



Safety Data Sheet

Acid Dichromate on Silocel

Version: 1.0
Revision date:
09/01/2015
Supersedes:
06/01/2013

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifiers

Substance Name: Acid Dichromate on Silocel
CAS No.: NA
Product Code: UIC, Inc. Catalog Number CM300-008

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the substance/mixture:
Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party
UIC Inc
1225 Channahon Rd
Joliet, IL 60436
Phone: (815) 744-4477
Fax: (815) 744-1561

Emergency Telephone Number

For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call emergency number: 1-815-474-8753

2. Hazards Identification of the product

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Oxidizing solids (Category 2), H272
Corrosive to metals (Category 1), H290
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3), H301
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 1), H310
Skin corrosion (Category 1B), H314
Serious eye damage (Category 1), H318
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 2), H330
Respiratory sensitization (Category 1), H334
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1B), H340
Carcinogenicity (Category 1A), H350
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B), H360
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Inhalation (Category 1), H372
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Inhalation (Category 2), H373
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer.
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H310 + H330 Fatal in contact with skin or if inhaled
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat.
P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials.
P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
P234 Keep only in original container.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P284 Wear respiratory protection.
P301 + P310 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. Rinse mouth.
P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391 Collect spillage.
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant stainless steel container with a resistant inner liner.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3. Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Chemical name: Diatomaceous earth (Calcined)
Synonyms: Filter agent
CAS-No.: 91053-39-3

Chemical name: Sulfuric Acid
Formula: H₂SO₄
Molecular weight: 98.08 g/mol
CAS-No.: 7664-93-9
EC-No.: 231-639-5
Index-No.: 016-020-00-8

Chemical name: Potassium Dichromate
Synonyms: Potassium Bichromate
Formula: K₂Cr₂O₇
Molecular weight: 294.18 g/mol
CAS-No.: 7778-50-9
EC-No.: 231-906-6
Index-No.: 024-002-00-6

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Diatomaceous earth (Calcined)	STOT RE 2; H373	>50 %
Sulfuric Acid	Met. Corr. 1; Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; H290, H314, H318	>47 %
Potassium Dichromate Included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)	Ox. Sol. 2; Acute Tox. 3; Acute Tox. 2; Acute Tox. 1; Skin Corr. 1B; Eye Dam. 1; Resp. Sens. 1; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1B; Repr. 1B; STOT RE 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H272, H301, H310 + H330, H314, H318, H334, H340, H350, H360, H372, H410	>1 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. First Aid Measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital. Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Silicon oxides, Sulfur oxides, Chromium and Potassium oxides

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4. Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up and shovel. Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Do not reuse containers. Separate from combustibles and other relative materials. Keep tightly closed. Always use protective clothing whenever contact may occur.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

8.1. Control Parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ USA.	ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		TWA	1 mg/m ³ USA.	OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	1 mg/m ³ USA.	Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
Diatomaceous earth (Calcined)	68855-54-9	TWA	20.000000 10 ⁶ particles/foot ³	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
	Remarks	Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques. mppcf X 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter = particles per c.c		
		TWA	80.000000 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
		TWA	20.000000 10 ⁶ particles/foot ³	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
		Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques. mppcf X 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter = particles per c.c		
		TWA	80.000000 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
		TWA	20.000000 10 ⁶ particles/foot ³	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
		Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques. mppcf X 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter = particles per c.c		
		TWA	80.000000 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
		TWA	6.000000 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	6.000000 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
Potassium dichromate	Remarks	See Table Z-2 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1026 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect Substance listed; for more information see OSHA document 1910.1026		
	7778-50-9	TWA	0.050000 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Cancer Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Confirmed human carcinogen		
		PEL	0.005000 mg/m ³	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

