

IODINE RESUBLIMED

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

IODINE RESUBLIMED.

OTHER NAMES

I₂, "iodine crystals", "iodine sublimed", iode, "tincture of iodine"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE SOLID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.

PRODUCT USE

Used in the manufacture of iodine compounds, germicides, antiseptics. Iodine tincture has been used as topical antiseptic for decades but is obsolescent, as are iodine containing diuretics, expectorants. To reduce friction of hard surfaces, including stainless steel and glass. Catalyst in the alkylation and condensation of aromatic amines. Artificial isotopes of iodine are used in biological, biochemical and chemical structure research. Important reagent in analytical chemistry.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

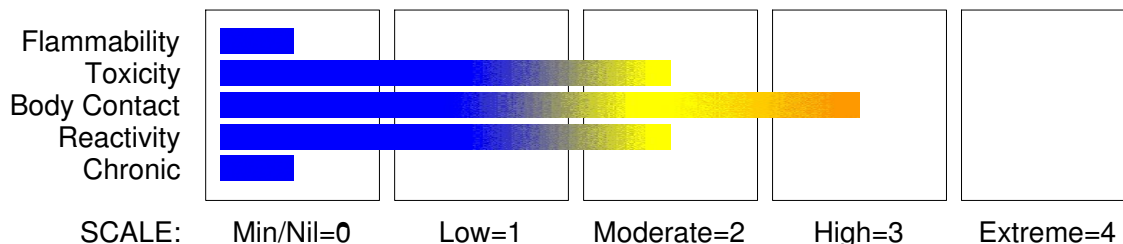
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Metal Corrosion Category 1
Oxidizing Solid Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H275 H332 H312 H302 H290 H314 H400

May intensify fire; oxidizer

Harmful if inhaled

Harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if swallowed

May be corrosive to metals

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Very toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/clothing

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Keep away from heat.

Take any precautions to avoid mixing with combustibles or incompatible materials.

Do not breathe dust or mist.

Response

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

Storage

Store away from combustibles and incompatible materials
Store locked up.
Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant liner.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
iodine	7553-56-2	> 99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
· For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
· Induce vomiting with fingers down the back of the of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS.
· Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.
· In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
· If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided.
Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
· If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

In case of burns:

- Quickly immerse affected area in cold running water for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Bandage lightly with a sterile dressing. Treat for shock if required.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.
- May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalis and reducing agents.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
- Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result.
- Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result.
- Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Neutralise/decontaminate area.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.

Cover spill area with an excess of reducing agent (thiosulfate, bisulfate or ferrous salts with 3M sulphuric acid).

Neutralize with soda ash

or slaked lime which is slurried with water.

Note: Iodine reacts with starch to produce a characteristic blue-black coloured starch. This test procedure is used to identify free iodine.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

iodine 5 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

iodine 0.5 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

iodine 0.1 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

iodine 0.1 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X X X X + 0

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Provide adequate ventilation.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.
- Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use.
- Contamination can lead to decomposition leading to possible intense heat and fire.
- When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use only good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling directions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Glass container.

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Plastics must be resistant to iodine.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from strong acids and strong alkalis.

Segregate from acetaldehyde, ammonia, acetylene, aluminium, and active metals such as lithium, barium, magnesium, sodium, magnesium, zinc, antimony and potassium.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- Store in a cool, well ventilated area.
- Keep dry.
- Store under cover and away from sunlight.
- Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- DO NOT stack on wooden floors or pallets.
- Protect containers from physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- iodine:

CAS:7553- 56- 2 CAS:8031- 47- 8 CAS:8012- 85- 9
CAS:8012- 81- 5 CAS:24503- 90- 0

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

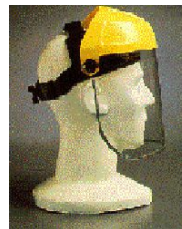
EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
iodine		2

MATERIAL DATA

Iodine is an intense irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin and a respiratory irritant in animals. The no-effect concentration in humans for ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation is 0.1 ppm.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



OR

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield or • Safety glasses with side shields.

DO NOT wear contact lenses.

• 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 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.
PVC gloves.
Rubber gloves.
Rubber boots.
Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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 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).

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.)

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.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Volatile, black, lustrous, rhombic crystals, with a characteristic irritating odour and sharp, acrid taste.
Soluble in benzene, ethanol, ethyl ether, cyclohexane, carbon disulfide, and other organic solvents.
Solubility in water @ 20 C: 0.029 g/100 cc.
@ 25 C: 0.030 g/100 cc.
@ 50 C: 0.078 g/100 cc.
Iodine tincture BP contains 25g/L iodine and 25g/L potassium iodide.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.
Corrosive.

Molecular Weight: 253.81
Melting Range (°C): 113.5 (sublimes)
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): 100 (slowly)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 184.35(sublimes)
Specific Gravity (water=1): 4.93 @ 20 C
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.13 @ 38.7 C
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

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IODINE RESUBLIMED

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Long-term exposure will affect the respiratory system, eyes, skin, central nervous system, and cardiovascular system. Diseases of the lungs, thyroid and kidneys will be aggravated by long-term exposure to iodine.

* Preplacement and periodic medical examinations of workers exposed to iodine should emphasize the lungs, kidneys and the thyroid.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LD50: 30 mg/kg*

Oral (woman) TDLo: 26 mg/kg/1y - int *[BDH]

Oral (rat) LD50: 14000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 800 mg/m³/1h

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

The material is classified as an ecotoxin* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993

Commission of the European Communities.

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)36-200mg/L

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Nitrif. inhib.: slight inhib

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.

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Collect and package recoverable quantities of iodine into labelled containers for recycling or reuse. Wear nitrile rubber gloves, eye protection and protective clothing to control personal contact from small quantities of iodine.

Work in a well ventilated area. Add 5g of iodine to a solution of sodium thiosulfate containing 1mg of sodium carbonate (0.1g). Stir until the solution is colourless. Neutralise with sodium carbonate. Add dilute hydrochloric acid, or sodium carbonate to neutralise the solution. Empty the contents into the drain [Armour 1996].

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

- Wear nitrile rubber gloves, protective clothing and eye protection to control personal contact from iodine. Breathing apparatus should be worn if the spill is large and occurs in a confined area. Sweep up large quantities of iodine with sand and dispose of in an open wasteland. Dissolve sodium thiosulphate or sodium metabisulphate solution with small quantities of iodine. Empty the solution into the drain. Clean iodine stains with thiosulphate or metabisulphite solution [Armour 1996].

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE, OXIDIZING AGENT
HAZCHEM: 2W

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	6.1	Subrisk:	5.1
UN Number:	3290	Packing Group:	I
Shipping Name: TOXIC, CORROSIVE, INORGANIC N.O.S.			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	5.1
UN/ID Number:	3290	Packing Group:	I

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

ERG Code: 8X
Shipping name: TOXIC, CORROSIVE, INORGANIC N.O.S.

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	5.1
UN Number:	3290	Packing Group:	I
EMS Number:	F- A, S- Q	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping name: TOXIC, CORROSIVE, INORGANIC N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

iodine (CAS: 7553-56-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

No data available for iodine as CAS: 8031-47-8, CAS: 8012-85-9, CAS: 8012-81-5, CAS: 24503-90-0.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
iodine	7553- 56- 2, 8031- 47- 8, 8012 - 85- 9, 8012- 81- 5, 24503- 90- 0

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.

Issue Date: 23-Jun-2017