

Lab Safety: RuO₄

❖ RuO₄

Note:

- ❖ [Ruthenium tetroxide](#) is a strong oxidizing agent and must be stored in the refrigerator away from direct sunlight. It reacts violently with filter paper and alcohol.
 - ❖ Do not place ruthenium tetroxide solutions into waste containers containing alcohol, ether benzene, pyridine, or other organic compounds.
 - ❖ Vapors are irritating to eyes and the respiratory tract.
 - ❖ Wear protective goggles and gloves and handle only in a fume hood.
 - ❖ In case of spillage, flush with sodium bisulfite solution to decompose RuO₄ and then flush with plenty of water.
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Lab Safety:

- ❖ Reaction used to create RuO₄ for staining:



Figure 2.10. Ruthenium tetroxide is synthesized *in situ* by oxidation of ruthenium trichloride with sodium hypochlorite.

RuCl₃

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: No data

Incompatibility (Material to Avoid): Iron carbonyl, zinc, magnesium, aluminum.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Cl₂, RuO₄

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH/MSHA approved dust respirator

Ventilation: Use local exhaust to maintain concentration at low levels. General exhaust is recommended.

Protective Gloves: Rubber

Eye/Face Protection: Safety goggles

Other Protective Equipment: Normal Labwear

Sodium hypochlorite:

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. CAUSES IRRITATION TO EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. CAUSES SUBSTANTIAL BUT TEMPORARY EYE INJURY.

Health Rating: 2 - Moderate

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 1 - Slight

Contact Rating: 3 - Severe

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Incompatibilities:

Ammonia (chloramine gas may evolve), amines, ammonium salts, aziridine, methanol, phenyl acetonitrile, cellulose, ethyleneimine, oxidizable metals, acids, soaps, and bisulfates.
