



# Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Right to Know

Common Name: **MERCURIC CHLORIDE**

Synonyms: Mercury Dichloride; Perchloride of Mercury

Chemical Name: Mercury Chloride (HgCl<sub>2</sub>)

Date: January 2000      Revision: May 2009

CAS Number: 7487-94-7

RTK Substance Number: 1170

DOT Number: UN 1624

## Description and Use

**Mercuric Chloride** is an odorless, white crystal or powder. It is used in preserving wood, photography, embalming, fabric printing and analytical chemistry, and as a disinfectant, fungicide and insecticide.

## Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, DEP, IARC, IRIS and EPA.
- ▶ This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

## FIRST AID

### Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention.

### Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

### Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

**EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE LAST PAGE**

## Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA
<b>HEALTH</b>	3	-
<b>FLAMMABILITY</b>	0	-
<b>REACTIVITY</b>	1	-
CARCINOGEN POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE		

*Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe*

- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** can affect you when inhaled and may be absorbed through the skin.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** should be handled as a CARCINOGEN and MUTAGEN--WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may cause reproductive damage. HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- ▶ Contact can irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Mercuric Chloride** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.
- ▶ Exposure can cause metallic taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may cause a skin allergy and make the skin turn gray.
- ▶ Repeated exposure can cause *Mercury* poisoning with tremors, personality changes, trouble remembering and concentrating, and gum problems.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may damage the kidneys.

## Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury*), not to be exceeded at any time.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury vapor*) averaged over a 10-hour workshift and **0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury*), not to be exceeded at any time.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury*) averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may be a CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- ▶ The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

## Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website ([www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb](http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb)) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) require employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

## Health Hazard Information

### Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Mercuric Chloride**:

- ▶ Contact can irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Mercuric Chloride** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath.
- ▶ Exposure can cause metallic taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

### Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Mercuric Chloride** and can last for months or years:

### Cancer Hazard

- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may be a CARCINOGEN in humans since it has been shown to cause thyroid cancer in animals.
- ▶ Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

### Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ There is limited evidence that **Mercuric Chloride** causes spontaneous abortions.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may damage the developing fetus, damage the testes (male reproductive glands), and decrease fertility in males and females.

### Other Effects

- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash.
- ▶ Repeated contact can cause the skin to turn gray, brown staining in the eyes, and may affect peripheral vision (ability to see to the sides).
- ▶ Repeated exposure or a very high single exposure can cause *Mercury poisoning*. Symptoms include tremors (shaking), trouble remembering and concentrating, gum problems, increased salivation, loss of appetite and weight, and changes in mood and personality. These can be severe and cause hallucinating and psychosis.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may damage the kidneys.

## Medical

### Medical Testing

For frequent or potentially high exposure (half the TLV or greater), the following are recommended before beginning work and at regular times after that:

- ▶ Exam of the nervous system (including handwriting test to detect early hand tremor)
- ▶ Urine *Mercury* level (usually less than **0.02 mg/liter**)
- ▶ Kidney function tests

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

- ▶ Exam of the eyes and vision
- ▶ Evaluation by a qualified allergist can help diagnose skin allergy.
- ▶ Consider neurobehavioral, nerve conduction and urinary enzyme testing

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

### Mixed Exposures

- ▶ Creams to whiten or bleach skin may contain *Mercury*. If you use them, you may be at increased risk of *Mercury* poisoning. A high fish diet, especially of marine predatory fish (fish-eating fish), also may increase your blood *Mercury* levels.

## Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at [www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/).

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- ▶ For clean-up, use a specialized charcoal-filtered vacuum to avoid generating *Mercury vapor*. Do not disturb spilled material.

## Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

### Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Mercuric Chloride**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend Butyl, Nitrile, Neoprene, Polyvinyl Chloride, and Silver Shield®/4H® as glove materials for *Mercury*, and Tychem® fabrics, or the equivalent, as protective clothing materials.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

### Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- ▶ If additional protection is needed for the entire face, use in combination with a face shield. A face shield should not be used without another type of eye protection.

### Respiratory Protection

**Improper use of respirators is dangerous.** Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury vapor*), or over **0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** but less than **1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury*), use a NIOSH approved half-mask respirator with cartridges specific for *Mercury vapor*. These cartridges have end of service life indicators (ESLI) which visually indicate when filters must be changed.
- ▶ If while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect *Mercury*, or if while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator, leave the area immediately. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- ▶ Be sure to consider all potential exposures in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury vapor*) or over **1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury*), use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- ▶ Exposure to **10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** (as *Mercury*) is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

## Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** itself does not burn but may explode if exposed to heat, shock or friction.
- ▶ Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or foam as extinguishing agents.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Mercury and Mercury Oxides*.
- ▶ CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

## Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Mercuric Chloride** is spilled, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ For clean-up, use a specialized charcoal-filtered vacuum to avoid generating *Mercury vapor*. Do not disturb spilled material.
- ▶ Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
- ▶ DO NOT wash into sewer.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Mercuric Chloride** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

## Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Mercuric Chloride** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** may explode with HEAT, SHOCK, FRICTION or on contact with ALKALI METALS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM and POTASSIUM); SULFIDES; ACETYLENE; AMMONIA; and OXALIC ACID.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); FORMATES; PHOSPHATES; CARBONATES; ANTIMONY; BROMIDES; and BORAX.
- ▶ **Mercuric Chloride** is decomposed by SUNLIGHT and reacts when in solution with STAINLESS and CARBON STEELS, BRASS and BRONZE.
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS and ORGANIC MATTER.

## Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

### For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health  
Right to Know  
PO Box 368  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368  
Phone: 609-984-2202  
Fax: 609-984-7407  
E-mail: [rtk@doh.state.nj.us](mailto:rtk@doh.state.nj.us)  
Web address: <http://www.nj.gov/health/eoh/rtkweb>

***The Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets  
are not intended to be copied and sold  
for commercial purposes.***

## GLOSSARY

**ACGIH** is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

**Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs)** are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

**Boiling point** is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

**CFR** is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

**DEP** is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

**DOT** is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

**EPA** is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

**ERG** is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

**Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG)** values provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

**IARC** is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

**Ionization Potential** is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

**IRIS** is the Integrated Risk Information System database on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals, maintained by federal EPA.

**LEL or Lower Explosive Limit**, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

**mg/m<sup>3</sup>** means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

**NFPA** is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

**NIOSH** is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

**NTP** is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

**OSHA** is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

**PEOSHA** is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

**Permeated** is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

**ppm** means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

**Protective Action Criteria (PAC)** are values established by the Department of Energy and are based on AEGLs and ERPGs. They are used for emergency planning of chemical release events.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

**STEL** is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

**UEL or Upper Explosive Limit** is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

**Vapor Density** is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Hydrogen*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a force exerted by the vapor in equilibrium with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance. The higher the vapor pressure the higher concentration of the substance in air.

Common Name: **MERCURIC CHLORIDE**

Synonyms: Mercury Dichloride; Perchloride of Mercury

CAS No: 7487-94-7

Molecular Formula: HgCl<sub>2</sub>

RTK Substance No: 1170

Description: Odorless, white crystal or powder

**HAZARD DATA**

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
<p><b>3 - Health</b></p> <p><b>0 - Fire</b></p> <p><b>1 - Reactivity</b></p> <p>DOT#: UN 1624</p> <p>ERG Guide #: 154</p> <p>Hazard Class: 6.1</p> <p>(Poison)</p>	<p><b>Mercuric Chloride</b> itself does not burn but may explode if exposed to heat, shock or friction.</p> <p>Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or foam as extinguishing agents.</p> <p>POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including <i>Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Mercury and Mercury Oxides.</i></p> <p>CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.</p> <p>Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.</p>	<p><b>Mercuric Chloride</b> may explode with HEAT, FRICTION, SHOCK or on contact with ALKALI METALS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM and POTASSIUM); SULFIDES; ACETYLENE; AMMONIA; and OXALIC ACID.</p> <p><b>Mercuric Chloride</b> is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); FORMATES; PHOSPHATES; CARBONATES; ANTIMONY; BROMIDES; and BORAX.</p> <p><b>Mercuric Chloride</b> is decomposed by SUNLIGHT and reacts when in solution with STAINLESS and CARBON STEELS, BRASS and BRONZE.</p>

**SPILL/LEAKS**

**Isolation Distance:**

Spill: 25 meters (75 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

For clean-up, use a specialized charcoal-filtered vacuum.

DO NOT wash into sewer.

**Mercuric Chloride** is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	Odorless
<b>Flash Point:</b>	Nonflammable
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	1 mm Hg at 277°F (136°C)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	5.4 (water = 1)
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Soluble
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	576°F (302°C)
<b>Melting Point:</b>	529°F (276°C)
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	271.5
<b>pH:</b>	4.7

**EXPOSURE LIMITS**

**NIOSH:** 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 10-hr TWA (as *Mercury vapor*)  
0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, Ceiling (as *Mercury*)

**ACGIH:** 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 8-hr TWA (as *Mercury*)

**IDLH:** 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as *Mercury*)

The Protective Action Criteria values are:

PAC-1 = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>      PAC-3 = 13.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

PAC-2 = 13.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

<b>Gloves:</b>	Butyl, Nitrile, Neoprene, PVC, Silver Shield®/4H® (>8-hr breakthrough for <i>Mercury</i> )
<b>Coveralls:</b>	Tychem® fabrics
<b>Respirator:</b>	>0.025 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - full facepiece APR with cartridges specific for <i>Mercury</i> >2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> - SCBA

**HEALTH EFFECTS**

<b>Eyes:</b>	Irritation and burns
<b>Skin:</b>	Irritation and burns, skin rash, itching and gray skin color
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Nose, throat and lung irritation with coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath Nausea, vomiting and tremors
<b>Chronic:</b>	Cancer (thyroid) in animals

**FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION**

**Remove** the person from exposure.

**Flush** eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention.

**Quickly** remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

**Begin** artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

**Transfer** promptly to a medical facility.