

## Safety Data Sheet Potassium dichromate 2% in 10% Sulfuric Acid

SDS no. 98RUJZ6C • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2023-05-02

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### GHS Product identifier

Product name Potassium dichromate 2% in 10% Sulfuric Acid

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Laboratory and analytical reagent

#### Supplier's details

Name ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd  
Address 38-50 Bedford Street  
5013 Gillman South Australia  
Australia

Telephone 08 8440 2000  
email [www.chemsupply.com](http://www.chemsupply.com)

#### Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1B
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 1
- Corrosive to metals, Cat. 1
- Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 1B
- Toxic to reproduction, Cat. 1B
- Respiratory sensitizer, Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A
- Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1

#### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

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### Pictograms



### Signal word

**Danger**

### Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
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

### Precautionary statement(s)

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
P406	Store in a corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Mixtures

Molecular weight: 98.08

Other components either not classified as Hazardous under the GHS, or below cut-off concentrations to be classified as Hazardous.

### Components

Component	Concentration
<b>Sulfuric acid (CAS no.: 7664-93-9; EC no.: 231-639-5; Index no.: 016-020-00-8)</b>	<b>&lt;= 10 % (weight)</b>
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C ≥ 15 %; Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 5 % ≤ C < 15 %; Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 5 % ≤ C < 15 %	
<b>POTASSIUM DICHROMATE (CAS no.: 7778-50-9; EC no.: 231-906-6; Index no.: 024-002-00-6)</b>	<b>&lt;= 2 % (weight)</b>
CLASSIFICATIONS: Oxidizing solids, Cat. 2; Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1B; Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 1B; Toxic to reproduction, Cat. 1B; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 2; Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 4; Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure, Cat. 1; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1B; Respiratory sensitizer, Cat. 1; Skin sensitizer, Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer; H301 - Toxic if swallowed; H312 - Harmful in contact with skin; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction; H330 - Fatal if inhaled; H334 - May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled; H340 - May cause genetic defects [route]; H350 - May cause cancer [route]; H360FD - May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.; H372 - Causes	

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damage to organs [organs] through prolonged or repeated exposure [route]; H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life; H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 5 %

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.  For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).
If inhaled	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
In case of skin contact	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
In case of eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
If swallowed	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Protect your own hands and body.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

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

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### Suitable extinguishing media

Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or water spray. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area.

Large fire: Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, foam or water spray - Do not use water jets.

Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Irritating and highly toxic fumes and gases, including oxides of sulfur and chromium. Reaction with water or steam may generate much heat which will increase the concentration of fumes in the air, and may produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Concentrated solutions will react with carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas, and with cyanides and sulfides to form poisonous hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide respectively. Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Some may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc.) Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. For personal protection see section 8.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spillages: Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material or neutralize with sodium carbonate and then place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/vapour/spray mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep container dry. When diluting, always add the acid to water; never add water to the acid. May corrode metallic surfaces. Keep away from incompatibles such as metals, alkalis, moisture. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Corrosive materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, with acid resistant floors and good drainage, away from incompatible substances. Protect from physical damage, freezing, heat, direct sunlight and moisture. May corrode metallic surfaces. Do not store together with alkalis (caustic solutions). Store away from oxidizing agents. Store away from reducing agents. Do not store near combustible materials. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminium, of zinc. Highly corrosive in presence of steel, of copper. Slightly corrosive to corrosive in presence of stainless steel(304), of stainless steel(316).

Unsuitable Materials: Metal containers.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

**CAS: 7664-93-9 (EC: 231-639-5)**

Sulfuric acid

ACGIH (USA): 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (Thor.) TLV® inhalation; 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA inhalation; AU/SWA (Australia): 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL inhalation; 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA inhalation; NIOSH (USA): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> REL inhalation;

### Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

#### Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous

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Chemicals.

Hand Protection: Normally not required but if in doubt ensure hand protection should complies with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Body protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

#### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, red orange liquid.
Color	Red Orange
Odor	Odourless.
Odor threshold	The lowest known value is >1 ppm (SULFURIC ACID).
Melting point/freezing point	-2 °C (5%); -5.7 °C (10%).
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	100.7 °C (5%); 101.6 °C (10%).
Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available.
Flash point	No data available.
Explosive properties	Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	340 °C (sulfuric acid).
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	Acidic. pH of 1.0 N solution (~5.0%): 0.3; pH of 0.1 N solution (~0.5%): 1.2;
Kinematic viscosity	No data available.
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Fully miscible. Exothermic reaction with water. [13] Solubility in Organic Solvents: Insoluble in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol (10%).
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available.
Vapor pressure	The highest known value is 0.1 kPa (1 mmHg) (@ 20 °C) (Sulfuric Acid). The highest known value is 17.535 mm of Hg (@ 20 °C) (Water). Weighted average: 15.82 mm of Hg (@ 20 °C) (10%).
Evaporation rate	0.36 (Water) compared to (n-Butyl Acetate=1).
Density and/or relative density	Specific Gravity: 1.03 (5%); 1.07 (10%).
Relative vapor density	The highest known value is 3.4 (Air = 1) (Sulfuric acid). Weighted average: 0.76 (Air = 1) (5%); 0.89 (Air = 1) (10%).

### Particle characteristics

No data available.

### Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

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No data available.

#### Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

No data available.

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials

### Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperatures, pressures and conditions of use and storage. Hygroscopic. Concentrated solutions react violently with water, splattering and liberating heat.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hygroscopic. Exothermic reaction with water. Reacts violently with water and alcohol especially when water is added to the product. Highly reactive with reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Flammable hydrogen gas is generated by the action of the acid on most metals (i.e. lead, copper, tin, zinc, aluminium, etc.).

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid

Excess heat, extremes of temperature and direct sunlight, metals, combustible materials, organic materials, oxidizers, amines, bases and incompatible materials.

### Incompatible materials

Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, alkali compounds, ammonia, alkali hydroxide solutions, metals, metal alloys, organic solvents, permanganates.

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Sulfuric acid: Bases, Halides, Organic materials, Carbides, fulminates, Nitrates, picrates, Cyanides, Chlorates, alkali halides, Zinc salts, permanganates, e.g. potassium permanganate, Hydrogen peroxide, Azides, Perchlorates., Nitromethane, phosphorous, Reacts violently with: cyclopentadiene, cyclopentanone oxime, nitroaryl amines, hexalithium disilicide, phosphorous(III) oxide, Powdered metals

### Hazardous decomposition products

Irritating and highly toxic fumes and gases, including oxides of sulfur. Reaction with water or steam may generate much heat which will increase the concentration of fumes in the air, and may produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Concentrated solutions will react with carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas, and with cyanides and sulfides to form poisonous hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide respectively. Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

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Sulfuric acid: Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Sulphur oxides

Other decomposition products - No data available

In the event of fire: see section 5

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. Corrosive. Ingestion of this product may cause irritations of mucous membranes in the mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, and gastrointestinal tract, possible gastrointestinal tract burns, severe and permanent corrosion and tissue damage to the mouth, throat, oesophagus, stomach and digestive tract. Swallowing may lead to the danger of perforation of the oesophagus and stomach. May cause general feeling of sickness, sore throat, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak

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and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow ingestion. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death. Effects should be less severe than from exposure to higher concentrations of sulfuric acid.

Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of product vapours may cause severe irritation of the nose and throat, damage to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, possible burns, burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, labored breathing, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Inhalation may result in dental erosion, spasm, inflammation and oedema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary oedema. Effects should be less severe than from exposure to higher concentrations of sulfuric acid.

// ----- From the Suggestion report (03/05/2023, 7:26 AM) ----- //

The ATE (gas inhalation) of the mixture is: 5000 ppmV

// ----- From the Suggestion report (03/05/2023, 7:26 AM) ----- //

The ATE (vapor inhalation) of the mixture is: 25 mg/l

// ----- From the Suggestion report (03/05/2023, 7:26 AM) ----- //

The ATE (oral) of the mixture is: 5000 mg/kg bw

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Corrosive. Causes irritation to skin and mucous membranes, and possible skin burns and strong corrosive effect on skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and pain. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow skin contact. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

#### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

Corrosive. Causes eye irritation and possible severe eye burns and strong corrosive effect. Symptoms may include tearing, blurred vision, redness, stinging, pain, and burns to eye tissue. Concentrated solutions can cause blindness. Effects should be less severe than from exposure to higher concentrations of sulfuric acid.

#### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause an allergic skin reaction

#### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Suspected of causing genetic defects

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Occupational exposure to strong-inorganic-acid mists containing sulfuric acid is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 54; 1992) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data.

#### **Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure**

No data available.

#### **Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure**

No data available.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

No data available.

#### **Additional information**

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Chronic Effects: Chronic exposure may cause lung damage. Prolonged exposure to the skin or eyes may cause burns. Repeated or long term exposure to mist or vapours may cause erosion of teeth. Chronic exposure to mists containing sulfuric acid is a cancer hazard.

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Sulfuric acid: 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

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POTASSIUM DICHROMATE: \*TOXICITY:

typ. dose mode specie amount unit other

LDLo orl chd 26 mg/kg

LDLo scu mus 100 mg/kg

LDLo orl dog 2829 mg/kg

LDLo scu mky 40 mg/kg

LDLo scu rbt 10 mg/kg

LDLo ivn rbt 28 mg/kg

LDLo orl gpg 163 mg/kg

LDLo scu gpg 29 mg/kg

LD50 ipr mus 37 mg/kg

\*AQTX/TLM96: Not available

\*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:

THR: HIGH oral in children. A human carcinogen. An experimental carcinogen. MUTATION data.