<p>1910.1026 This standard applies to occupational exposures to chromium (VI) in all forms and compounds in general industry, except: (a) Exposures that occur in the application of pesticides regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency or another Federal government agency (e.g., the treatment of wood with preservatives); (b) Exposures to portland cement; or (c) Where the employer has objective data demonstrating that a material containing chromium or a specific process, operation, or activity involving chromium cannot release dusts, fumes, or mists of chromium (VI) in concentrations at or above 0.5 µg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) under any expected conditions of use. Chromium (VI) [hexavalent chromium or Cr(VI)] means chromium with a valence of positive six, in any form and in any compound OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen</p>		
PEL	0.005000 mg/m ³	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
<p>1910.1026 This standard applies to occupational exposures to chromium (VI) in all forms and compounds in general industry, except: (a) Exposures that occur in the application of pesticides regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency or another Federal government agency (e.g., the treatment of wood with preservatives); (b) Exposures to portland cement; or (c) Where the employer has objective data demonstrating that a material containing chromium or a specific process, operation, or activity involving chromium cannot release dusts, fumes, or mists of chromium (VI) in concentrations at or above 0.5 µg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) under any expected conditions of use. Chromium (VI) [hexavalent chromium or Cr(VI)] means chromium with a valence of positive six, in any form and in any compound OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen</p>		
<p>See Table Z-2 for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in § 1910.1026 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect. Substance listed; for more information see OSHA document 1910.1026</p>		
TWA	0.05 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
<p>Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Cancer Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Confirmed human carcinogen varies</p>		
PEL	0.005 mg/m ³	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
<p>1910.1026 This standard applies to occupational exposures to chromium (VI) in all forms and compounds in general industry, except: (a) Exposures that occur in the application of pesticides regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency or another Federal government agency (e.g., the treatment of wood with preservatives); (b) Exposures to portland cement; or (c) Where the employer has objective data demonstrating that a material containing chromium or a specific process, operation, or activity involving chromium cannot release dusts, fumes, or mists of chromium (VI) in concentrations at or above 0.5 µg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) under any expected conditions of use. Chromium (VI) [hexavalent chromium or Cr(VI)] means chromium with a valence of positive six, in any form and in any compound OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen</p>		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	Total chromium	25.0000 µg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			
		Total chromium	10.0000 µg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		Increase during shift			
		Total chromium	25.0000 µg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift at end of workweek			
		Total chromium	10.0000 µg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		Increase during shift			
		Total chromium	25 µg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift at end of workweek			
		Total chromium	10 µg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		Increase during shift			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Component	Application Area	Exposure routes	Health effect	Value
Sulfuric Acid	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	0.1 mg/m ³
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	0.05 mg/m ³

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Component	Compartment	Value
Sulfuric Acid	Marine water	0.00025 mg/l
	Fresh water	0.0025 mg/l
	Marine sediment	0.002 mg/kg
	Fresh water sediment	0.002 mg/kg
	Onsite sewage treatment plant	8.8 mg/l

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance	Rust to tan granules with an oily finish
b) Odor	Odorless
c) Odor Threshold	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Melting point/freezing point	1700°C
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
g) Flash point	No data available
h) Evaporation rate	No data available
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k) Vapor pressure	No data available
l) Vapor density	No data available
m) Specific gravity	2.3
n) Water solubility	Negligible
o) Partition coefficient: n octanol/water	No data available
p) Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q) Decomposition temperature	No data available
r) Viscosity	No data available
s) Explosive properties	No data available
t) Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

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

Hydrofluoric acid, reducing agents, hydrazine, hydroxylamine and acetone. Flammable, oxidizable or organic materials. Sulfuric acid is incompatible with many chemicals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Sulfur oxide and chromium trioxide

In the event of fire: see section 5

11. Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

	Potassium Dichromate	Sulfuric Acid
Acute toxicity	LD50 Oral - Rat - male - 168 mg/kg	LD50 Oral - Rat - 2,140 mg/kg
	LD50 Oral - Rat - female - 90.5 mg/kg	LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 2 h - 510 mg/m ³
	LC50 Inhalation - Rat - female - 4 h - 0.088 mg/l	Dermal: No data available
	LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 14 mg/kg	No data available
	Remarks: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Acute pulmonary edema. Diarrhea Prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.	
	No data available	
Skin corrosion/irritation	No data available	Skin – Rabbit
		Result: Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.
Serious eye damage/ eye irritation	No data available	Eyes – Rabbit
		Result: Corrosive to eyes
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No data available	No data available
Germ cell mutagenicity	May alter genetic material.	No data available
	In vivo tests showed mutagenic effects	

