SAFETY DATA SHEET
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE
REVISION 5, DATE 22 FEB 2022

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Chromium Trioxide**
Other Names	No Data Available
Uses	Industrial use; Manufacture of fine chemicals; Intermediate; Manufacture of fabricated metal products; Metal surface treatment. FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY. Restriction on use: No information available.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	CrO3
Chemical Name	Chromium oxide
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Suite 13A.03, Menara Summit Persiaran Kewajipan USJ1 47600 UEP Subang Jaya Selangor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Australia – Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
National Poison Centre	Malaysia	+60-4-6536-999
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) 6

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Oxidising Solids - Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1
Sensitisation (Respiratory) - Category 1
Sensitisation (Skin) - Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
Toxic To Reproduction - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 1
Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1
Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1A

Pictograms

Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements

H271	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer.
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.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H372	Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P283	Wear fire resistant or flame retardant clothing.
P220	Keep/Store away from clothing/organic material/combustible materials.
P264	Wash hands and contaminated body thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

	P284	Wear respiratory protection.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
	P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
	P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Response	**P371 + P380 + P375**	In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemical, alcohol resistant foam or dry sand for extinction.
	P306 + P360	IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
	P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
	P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
	P330	Rinse mouth.
	P361	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
	P302 + P350	IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P304 + P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
	P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
	P391	Collect spillage.
Storage	**P405**	Store locked up.
	P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	**P501**	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Safe Work Australia
National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Chromium trioxide	CrO3	1333-82-0	>=99.7 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye
IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
*Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
*Contaminated clothing may be a fire risk when dry.
*Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Inhaled
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

Advice to Doctor
Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of the product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Keep victim calm and warm. Treat symptomatically.
*Accident victims should be given 5 – 10 g Ascorbic acid (non-effervescent form) dissolved in water. Repeated doses of 5 –10 g Ascorbic acid per day may be given whilst signs of toxicity are present. The quantity and length of treatment will be dependent on the severity of the poisoning.
*Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Causes burns by all exposure routes. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause allergic skin reaction. Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation: Symptoms of allergic reaction may include rash, itching, swelling, trouble breathing, tingling of the hands and feet, dizziness, light headedness, chest pain, muscle pain or flushing: Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or oesophagus should be investigated
*Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: No information available.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures
Evacuate area. Flood fire area with water from a distance - Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion! Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Flammability Conditions
OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.

Extinguishing Media
Use water for extinction. Do not use dry chemicals or foams. CO2 or Halon® may provide limited control.

Fire and Explosion Hazard
Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from heat or contamination. May ignite combustibles.

Hazardous Products of Combustion
Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Metal oxides.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions
Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard! Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Personal Protective Equipment	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment! Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing - It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.
Flash Point	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	1W

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Prevent exposure to heat. Do not contaminate. Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Clean up immediately! Do not breathe dust/fume and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Mechanically recover the product. Use clean non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry plastic container and cover loosely. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Avoid dust formation. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.. Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site (see SECTION 13).
Containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas.
Decontamination	Small areas of contamination, which cannot be removed, may be treated with ferrous sulphate solution or sodium metabisulphite solution to reduce hexavalent chromium to the trivalent form and the pH adjusted to 8.5 with sodium carbonate or sodium hydroxide solution to precipitate chromium hydroxide.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Fully encapsulating, vapor-protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Limit quantities of product to the minimum necessary for handling and limit the number of exposed workers. Do not breathe dust/fume/mist/vapours. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection; Wear respiratory protection (see SECTION 8). Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Do not contaminate - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Avoid release to the environment - Collect spillage (see SECTION 6).
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from clothing, other combustible and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store separately. Store locked up.
Container	Keep in the original container or in container of same material as original container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	For Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 0.05 mg/m3; Known to have carcinogenic potential for humans (Carc. 1A); Respiratory and/or skin sensitiser (Sen). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Adopted 2020]: TWA = 0.00002 mg/m3; STEL = 0.0005 mg/m3; Known or presumed human carcinogen (carcinogen category 1); Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring (bio); Dermal sensitiser (dsen); Skin absorption (skin); Respiratory sensitiser (rsen).
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	BEI values for Chromium (VI) water-soluble fume: - Determinant: Total chromium in urine - End of shift at end of work week: 25 ug/litre - End of 8-hour exposure: Increase of 10 ug/litre
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. *A monitoring program should be established and used where necessary in order to determine the extent of exposure of individuals in comparison with the Maximum Exposure Limit.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection. Recommended filter type: Dust mask (Type P3) or self-contained breathing apparatus (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Safety goggles. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Disposable gloves, e.g. Butyl rubber, Fluoroelastomer (FKM), Chloroprene rubber (CR), Polyvinylchloride (PVC). - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Avoid release to the environment.
Work Hygienic Practices	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product. Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Flakes
Odour	Odourless
Colour	Reddish violet
pH	1 10g/l water at 20 °C
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	No Data Available
Melting Point	196 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	167 g/100 ml water @ 70 °C - Soluble in acetic acid & acetone
Specific Gravity	2.7
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	1400 kg/m3
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	250 °C
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available

Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	No information available.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from heat or contamination.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May ignite combustibles.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Metal oxides.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No information available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Do not contaminate.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with combustible materials, reducing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including Metal oxides.
Hazardous Polymerisation	No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Information on toxicological effects: - Acute toxicity: Toxic if swallowed - Can cause systemic effects, liver and kidney failure may follow; Fatal in contact with skin or if inhaled. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns. Corrosive to skin; Contact with cuts, scratches or abrasions can result in ulceration. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage. Eye contact with small amounts of dust or mist can cause severe burns. - Respiratory sensitisation: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. - Skin sensitisation: May cause an allergic skin reaction. - Germ cell mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects. - Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer by inhalation. Dermatological studies in chromate production, chromate pigment and

chromium plating industries indicate that long-term exposure to dust and mist containing hexavalent (Cr VI) compounds is associated with increased risk of respiratory tract cancer in humans. Chromium (VI) compounds are classified by the IARC Monographs as "Carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1).
- Reproductive toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- STOT (single exposure): Inhalation of Chromic acid dust or mist can cause irritation of the nasal septum and respiratory tract.
- STOT (repeated exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure to Chromic acid dust/mist may cause chronic eye irritation, skin ulceration and ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum.
- Aspiration toxicity: No information available.

Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Ingestion: Causes GI discomfort.
- Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.
- Skin contact: Causes skin irritation.
- Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled.
Chronic effects: No data available.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat (male/female): 52 mg/kg bw. [Standard acute method; Animals were observed for 14 days].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - LC50, Rat (male/female): 0.217 mg/L (4 h) [Standard acute method].
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbit (male/female): 57 mg/kg bw. (24 h) [Standard acute method].
Carcinogen Category	Carc. 1A

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: - LC50, Fish (Pimephales promelas): 33.2 mg/L (96 h) - EC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 0.112 mg/L (48 h) - EC50, Algae (Selenastrum capricornutum): 0.217 mg/L (96 h) - NOEC (21-day & 412-day), Fish (Pimephales promelas): 3.95 mg/L (Life stage: 4 weeks) - Reprod, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 18 mg/L (Life stage: 21 days)
Persistence/Degradability	Chromium (VI) in water will eventually be reduced to chromium (III) by organic matter in the water. Most chromium released into water will ultimately be deposited in the sediment.
Mobility	The product is water soluble, and may spread in water systems Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility Highly mobile in soils.
Environmental Fate	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects - Avoid release to the environment.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Bioaccumulation of Chromium from soil to above ground parts of plants is unlikely. There is no indication of biomagnification of Chromium along the terrestrial food chain (soil-plant-animal). Chromium is not expected to biomagnify in the aquatic food chain.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. If quantity is substantial, return to supplier or manufacturer. Small quantities should be disposed via a licensed Waste Contractor.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contaminated packaging: Packing/container should be washed free of Chromic acid prior to disposal. Treat washings prior to disposal by the methods described under “Accidental Release Measures”.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances 8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	141 Oxidizers - Toxic
UN Number	1463
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances 8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	141 Oxidizers - Toxic
UN Number	1463
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances 8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	141 Oxidizers - Toxic
UN Number	1463
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances 8 Corrosive Substances
ERG	141 Oxidizers - Toxic
UN Number	1463
Hazchem	1W

Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances 8 Corrosive Substances
UN Number	1463
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-A, S-Q
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances 8 Corrosive Substances
UN Number	1463
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001321

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed

Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	215-607-8
Europe (REACh)	01-2119458868-17-
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Not Determined
Malaysia (List of Classified Substances)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Taiwan (TCSI)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Not Determined
Mexico (INSQ)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	CHACID1000, CHACID1001, CHACID1002, CHACID1003, CHACID1004, CHACID1005, CHACID1006, CHACID1007, CHACID1008, CHACID1009, CHACID1010, CHACID1011, CHACID1012, CHACID1013, CHACID1014, CHACID1015, CHACID1016, CHACID1017, CHACID1018, CHACID1019, CHACID1020, CHACID1021, CHACID1022, CHACID1023, CHACID1024, CHACID1025, CHACID1026, CHACID1027, CHACID1028, CHACID1500, CHACID1501, CHACID1505, CHACID1800, CHACID2000, CHACID2001, CHACID2100, CHACID2200, CHACID2500, CHACID2501, CHACID2700, CHACID2800, CHACID3000, CHACID3500, CHACID3700, CHACID3800, CHACID3900, CHACID3901, CHACID3902, CHACID4000, CHACID4001, CHACID4002, CHACID4003, CHACID4004, CHACID4005, CHACID4006, CHACID4007, CHACID4008, CHACID4009, CHACID4010, CHACID4011, CHACID4012, CHACID4013, CHACID4014, CHACID4015, CHACID4016, CHACID4017, CHACID4018, CHACID4019, CHACID4020, CHACID4021, CHACID4022, CHACID4023, CHACID4024, CHACID4025, CHACID4026, CHACID4027, CHACID4028, CHACID4029, CHACID4030, CHACID4031, CHACID4100, CHACID4500, CHACID5000, CHACID5500, CHACID6000, CHACID6001, CHACID6500, CHACID7000, CHACID7001, CHACID7500, CHACID7600, CHACID7700, CHACID7800, CHACID7801, CHACID8000, CHACID8001, CHACID8002, CHACID8003, CHACID8004, CHACID8100, CHACID8500, CHACID8501, CHACID9000, CHACID9200, CHACID9201, CHACID9202, CHACID9300, CHACID9400, CHACID9401
Revision	5
Revision Date	22 Feb 2022
Reason for Issue	Update SDS
Key/Legend	**<** Less Than **>** Greater Than **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances **atm** Atmosphere **CAS** Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) **cm^2** Square Centimetres **CO2** Carbon Dioxide **COD** Chemical Oxygen Demand **deg C (°C)** Degrees Celcius **EPA (New Zealand)** Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand **deg F (°F)** Degrees Farenheit **g** Grams **g/cm^3** Grams per Cubic Centimetre **g/l** Grams per Litre

HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.
inHg Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m^3 Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb Pound
LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or **L** Litre
m^3 Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m^3 Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight