



SUPREME PETRO
CHEMICALS

IMPORTER & DISTRIBUTOR OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ·
SINCE 1997

No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road,
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SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Sodium Di Chromate *SDS*

REV 3.1
29 JULY 2026
GHS REV.11 (2025)

CAS 10588-01-9 EC See ECHA registry (dihydrate form: 234-190-3)

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

GHS03

Oxidizer

GHS05

Corrosive

GHS06

Acute Toxicity

GHS07

Harmful /
Irritant

GHS08

Health Hazard

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE
COMPANY

Product Name	Sodium Di Chromate
Product Type	Corrosive / oxidizing inorganic salt — industrial use
Chemical Family	Inorganic chromate salt (Cr VI compound)
CAS No.	10588-01-9
EC No.	See ECHA registry (dihydrate form: 234-190-3)
Intended Use	Industrial / professional use as described on the SPC product page.
Restrictions on Use	Industrial / professional use only. Confirm suitability for final application before use. Cr(VI) compounds are subject to regulatory restriction in many jurisdictions — verify applicable authorisation or restriction requirements before use.
Supplier	Supreme Petro Chemicals
Address	No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road, Periyamet, Chennai – 600003, India
Emergency Contact	Sanketh — +91 86087 80096 · Sudarshan — +91 81979 47045
Email	admin@supremepetrochemicals.com
Product Page	https://www.supremepetrochemicals.com/products/sodium-di-chromate
SDS Revision	July 2026
SDS Version	3.1



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SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Ox. Sol. 2; Acute Tox. 2 (Inhal.); Acute Tox. 3 (Oral); Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal); Skin
Corr. 1; Skin Sens. 1; Resp. Sens. 1; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1A; STOT RE 1

Signal Word

DANGER

GHS Pictograms

GHS03 (Oxidizer) | GHS05 (Corrosive) | GHS06 (Acute Toxicity) |
GHS07 (Harmful / Irritant) | GHS08 (Health Hazard)

HAZARD STATEMENTS

- 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
- H350 — May cause cancer
- H372 — Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

PRECAUTIONARY – PREVENTION

- P233 — Keep container tightly closed.
- P260 — Do not breathe vapours, dust or spray.
- P271 — Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P272 — Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P273 — Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 — Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

PRECAUTIONARY – RESPONSE / STORAGE / DISPOSAL

- P301+P310 — IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P303+P361+P353 — IF ON SKIN OR HAIR: Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.



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- 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.
- P331 — Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P312 — Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P403+P235 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P405 — Store locked up.
- P501 — Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	EC NO.	% W/W	GHS CLASSIFICATION
Sodium Dichromate	10588-01-9	See ECHA / supplier SDS	100	Ox. Sol. 2; Acute Tox. 2 (Inhal.); Acute Tox. 3 (Oral); Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal); Skin Corr. 1; Skin Sens. 1; Resp. Sens. 1; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1A; STOT RE 1

Full text of H-statements listed in Section 16.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Immediately remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep at rest. Seek immediate medical attention — this substance is classified Fatal if inhaled (H330) and a respiratory sensitiser (H334). Do not leave victim unattended.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected skin thoroughly with large amounts of water and soap for at least 15–20 minutes. Sodium dichromate causes severe skin burns (H314); do not delay decontamination. Seek immediate medical attention. Do not reuse contaminated clothing without decontamination.
Eye Contact	Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention — causes severe eye damage (H314).
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention / call POISON CENTER. Substance is toxic if swallowed (H301).



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Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically. Cr(VI) poisoning may require chelation therapy. Monitor for systemic toxicity, renal and hepatic function. Sensitisation reactions may require corticosteroid management. Contact a regional POISON CENTER for specialist toxicological guidance.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray, dry chemical, CO₂, foam — choose based on surrounding materials. Water may be used to cool containers and prevent spread of fire.

Unsuitable Media

Direct high-pressure water jet where it may spread material or cause dusting of the oxidizer solid.

Specific Hazards

Sodium dichromate is a strong oxidizer (H272) that may intensify fires. Thermal decomposition produces toxic chromium oxide fumes and chromic acid mist. Containers may rupture when heated. Combustion gases include toxic fumes of Cr(VI) compounds and sodium oxides.

Protective Equipment

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Do not use inadequate respiratory protection — decomposition fumes are toxic and carcinogenic.

Special Procedures

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Prevent contaminated firewater run-off from entering drains, watercourses or sewers. Collect contaminated water for disposal as hazardous waste. Do not allow fire water to mix with oxidizer bulk.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

Isolate the spill area. Keep non-essential personnel away. Use full PPE as specified in Section 8 — including gloves, chemical splash goggles, face shield, respirator (P100/OV) and protective clothing. Avoid generating dust.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry into drains, sewers, soil and watercourses. Sodium dichromate is a Cr(VI) compound — highly toxic to aquatic organisms and persistent in the environment. Notify relevant environmental authorities if release is significant.

