

CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 2.0

Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

OTHER NAMES

Cr-K-O8-S2, $\text{CrK}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, "chromium (III) potassium sulfate, dodecahydrate", "chrome alum", "chromium potassium sulphate", "potassium chromium sulphate", "chrome potash sulphate", chromealum, "chrome alum dodecahydrate", "sulfuric acid

PRODUCT USE

Mordant for dyeing fabrics uniformly; tanning leather; printing calico; rendering glue and gum insoluble; manufacturing ink; production of other chromium salts; waterproofing fabric; hardening photographic emulsions.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

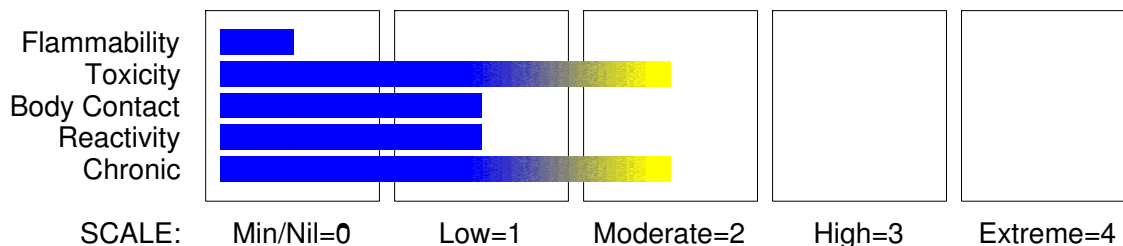
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5

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CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H303 H402

May be harmful if swallowed

Harmful to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
chromic potassium sulfate (as dodecahydrate)	10141-00-1	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

continued...

CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 2.0

Page 3 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For potassium intoxications:

- Hyperkalaemia, in patients with abnormal renal function, results from reduced renal excretion following intoxication.
- The presence of electrocardiographic evidence of hyperkalemia or serum potassium levels exceeding 7.5 mE/L indicates a medical emergency requiring an intravenous line and constant cardiac monitoring.
- The intravenous ingestion of 5-10 ml of 10% calcium gluconate, in adults, over a 2 minute period antagonises the cardiac and neuromuscular effects. The duration of action is approximately 1 hour. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Non combustible.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of sulfur oxides (SO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

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CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



+



+



+



+



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Glass container.

Plastic container.

Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

Plastic bag

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

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CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 12

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Heat.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- chromic potassium sulfate:

CAS:10141- 00- 1 CAS:7788- 99- 0 CAS:81827- 73- 8
CAS:14766- 82- 6 CAS:81827- 72- 7

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
chromic potassium sulfate	25	

MATERIAL DATA

Because of the low toxicity of chromium metal and its divalent/ trivalent compounds the recommended TLV is thought to minimise the potential of pulmonary disease and other toxic effects. Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be carried on workers occupationally exposed to inorganic chromium.

Such surveillance should emphasise

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- physical examination with emphasis on the respiratory system and skin
- weekly skin inspection of hands and forearms by a "responsible person".

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a

continued...

CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 2.0

Page 6 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Impervious gloves.
Rubber gloves.
PVC gloves.
Safety footwear.
Rubber boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of

Air Speed:
0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)

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CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 2.0

Page 7 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high
speed wheel generated dusts (released at high
initial velocity into zone of very high rapid
air motion).

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Large, violet-red to black octahedral, cubic crystals; ruby-red under transmitted light. Soluble in 4 parts cold, 2 parts boiling water; practically insoluble in alcohol. The aqueous solution is violet when cold, green when hot. Loses all water @ 400 deg C.

Also possible in double salt form, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 499.48

Melting Range (°C): 89 (loses water)

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): decomposes.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.83

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Sulfate salts are poorly absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract but because of osmotic activity are able to draw water from the lumen to produce diarrhoea (purging). Sulfate ion usually has little toxicological potential.

Acute potassium poisonings following ingestion are rare because large doses usually induce vomiting and a healthy kidney ensures rapid excretion. Potassium poisoning disturbs the rhythm of the heart (a slow, weak pulse, heightened T waves on the ECG, arrhythmias heart block) and eventually produces a fall in blood pressure (due to weakened cardiac contractility). Respiration is initially accelerated but skeletal muscle weakness may bring to the stage of paralysis. Orally poisoned animals die from respiratory failure, sometimes following convulsion and gastroenteritis, dehydration of organs and early kidney damage (renal tubular necrosis). Survivors may develop loss of appetite (anorexia), excessive thirst (polydipsia), increase volumes of urine (polyuria), fever, convulsive movements and gastric disturbances within the first 24 hours; rapid recovery occurs thereafter.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may increase irritant effects.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as

CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

Chromium(III) is considered an essential trace nutrient serving as a component of the "glucose tolerance factor" and a cofactor for insulin action. High concentrations of chromium are also found in RNA. Trivalent chromium is the most common form found in nature.

Chronic inhalation of trivalent chromium compounds produces irritation of the bronchus and lungs, dystrophic changes to the liver and kidney, pulmonary oedema, and adverse effects on macrophages. Intratracheal administration of chromium(III) oxide, in rats, increased the incidence of sarcomas, and tumors and reticulum cell sarcomas of the lung. There is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity of chromium(III) compounds in experimental animals and humans (IARC).

Chronic exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds reportedly produces skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation, yellowing of the eyes and skin, allergic skin and respiratory reactions, diminished sense of smell and taste, blood disorders, liver and kidney damage, digestive disorders and lung damage. There is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity of chromium(VI) compounds in experimental animals and humans to confirm these as Class 1 carcinogens (IARC).

Exposure to chromium during chrome production and in the chrome pigment industry is associated with cancer of the respiratory tract. A slight increase in gastrointestinal cancer following exposure to chromium compounds has also been reported. The greatest risk is attributed to exposure to acid-soluble, water-insoluble hexavalent chromium which occurs in roasting and refining processes. Animal studies support the idea that the most potent carcinogenic compounds are the slightly soluble hexavalent compounds. The cells are more active in the uptake of the hexavalent forms compared to trivalent forms and this may explain the difference in occupational effect. It is the trivalent form, however, which is metabolically active and binds with nucleic acid within the cell suggesting that chromium mutagenesis first requires biotransformation of the hexavalent form by reduction.

Hexavalent chromes produce chronic ulceration of skin surfaces (quite independent of other hypersensitivity reactions exhibited by the skin). Water-soluble chromium(VI) compounds come close to the top of any published "hit list" of contact allergens (eczematogens) producing positive results in 4 to 10% of tested individuals. On the other hand only chromium(III) compounds can bind to high molecular weight carriers such as proteins to form a complete allergen (such as a hapten). Chromium(VI) compounds cannot. It is assumed that reduction must take place for such compounds to manifest any contact sensitivity. The apparent contradiction that chromium(VI) salts cause allergies to chromium(III) compounds but that allergy to chromium(III) compounds is difficult to demonstrate is accounted for by the different solubilities and skin penetration of these compounds. Water-soluble chromium(VI) salts penetrate the horny layer of the skin more readily than chromium(III) compounds which are bound by cross-linking in the horny layer ("tanning", as for leather) and therefore do not reach the cells involved in antigen processing.

CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 10 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

for dodecahydrate [RTECS No.: GB 6850000]

Intravenous (rat) LD50: 112 mg/kg

Hamster cell mutagen.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chromium in the oxidation state +3 (the trivalent form) is poorly absorbed by cells found in microorganisms, plants and animals. Chromate anions (CrO_4^- , oxidation state +6, the hexavalent form) are readily transported into cells and toxicity is closely linked to the higher oxidation state.

Chromium Ecotoxicology:

Toxicity in Aquatic Organisms:

Chromium is harmful to aquatic organisms in very low concentrations. Fish food organisms are very sensitive to low levels of chromium. Chromium is toxic to fish although less so in warm water. Marked decreases in toxicity are found with increasing pH or water hardness; changes in salinity have little if any effect. Chromium appears to make fish more susceptible to infection. High concentrations can damage and/or accumulate in various fish tissues and in invertebrates such as snails and worms.

Reproduction of Daphnia is affected by exposure to 0.01 mg/kg hexavalent chromium/litre

Toxicity of chromium in fresh-water organisms (50% mortality)*

Compound	Category	Exposure	Toxicity Range (mg/litre)	Most sensitive species
hexavalent chrome	invertebrate	acute	0.067- 59.9	scud
		long- term	-	-
	vertebrate	acute	17.6- 249	fathead minnow
		long- term	0.265- 2.0	rainbow trout
trivalent chrome	invertebrate	acute	2.0- 64.0	cladoceran
		long- term	0.066	cladoceran
	vertebrate	acute	33.0- 71.9	guppy
	invertebrate	long- term	1.0	fathead minnow

* from Environmental Health Criteria 61: WHO Publication.

Toxicity in Microorganisms:

In general, toxicity for most microorganisms occurs in the range of 0.05-5 mg chromium/kg of medium. Trivalent chromium is less toxic than the hexavalent form. The main signs of toxicity are inhibition of growth and the inhibition of various metabolic processes such as photosynthesis or protein synthesis. Gram-negative soil bacteria are generally more sensitive to hexavalent chromium (1-12 mg/kg) than the gram-positive types. Toxicity to trivalent chromium is not observed at similar levels. The toxicity of low levels of hexavalent chromium (1 mg/kg) indicates that soil microbial transformation, such as nitrification, may be affected. Chromium should not be introduced to municipal sewage treatment facilities.

Toxicity in Plants: Chromium in high concentrations can be toxic for plants. The main feature of chromium intoxication is chlorosis, which is similar to iron deficiency.

Chromium affects carbohydrate metabolism and leaf chlorophyll concentration decreases with hexavalent chromium concentration (0.01-1 mg/l). The hexavalent form appears to more toxic than the trivalent species.

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CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No: 2.0

Page 11 of 12

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biological half-life: The elimination curve for chromium, as measured by whole-body counting, has an exponential form. In rats, three different components of the curve have been identified, with half-lives of 0.5, 5.9 and 83.4 days, respectively.

Water Standards: Chromium is identified as a hazardous substance in the Federal (U.S.) Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by Clean Air Water Act Amendments (US). These regulations apply to discharge. The US Primary drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), for chromium, is 0.05 mg/l (total chromium).

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

For small quantities:

- Dissolve the material (in water or acid solution as appropriate) or convert it to a water soluble state with appropriate oxidising agent.
- Precipitate as the sulfide, adjusting the pH to neutral to complete the precipitation.
- Filter off sulfide solids for recovery or disposal to approved land-fill.
- Destroy excess sulfide in solution with, for example, sodium hypochlorite, neutralise, and flush to sewer (subject to local regulation).

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

chromic potassium sulfate (CAS: 10141-00-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

chromic potassium sulfate (CAS: 7788-99-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for chromic potassium sulfate as CAS: 81827-73-8, CAS: 14766-82-6, CAS: 81827-72-7.

continued...

CHROMIUM (III) POTASSIUM SULPHATE DODECAHYDRATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 12 of 12

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
chromic potassium sulfate	10141- 00- 1, 7788 - 99- 0, 81827- 73- 8, 14766- 82- 6, 81827- 72- 7

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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