Safety data for cork

Glossary of terms on this data sheet.

The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers.

General

Synonyms: bark from Quercus suber or Quercus occidentalis.

Molecular formula: CAS No: 61789-98-8

EC No:

Physical data

Appearance: brown to tan flexible light solid

Melting point: Boiling point:

Density: varies, but typically 30 lbs per cubic foot

Thermal conductivity: typically < 0.1 W/m K

Flash point: Explosion limits:

Autoignition temperature: Water solubility: none

Stability

Stable. Incompatible with strong bases. Combustible. Generally resistant to water, alcohols, dilute acids and common organic solvents.

Toxicology

Cork dust may act as an irritant. Cork tiles may contain organic binders which may cause irritation if inhaled. Solid cork is generally regarded as safe.

Personal protection

Adequate ventilation if using a process that generates cork dust.

1 of 2 1/12/2009 1:42 PM

[Return to Physical & Theoretical Chemistry Lab. Safety home page.]

This information was last updated on September 17, 2004. Although we have tried to make it as accurate and useful as possible, we can take no responsibility for its use or misuse.

Note also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL **begins** "http://msds.chem.ox.ac.uk/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

2 of 2