standards:

State drinking water standards (e.g. maximum containment level (MCL)) for this chemical. These standards are legally enforceable.

>> (CA) CALIFORNIA 1000 ug/l /Aluminum/

Regulatory Information

The Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

>> Chemical: Aluminium sodium oxide

REACH Registered Substance

>> Status: Active Update: 23-02-2023 https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/15466

>> Status: Active Update: 17-06-2011 https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/1350

>> Status: Active Update: 22-11-2010 https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/7456

REACH Registered Substance

>> Status: Active Update: 06-12-2021 https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/14477

New Zealand EPA Inventory of Chemical Status

>> Aluminum sodium oxide: Does not have an individual approval but may be used as a component in a product covered by a group standard. It is not approved for use as a chemical in its own right.

New Zealand EPA Inventory of Chemical Status

>> Sodium aluminate: Does not have an individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard

New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act

>> The New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act requires public and private employers to provide information about hazardous substances at their workplaces. (N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq.)

16. Other Information

Other Safety Information

Chemical Assessment

>> IMAP assessments - Aluminium sodium oxide: Human health tier I assessment

"The information provided is believed to be accurate but is not comprehensive and should be used as a reference. It reflects our current knowledge and is intended for safety guidance related to the product. This document does not constitute a warranty of the product's properties. Ionz is not responsible for any damages resulting from handling or contact with the product incorrectly."