SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Sodium amide

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number	7782-92-5
Other names	Sodium amide

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses	Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against	no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company	Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China
Telephone	+86-2087066781

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	+86-2087066781
Service hours	Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2: Hazard identification

2.1 Emergency Overview

It is highly corrosive and can cause irreversible damage to the skin and eyes. If in contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical help as soon as possible.

2.2 GHS Classification

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water, emit flammable gases : Category 1
Substances and mixtures which in contact with water, emit flammable gases : Category 2
Substances and mixtures which in contact with water, emit flammable gases : Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1, 1A, 1B, 1C
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard : Category 1

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H260 In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously H261 In contact with water releases flammable gas H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H318 Causes serious eye damage H400 Very toxic to aquatic life
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P223 Do not allow contact with water. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P231+P232 Handle and store contents under inert gas/... Protect from moisture. P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
Response	P316 Get emergency medical help immediately. P317 Get emergency medical help. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P391 Collect spillage. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED,Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P302+P335+P334 Brush off loose particles from skin. Immerse in cool water [or wrap in wet bandages]. P302+P361+P354 IF ON SKIN,Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. P304+P340 IF INHALED,Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES,Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P370+P378 In case of fire,Use ... to extinguish.
Storage	P405 Store locked up. P402+P404 Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Acidic or alkaline substances that react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen. May cause violent exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances. At high concentrations, they have strong oxidizing or reducing properties.

2.5 Health hazards

Skin contact: May cause severe burns, tissue necrosis, and scarring. Eye contact: May cause corneal damage, vision loss, or even blindness. Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory burns and

pulmonary edema.

2.6 Environmental hazards

Leakage into the environment can change the pH value of soil and water, causing serious ecological damage. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and can cause the death of aquatic organisms and the collapse of the ecosystem.

2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Sodium amide	Sodium amide	7782-92-5	231-971-0	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and remove contaminated clothing; rinse the exposed area with plenty of running water and seek medical attention immediately with the material's SDS. If the corrosive substance is acidic (such as sulfuric acid), neutralize it with a weak alkaline solution (such as 5% sodium bicarbonate) after rinsing. For alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide), neutralize them with a weak acidic solution (such as 1% acetic acid).

4.2 If inhaled

Move to fresh air and keep the airway open. If corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist) are inhaled, immediately administer nebulized inhalation (normal saline + dexamethasone). If laryngeal edema or breathing difficulties occur, immediately perform a tracheotomy (requires professional operation) and seek medical attention.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (make sure to rinse thoroughly, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and other folds). If blisters are present, do not prick them; instead, apply a sterile gauze compress (to avoid adhesion). Do not apply oily ointments to avoid affecting subsequent treatment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash or plenty of normal saline for 15-20 minutes (use a gentle flow to avoid direct exposure to the cornea); apply antibiotic eye ointment (such as erythromycin ointment) to the eyelids, wear a sterile eye patch, and seek immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist.

4.5 If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting (to avoid secondary damage to the esophageal mucosa). If the substance is acidic, take milk or egg white orally (to protect the gastric mucosa). If the substance is alkaline, take diluted vinegar (1:10 ratio) orally. If you carry SDS, seek medical attention immediately for a gastroscopy.

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: skin redness, swelling, blisters, ulcers, severe eye pain, photophobia, blurred vision, oral/esophageal burns, and difficulty swallowing; long-term effects: skin scarring, corneal scarring (possibly causing blindness), and esophageal stenosis.

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber), chemical goggles and masks; stand upwind when flushing to avoid inhaling volatile corrosive gases; after contact, equipment must be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the doctor of the type of corrosive agent (acid/base), concentration, and duration of contact. Skin burns should be treated according to their depth (superficial II degree and above require skin grafting). Eye injuries should be checked for corneal epithelial integrity and, if necessary, corneal repair drugs (such as recombinant human epidermal growth factor) should be used.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Spontaneous combustion substances: Do not use water or foam (which may intensify spontaneous combustion or cause explosion); Substances that release flammable gases when in contact with water: Do not use any water-containing fire extinguishing agents (such as spray water or foam), which may produce flammable gases such as hydrogen and acetylene.

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Pyrophoric substances will spontaneously ignite when they come into contact with air, burn quickly, and can easily cause chain fires; substances that release gas when exposed to water react with water/humid air to release flammable gases, which can easily explode when the explosion limit is reached; some products are also toxic.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide, carbon oxides; substances that release gas when in contact with water may release additional hydrogen (explosive), phosphine (highly toxic), hydrogen sulfide (highly toxic), etc.

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

Cover small areas with dry powder/dry sand (to isolate the air), evacuate large areas, and allow the fire to burn (to avoid exacerbating the risk of improper fire extinguishing). For substances that release gas when exposed to water: cover the leak point with dry sand and soil, strictly prohibit contact with rain/humid environment, use dry powder to extinguish the fire (if it has already burned), and monitor the concentration of flammable gas at the same time.

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear fireproof and chemical protective clothing, anti-static gloves, and positive pressure air respirator; carry a flammable gas detector (to measure explosion limits); wear waterproof boots when working with materials that release gas when exposed to water to avoid skin contact with leaks.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear fireproof protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (flame-resistant type), and a gas mask (with a flammable gas filter cartridge); if the substance releases gas when in contact with water, additional waterproof clothing and waterproof boots are required, and carry a dry powder fire extinguisher.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Spontaneous combustion substances: prevent contact with air (to avoid spontaneous combustion), use dry powder to extinguish fire when burning (water is strictly prohibited); substances that release gas when exposed to water: set up waterproof cofferdams, strictly prohibit contact with rainwater/groundwater, and monitor gas concentration (to prevent explosion).