\*CARCINOGENICITY:

Review: IARC Cancer Review: Human Sufficient Evidence

IARC Cancer Review: Animal Sufficient Evidence

IARC human carcinogen (Group 1) [610]

IARC Note: IARC has stated that this evaluation applies to the group of chemicals as a whole and not necessarily to all individual chemicals within the group [610]

\*MUTATION DATA:

test lowest dose | test lowest dose

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mno-sat 10 ug/plate | mno-sat 40 ug/plate

dnr-sat 50 mmol/L | mno-esc 1600 umol/L

dnd-esc 250 gm/L | dnr-bcs 1050 ug/L

mrc-bcs 16 mmol/L | mno-smc 60 mg/L

cyt-smc 1 mg/L | sce-smc 300 ug/L/39H

mnt-hmn:lym 300 ug/L | dns-hmn:fbr 100 umol/L

dni-hmn:hla 100 mmol/L | oms-hmn:fbr 150 ug/L

oms-hmn:lym 3 mg/L | oms-hmn:oth 500 mg/L

cyt-hmn:leu 500 nmol/L | cyt-hmn:lym 300 ug/L

cyt-hmn:oth 500 mg/L | cyt-hmn:fbr 150 ug/L

sce-hmn:lym 300 ug/L | sce-hmn:fbr 100 nmol/L

cyt-rat-ipr 5 mg/kg | mnt-mus-ipr 50 mg/kg

dnd-mus:leu 200 umol/L | dni-mus-ipr 20 gm/kg

cyt-mus:mmr 1 umol/L/48H | sce-mus:lym 1 umol/L

sce-mus:emb 1 umol/L | sce-mus:oth 1 umol/L



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dlt-mus-ipr 20 mg/kg | dlt-mus-unr 20 mg/kg  
msc-mus:lym 1 mg/L | otr-ham:kdy 25 ug/L  
dnd-ham:kdy 10 mg/L | dnd-ham:ovr 10 mmol/L  
dnd-ham:lng 10 umol/L | dni-ham:kdy 1 mg/L  
dni-ham:fbr 100 umol/L | oms-ham:kdy 10 mg/L  
cyt-ham:lng 500 ug/L | cyt-ham:emb 100 ug/L/24H  
oms-hmn:oth 100 umol/L/1H | mnt-ham-ipr 20 mg/kg  
cyt-ham:ovr 250 ug/L | sce-ham:ovr 10 nmol/L  
sce-ham:fbr 800 ug/L | sce-ham:lng 16 mg/L  
sce-ham-ipr 10 mg/kg | msc-ham:lng 100 ug/L  
msc-ham:ovr 7 umol/L | mrc-smc 60 mg/L

#### \*TERATOGENICITY:

Reproductive Effects Data:

TDLo: ipr-mus 20 mg/kg (1D male)

TDLo: unr-mus 700 mg/kg (35W male)

#### \*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

OSHA: None

ACGIH: TLV-TWA 0.05 mg(Cr)/m<sup>3</sup> [610]

NIOSH Criteria Document: Recommended Exposure Limit to this compound-air:

TWA 0.001 mg(Cr)/m<sup>3</sup> [610]

NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): None

Flammability (F): None

Reactivity (R): None

#### \*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:

Review: Toxicology Review

Standards and Regulations: DOT-Hazard: ORM-A; Label: None

Status: Reported in EPA TSCA Inventory, 1983

Meets criteria for proposed OSHA Medical Records Rule

EPA Genetic Toxicology Program, January 1984

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

Damage of aquatic organisms. Harmful effect due to pH shift. Toxic effect for fishes and algeal. Caustic even in diluted form. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities. Neutralization possible in waste water treatment plants.

Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact: When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by wet deposition. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by dry deposition.

Acute Toxicity - Fish: LC50 (flounder): 100 to 330 mg/l/48 hr aerated water.

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia: Daphnia toxicity: Daphnia magna EC50: 29 mg/l /24h. (pure substance)

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms: LC50 (shrimp): 80 to 90 mg/l/48 hr aerated water;  
LC50 (prawn): 42.5 ppm/48 hr salt water.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

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#### Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

#### Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

#### ADG (Road and Rail)

UN Number: 2796

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID

Environmental Hazards: Harmful to aquatic organisms. Harmful effect due to pH shift. Toxic effect for fishes and algal. Caustic even in diluted form. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities. Neutralization possible in waste water treatment plants.

#### Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

2R

#### IMDG

UN Number: 2796

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

EMS Number:

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID

#### IATA

UN Number: 2796

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

##### Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: S6

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## SECTION 16: Other information

#### Further information/disclaimer

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

#### Preparation information

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All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.

Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2019

Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), [hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au](http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au)

IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)

IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)