Carcinogenicity	This is or contains a component that has been reported to be carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that occupational exposure to stronginorganic-acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans (group 1).
	Possible human carcinogen	IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
	IARC: 1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Potassium dichromate)	ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
	NTP: Known to be human carcinogen (Potassium dichromate)	NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
	OSHA: OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen (Potassium dichromate)	OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
Reproductive toxicity	Presumed human reproductive toxicant	No data available
	No data available	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	No data available	No data available
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Inhalation - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	No data available
Aspiration hazard	No data available	No data available
Additional Information	RTECS: HX7680000	RTECS: WS5600000

	Ulceration, Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.	Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
	Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence	Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence
	Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence	Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. Ecological Information

Sulfuric Acid	Potassium Dichromate
12.1. Toxicity	12.1. Toxicity
Toxicity to fish LC50 - Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish) - 42 mg/l - 96 h	Toxicity to fish LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus - 0.131 mg/l - 96.0 h mortality NOEC - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 6 mg/l - 7.0 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 29 mg/l - 24 h	Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates mortality NOEC - Daphnia (water flea) - 0.016 - 0.064 mg/l - 7 d EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.035 mg/l - 48 h
	Toxicity to algae EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - 0.31 mg/l - 72 h
12.2 Persistence and degradability	12.2 Persistence and degradability
The methods for determining the biological degradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.	No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential No data available	12.3 Bioaccumulative potential Bioaccumulation Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 180 d - 200 µg/l Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17.4
12.4 Mobility in soil	12.4 Mobility in soil
When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater.	
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted	PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted
12.6 Other adverse effects	12.6 Other adverse effects
	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Place in a clean, dry container for disposal in an approved waste facility according to Federal, State and Local regulations. The material may be absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand or earth. It may also be neutralized with absorbent lime or bicarbonate.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product

14. Transport Information

DOT (US)

UN: UN3084

Class: 8, 5.1

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive solid, oxidizing, n.o.s. (Sulfuric acid/Potassium dichromate mixture)

Hazard Label(s): Corrosive and Oxidizer

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN: UN3084

Class: 8, 5.1

Packing Group: II

EMS-No: F-A, S-Q

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE SOLID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S. (Sulfuric acid/Potassium dichromate mixture)

Marine pollutant: yes

IATA

UN: UN3084

Class: 8, 5.1

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive solid, oxidizing, n.o.s. (Sulfuric acid/Potassium dichromate mixture)

15. Regulatory Information

SARA 302 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 302:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	2007-07-01

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	2007-07-01
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	1993-04-24

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Reactivity Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right to Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	2007-07-01
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right to Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	2007-07-01
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	1993-04-24
Kieselguhr, calcined	91053-39-3	

New Jersey Right to Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	2007-07-01
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	1993-04-24
Kieselguhr, calcined	91053-39-3	

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	2007-09-28
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	2014-06-06
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	2014-06-06
Kieselguhr, calcined - This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.		

16. Other Information

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Diatomaceous earth (Calcined)

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Sulfuric Acid

Eye Dam. Serious eye damage
H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Met. Corr. Corrosive to metals
Skin Corr. Skin corrosion

Potassium Dichromate

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic Chronic aquatic toxicity
Carc. Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam. Serious eye damage
H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H310 Fatal in contact with skin.
H310 + H330 Fatal in contact with skin or if inhaled
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

HMIS Rating

Diatomaceous earth (Calcined)

Health hazard: 2
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 0
Physical Hazard 0

Sulfuric Acid

Health hazard: 3
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 0
Physical Hazard 2

Potassium Dichromate

Health hazard: 4
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 0
Physical Hazard 0

NFPA Rating

Diatomaceous earth (Calcined)

Health hazard: 2
Fire Hazard: 0
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Sulfuric Acid

Health hazard: 3
Fire Hazard:
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potassium Dichromate

Health hazard: 4
Fire Hazard: 0
Reactivity Hazard: 3
Special hazard.I: OX

Further information

UIC, Inc. has obtained the most current chemical information available to us in updating this Safety Data Sheet. However, users should always use caution when working with chemicals, as UIC, Inc. assumes no liability resulting from its use. Additionally, we make no warranty with respect to any information published on this sheet, either stated or implied.