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Spontaneous combustion substances: small amounts should be placed in sealed metal containers with nitrogen protection; large amounts should be covered with dry sand and transferred to inert gas storage facilities; substances that release gas when exposed to water: collect them in dry, corrosion-resistant containers and add desiccant (anhydrous calcium chloride).

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Spontaneous combustion materials: Use spark-free tools to transfer in a dry environment to avoid oxygen enrichment; Materials that release gas when exposed to water: After being absorbed by dry sand and soil, transfer in a water-free environment. Handling in rainy days is strictly prohibited.

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Designate a 20-meter isolation zone and prohibit entry of water or wet items; set up waterproof trenches for materials that release gas when exposed to water; strengthen ventilation (explosion-proof fans) to prevent flammable gases from reaching explosion limits.

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leaks: seal with dry sealant; serious leaks: evacuate immediately, prevent pyrophoric substances from self-igniting, keep substances that release gas when in contact with water away from water sources, and notify a professional team to handle the situation.

6.7 Special considerations

Spontaneous combustion substances must continuously monitor the temperature (to prevent self-heating); substances that release gas when in contact with water must not be rinsed with water; in case of skin contact, wipe with a dry cloth and then clean with a neutral detergent; containers must be dried and tested before being discarded.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a corrosion-resistant warehouse (the floor is epoxy resin coated, and the walls are acid/alkali-resistant tiles); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (glass fiber reinforced plastic for acid corrosion, high-density polyethylene for alkaline corrosion), with a capacity of ?200L to prevent dumping; the warehouse is equipped with an emergency neutralization tank (volume ?5m³) and equipped with acid/alkali neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate, dilute acetic acid).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from materials that may come into contact with the skin (such as clothing and gloves) to avoid cross contamination. Use a corrosion-resistant forklift to transport containers and avoid impact. Check the humidity in the warehouse daily (?65%) to prevent moisture from exacerbating corrosion. In case of leakage, immediately absorb it with inert materials (such as sand) and then treat it with a neutralizer.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 2 (medium-high): Metal pipes and valves are coated with VCI anti-rust paint (acid/alkali resistant type) and maintained once every six months; VCI anti-rust blocks (such as urethane) are placed in the warehouse and replenished once every quarter to prevent corrosion of metal parts.

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

5-35?, avoid sudden temperature changes (such as moving directly from a low temperature environment to a high temperature environment); concentrated acids/bases must be kept at a temperature ?30? to prevent temperature increases from causing increased container pressure; in winter, they must be protected from freezing (temperature ?5?) to prevent the solution from freezing and cracking the container (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2
Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Respiratory protection

When exposed to corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist and sulfuric acid mist), wear a powered air-purifying respirator (APF?50); in high-concentration environments, a positive pressure air respirator is required to avoid inhalation burns to the respiratory tract.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For acidic corrosive substances, choose Type E filter cartridge (protects against acidic gases such as SO? and HCl); for alkaline corrosive substances, choose Type K filter cartridge (protects against ammonia and amines); if the product contains dust, add Type P2 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical protective goggles + full-face mask. The mask must cover the chin. The lens should be made of polycarbonate (corrosion-resistant and impact-resistant). Check the sealing regularly.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing made of fluororubber or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) to avoid direct skin contact; wear an apron (of the same material) with protection covering the chest to the knees.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear corrosion-resistant gloves. For acid corrosion, choose neoprene material; for alkaline corrosion, choose nitrile rubber material. The thickness of the gloves should be ?0.5mm. Perform a water leakage test before use.

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, rinse the skin with running water for 10 minutes. If there is stinging at the contact site, apply a neutralizer (5% sodium bicarbonate for acid and 1% acetic acid for alkali) for 5 minutes. Do not use irritating skin care products to avoid aggravating skin damage.

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	grey powder
Colour	no data available
Odour	AMMONIA ODOR
Melting point/freezing point	210oC
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	400°C(lit.)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	29.44°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water:REACTS VERY VIOLENTLY, EVEN EXPLOSIVELY

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	1.4
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available
Inhalation: no data available
Dermal: no data available

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

11.6 Carcinogenicity

no data available

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

no data available

11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
Toxicity to algae: no data available
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Acidic corrosives can be treated with alkaline neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate) until neutralized and then disposed of as ordinary waste. Alkaline corrosives can be treated with acidic neutralizers (such as dilute hydrochloric acid) until neutralized and then disposed of. Those that cannot be neutralized must be incinerated at high temperature or chemically decomposed by a professional unit. The container must be thoroughly cleaned before being disposed of.

13.2 Precautions

Neutralization reactions must be conducted in well-ventilated, dedicated facilities, with the reaction rate controlled to prevent splashing. Disposal personnel must wear corrosion-resistant protective gear. The pH value of the neutralized waste must be controlled between 6 and 9. Direct disposal of unneutralized corrosive materials is prohibited. Emergency pools must be established at the disposal site to prevent leakage and contamination.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1390	IMDG: UN1390	IATA: UN1390

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ALKALI METAL AMIDES	IMDG: ALKALI METAL AMIDES	IATA: ALKALI METAL AMIDES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 4.3	IMDG: 4.3	IATA: 4.3

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II	IMDG: II	IATA: II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: yes	IMDG: yes	IATA: yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Sodium amide	Sodium amide	7782-92-5	231-971-0
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Not Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Listed.

16: Other information

Information on revision

SDS Creation Date	July 1, 2025
SDS Revision Date	July 1, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

SDS References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
- ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to sales@MolBest.com

---

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.