

CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE

Material Safety Data Sheet

Mallinckrodt Inc.

Science Products Division P.O. Box M Paris, Kentucky 40361

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:

Effective Date: 06-13-85

Symonyms: Chromium (VI) oxide (1:3); chromic acid, solid; chromic amhydride

Formula CAS No.: 1333-82-0

Molecular Weight: 99.99

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Explosion:

Chemical Formula: Cr03

Hazardous Ingredients: Not Applicable.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

DANGER! POWERFUL OXIDIZER. CAUSES SEVERE BURNS. MAY CAUSE DELAYED BURNS OR EXTERNAL ULCERS. CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIAL MAY CAUSE A FIRE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS POSE A POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD BASED ON TEST WITH LABORATORY ANIMALS. EXPOSURE MAY CREATE A CANCER RISK.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not store near combustible materials. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or mist from solutions. Store in a tightly closed container. Use with adequate ventilation.

MERGENCY/FIRST AID

In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If swallowed, induce vonking immediately by giving two glasses of water, or milk if available and sticking finger down throat. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases call a physician. SEE SECTION 5

DOT Hazard Class: Oxidizer

Physical Date

Solubility:

Boiling Point: Decomposes on melting

Melting Point: 197°C (387°F)

Appearance: Dark red deliquescent solid.

Odorless.

63g/100g water @ 20°C (68°F)

Specific Gravity: 2.7

Vapor Density (Air-1):No information

Country.

Hg):No information

Evaporation Rate: No information

Fire and Explosion Information

Emergency Telephone Number 314-982-5000

SECTION 2

-2-

Not combustible, but substance is a strong oxidize and its heat of reaction with reducing agents of combustibles may cause ignition.
Will ignite on contact with acetic acid and aloghe Releases oxygen upon decomposition, increasing the fire hazard.

Contact with oxidizable substances may cause extremely violent combustion. Containers may explode if involved in a fire.

exercized against the possibility of a steam Use water, however, the decomposing material will form a hot viscous foam and caution should be explosion

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breath apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

Special Information:

Reactivity Data N.

Stability:

Hazardous Decomposition

Decomposes at high temperatures to form oxygen and the less hazardous trivalent chromium oxide (Cra+)

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and ators

Hazardous Polymerization:

Incompatibilities:

Will not occur

Any combustible, organic or other readily oxidiasi material (paper, wood, sulfur, aluminum or plastics). Arsenic, ammonia gas, hydrogen sulfide phosphorus potassium, sodium and selenium vill produce incandesence.

Leak/Spill Disposal Information

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Clean-up personnel require protective clothing and respiratory protection from dust.

Spills: Pick up and place in a suitable container for reclamation or disposal in method that does not generate dust.

Disposal: Whatever cannot be saved for reclamation may be disposed in a RCRA

approved hazardous waste facility.
Reportable Quantity (RQ) (CWA/CERCIA): 1000 lbs.

Ensure compliance with local, state and federal regulations

Health Hazard Information

Exposure/Health Effects

Inhalation:

SECTION 5

Dust can cause severe irritation of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. A single exposure to massive concentrations of sprays or mist from solutions can severely damage the lungs.

Ingestion:

Skin Contact:

May cause violent gastrointestinal irritation with vomiting and diarrhea. Kidney and liver damage may occur. Estimated mean lethal dose is between 1 and 10

Eye Contact:

Can cause ulceration of the skin. Skin may become sensitized. Absorption through broken or damaged skin can cause systemic poisoning, affecting kidney and liver functions, and may be fatal.

Chronic Exposure:

Contact with dust or solutions may cause severe corneal injury or blindness.

Repeated or prolonged exposure can cause ulceration and perforation of the masal septum, respiratory irritation, liver damage and ulceration of the skin.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the

FIRST AID

Inhalation:

Ingestion:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water, or milk if available and sticking finger down throat. Call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Remove any contaminated clothing. Wash skin with sosp or mild detargent and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye Exposure:

Skin Exposure:

Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, medical attention immediately.

TOXICITY DATA (RIECS. 1982)

Mutation references cited.

722 Perfortin Reproductive effects cited.

Tumorigenic effects cited.

Garcinegenic Determination - Animal/ Inadequate Data (IARC 23, 302 80)

Garcinegenic Distribution - Animal/ Inadequate Data (IARC 23, 302 80)

Hexavalant Chromium Compounds: Sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in short term testing (IARC suppl.4, 1982)

Occupational Control Measures

Airborne Exposure Limits:

SECTION 6

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 0.1 mg/M³ (ceiling) ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 0.05 mg/M³ (as water soluble Cr6+)

Ventilation System:

employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure limitocal exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the dust or vapor at its source, preventing dispersion of it in the general work area. Please refer to the ACCIH A system of local exhaust is recommended to keep

the general work area. Please refer to the A document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of

Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for

details.

(NIOSH Approved)

chemical goggles may be worn, in general, up to trimes the TLV. Consult respirator supplier for limitations. Alternatively, a supplied air full facepiece respirator or airlined hood may be worn If the TLV is exceeded, a dust/mist respirator with up to ter full

Wear impervious protective clothing, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls to prevent ski

Eye Protection:

Skin Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shid where splashing from solutions is possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material Contaci

Maintain eye wash fountain and quick drench facilities in work area.

Storage and Special Information SECTION 7

Keep in a tightly closed container. Protect from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, wentilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and Do not store on wooden floors.

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