



# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Dipotassium hexafluorozirconate

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** Potassium hexafluorozirconate;

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

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yien Chemical Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** Building 6, 28 Yingong Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai  
Chemical Industry Zone, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-400-133-2688

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-400-133-2688  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Oral  
Serious eye damage, Category 1

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Danger  
**Hazard statement(s)** H301 Toxic if swallowed  
H318 Causes serious eye damage

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention** P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

<b>Response</b>	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P317 Get medical help.
<b>Storage</b>	P405 Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Dipotassium hexafluorozirconate	Dipotassium hexafluorozirconate	16923-95-8	240-985-6	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

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

INHALATION: Irritation, nose bleed possible. SKIN: May cause granulomatous reactions. INGESTION: Burning pain in the mouth and throat, vomiting, watery or bloody diarrhea, retching anuria, liver damage and collapse. (USCG, 1999)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Poisons A and B

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

## 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 151 [Substances - Toxic (Non-combustible)]: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. (ERG, 2016)

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Accidental release measures: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.; Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.; Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Hygroscopic. Keep in a dry place.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

<b>Component</b>	Dipotassium hexafluorozirconate
<b>CAS No.</b>	16923-95-8
	Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hour Time-Weighted Average: 5 mg/cu m /Zirconium compounds (as Zr)/ [Note: The REL applies to all zirconium compounds (as Zr) except zirconium tetrachloride.] Recommended Exposure Limit: 15 Minute Short Term Exposure Limit: 10 mg/cu m /Zirconium compounds (as Zr)/ [Note: The REL applies to all zirconium compounds (as Zr) except Zirconium tetrachloride.]

#### Biological limit values

no data available

## 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

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

### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	Zirconium potassium fluoride is a white crystalline solid. The primary hazard is the threat posed to the environment. Immediate steps should be taken to limit its spread to the environment. It is slightly soluble in water. It is used in metal processing, as a catalyst in chemical manufacture, and for other uses.
<b>Colour</b>	Colorless monoclinic crystals
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	840°C
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	19.5°C at 760 mmHg
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	no data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not flammable (USCG, 1999)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	In water, 0.78 g/100 g water at 2 deg C
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data available
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	3.5
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

## 10.1 Reactivity

25 mg/cu m Zirconium compounds (as Zr)

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Acidic inorganic salts, such as ZIRCONIUM POTASSIUM FLUORIDE, are generally soluble in water. The resulting solutions contain moderate concentrations of hydrogen ions and have pH's of less than 7.0. They react as acids to neutralize bases. These neutralizations generate heat, but less or far less than is generated by neutralization of inorganic acids, inorganic oxoacids, and carboxylic acid. They usually do not react as either oxidizing agents or reducing agents but such behavior is not impossible. Many of these compounds catalyze organic reactions. Solutions of zirconium potassium fluoride may contain some hydrofluoric acid, which can cause severe chemical burns and is one of the few materials that can etch glass. Unlike other halide ions, fluoride is quite reactive, acting as a weak base and participating in some unique reactions. In particular, fluorides react strongly with compounds containing calcium, magnesium, or silicon ions, which means that solutions containing soluble fluorides are corrosive to both living tissue and glass.

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /hydrogen fluoride and potassium oxide/.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 98 mg/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

A4; Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. Fluorides, as F

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

no data available

**STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

**Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information****12.1 Toxicity**

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

no data available

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

no data available

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

no data available

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**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1 Disposal methods****Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

**Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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**SECTION 14: Transport information****14.1 UN Number**

ADR/RID: no data available      IMDG: no data available      IATA: no data available

**14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: no data available      IMDG: no data available      IATA: no data available

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

**14.4 Packing group, if applicable**

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

no data available

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Dipotassium hexafluorozirconate	Dipotassium hexafluorozirconate	16923-95-8	240-985-6
<b>European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)</b>			Listed.
<b>EC Inventory</b>			Listed.
<b>United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory</b>			Listed.
<b>China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015</b>			Listed.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>			Listed.
<b>Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)</b>			Listed.
<b>Vietnam National Chemical Inventory</b>			Listed.
<b>Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)</b>			Listed.
<b>Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)</b>			Listed.

**SECTION 16: Other information****Information on revision****Creation Date** July 15, 2019**Revision Date** July 15, 2019**Abbreviations and acronyms**

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

**References**

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website:  
<http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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