



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 Chromium

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names Chrom;Chromium metal;cromo

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

Not classified.

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.
Signal word No signal word
Hazard statement(s) none
Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention none
Response none
Storage none
Disposal none

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Chromium | Chromium | 7440-47-3 | 231-157-5 | 100% |

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact Symptoms: Irritation eyes, skin; lung fibrosis (histologic) Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system (NIOSH, 2016)

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 as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on 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. Inorganic acids and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Some are oxidizers and may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. For electric vehicles or equipment, ERG Guide 147 (lithium ion batteries) or ERG Guide 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect spilled material in the most convenient & safe manner & deposit in sealed containers for reclamation or for disposal in a secured sanitary landfill. Liq containing chromium metal or insoluble chromium salts should be absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

If powder: NO open flames Closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent deposition of dust. 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.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: (as Cr(0), inhalable fraction): 0.5 mg/m³, as TWA

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 safety goggles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state

Solid.

| | |
|---|--|
| Colour | Steel-gray, lustrous metal; body-centered cubic structure |
| Odour | Odorless |
| Melting point/freezing point | 1 863 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm. Remarks:Metals Handbook 1998.;1 857 °C. Remarks:Ullmann's 2002.;1 907 °C. Remarks:Kirk-Othmer 2003. |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 2 672 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm. Remarks:Metals Handbook 1998.;2 671 °C. Remarks:Kirk-Othmer 2003.;2 672 °C. Remarks:Ullmann's 2002. |
| Flammability | Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but finely divided dust burns rapidly if heated in a flame. |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit | no data available |
| Flash point | 50 °F |
| Auto-ignition temperature | no data available |
| Decomposition temperature | no data available |
| pH | Bivalent chromium compounds are basic; trivalent chromium compounds are amphoteric; hexavalent chromium compounds are acidic |
| Kinematic viscosity | no data available |
| Solubility | Insoluble (NIOSH, 2016) |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | no data available |
| Vapour pressure | 1 atm. Temperature:2 482 °C. Remarks:Metals Handbook 1998.;130 Pa. Temperature:1 610 °C. Remarks:Kirk-Othmer 2003. |
| Density and/or relative density | 7.19 g/cm ³ . Temperature:20 °C.;7.18 - 7.2 g/cm ³ . Temperature:20 °C. |
| Relative vapour density | no data available |
| Particle characteristics | no data available |

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

250 mg/cu m (as Cr(II)). Chromium(II) compounds (as Cr)
 25 mg/cu m (as Cr(III)). Chromium(III) compounds (as Cr)
 15 mg/cu m (as Cr(VI)). Chromic acid and chromates
 NIOSH considers chromic acid and chromates to be potential occupational carcinogens.
 Chromic acid and chromates
 Chromium is a catalytic substance and may cause reaction in contact with many organic and inorganic substances, causing fire and explosion hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

When finely divided burns rapidly if heated in flame. Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. CHROMIUM reacts violently with NH₄NO₃, N₂O₂, Li, NO, KClO₃, SO₂ (NTP, 1992). Metal dusts when suspended in atmospheres of carbon dioxide may ignite and explode.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Molten lithium at 180 deg C attacks vanadium, beryllium, or chromium severely.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: approximate LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 5 000 mg/kg bw.
- 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

EPA: Hexavalent chromium - inhalation - confirmed human carcinogen; oral - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity. There is inadequate or no human and animal evidence of carcinog. IARC: Hexavalent chromium - carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

Chromium VI Limited information on the reproductive effects of chromium (VI) in humans exposed by inhalation suggest that exposure to chromium (VI) may result in complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Animal studies have not reported reproductive or developmental effects from inhalation exposure to chromium (VI). Oral studies have reported severe developmental effects in mice such as gross abnormalities and reproductive effects including decreased litter size, reduced sperm count, and degeneration of the outer cellular layer of the seminiferous tubules. Chromium III No information is available on the reproductive or developmental effects of chromium (III) in humans. A study of mice fed high levels of chromium (III) in their drinking water has suggested a potential for reproductive effects, although various study characteristics preclude a definitive finding. No developmental effects were reported in the offspring of rats fed chromium (III) during their developmental period.

STOT-single exposure

May cause mechanical irritation to the eyes and respiratory tract.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.

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

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) |
|---|--|--|

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) |
|---|--|--|

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) |
|---|--|--|

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) | IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) |
|---|--|--|

14.5 Environmental hazards

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| ADR/RID: Yes | IMDG: Yes | IATA: Yes |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|

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

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|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number |
|--|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Chromium | Chromium | 7440-47-3 | 231-157-5 |
| European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) | | | Listed. |
| EC Inventory | | | Listed. |
| United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory | | | Listed. |
| China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015 | | | Not Listed. |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) | | | Listed. |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | | | Listed. |
| Vietnam National Chemical Inventory | | | Listed. |
| Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC) | | | Listed. |
| Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) | | | Listed. |

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

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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
- 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/>

Other Information

The surface of the chromium particles is oxidized to chromium(III)oxide in air. See ICSC 1531.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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