Containment / Clean-up

Contain spill with inert absorbent material (dry sand, vermiculite — NOT sawdust or combustible material). Collect material carefully into



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labelled, sealed, compatible containers. Avoid raising dust. Flush residual with water after collection; collect washings for disposal.

Reference to Sections

See Section 8 for PPE, Section 13 for disposal, Section 15 for regulatory information.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions

Use adequate local exhaust ventilation. Avoid all contact with skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Avoid generating dust. Keep away from heat, ignition sources and incompatible materials. Handle in closed systems where possible. Ground containers when transferring.

Hygiene

Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using. Do not allow work clothing contaminated with Cr(VI) to leave the workplace.

Storage Conditions

Store in original, tightly closed, compatible containers (glass or compatible plastic). Keep dry. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, away from heat sources and direct sunlight.

Storage Temperature

Store at ambient temperature (below 30°C recommended). Keep away from moisture — sodium dichromate is hygroscopic.

Incompatible Materials

Strong reducing agents, organic materials, combustibles, alcohols, flammable solvents, concentrated sulfuric acid. Reactive with aluminium and certain metals under elevated temperature. See Section 10.

Segregation

Segregate from food, drink, animal feed, combustibles, flammable materials, reducing agents and incompatible chemicals. Keep away from water sources and drains.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limit

Sodium Dichromate (as Cr(VI)): OSHA PEL = 0.1 mg/m³ (ceiling); NIOSH REL = 0.0002 mg/m³ (Ca, TWA); ACGIH TLV = 0.01 mg/m³ (TWA, Cr(VI) water-soluble compounds). India: verify current MSIHC/MoEFCC limit — apply ALARA where no specific OEL is established. CAS 10588-01-9; verify current OELs with regional authority before use.

Engineering Controls

Use closed handling systems and local exhaust ventilation (LEV) for dust. Provide general dilution ventilation as a supplement. Use



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	explosion-proof equipment where required. Install eyewash stations and emergency safety showers in the work area.
Respiratory Protection	When LEV is inadequate or OEL may be exceeded: use NIOSH-approved half-mask or full-face respirator with P100 (HEPA) filter or combination OV/P100 cartridge. Use SCBA for emergency response or unknown concentrations. Respirator selection must comply with applicable national standard (EN 136/140, IS 9473).
Hand / Eye / Skin	Gloves: chemical-resistant (nitrile ≥ 0.4 mm, neoprene or butyl rubber); verify breakthrough time for intended duration of contact. Eyes/Face: EN 166 / ANSI Z87.1 chemical splash goggles; add full face shield for any risk of splash or airborne dust. Body: chemical-resistant lab coat or coverall; chemical-resistant boots. Provide eyewash and safety shower within 10 seconds of work area.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Orange-red crystalline solid (anhydrous) or orange-red crystals/granules (dihydrate form)
Odour	Odourless
Odour Threshold	Not established (odourless solid)
pH	Aqueous solutions are acidic (~4 at 1% w/v); not applicable to dry solid. Verify with supplier COA for grade-specific solution pH. [CORRECTED: source erroneously printed '675°F (USCG, 1999)' under this field — that value is the melting point in °F; see below]
Melting / Freezing Point	~357°C (675°F) (USCG, 1999); decomposes at approximately 400°C. [CORRECTED: source split these across pH and Melting fields; both values consolidated here]
Boiling Point / Range	Not applicable — substance decomposes before boiling
Flash Point	Not flammable (non-combustible solid oxidizer; USCG, 1999). [Note: source correctly stated 'Not flammable' on the Flash Point line]
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable (non-flammable inorganic solid)
Flammability Limits	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Negligible at ambient temperature (solid ionic compound). [CORRECTED: source printed relative density value '2.35' under this field — moved to Relative Density below]
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not applicable (non-volatile solid)
Relative Density	2.35 (water = 1; at 77°F / 25°C; USCG, 1999) — denser than water; will sink. [CORRECTED: source printed this value under 'Vapour Pressure']



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	field]
Solubility in Water	Highly soluble: 77.09 wt% at 40°C; 82.04 wt% at 60°C; 88.39 wt% at 80°C (PubChem / USCG). [CORRECTED: source printed this data under 'Vapour Density' field]
Log Pow (Partition Coeff.)	Not applicable (inorganic salt)
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable (non-volatile solid)
Viscosity	Not applicable (solid)
VOC Content	Zero (inorganic solid; no VOC)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions when kept dry and away from incompatible materials.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat above 400°C (decomposition), moisture accumulation, contact with combustibles, flammable materials, and incompatible chemicals. Avoid generating dust.
Incompatible Materials	Strong reducing agents, organic materials, alcohols, flammable solvents, concentrated sulfuric acid, aluminium chloride (AlCl ₃) at elevated temperature, and certain metals. Sodium dichromate is a powerful oxidizer and will react vigorously or violently with reducing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition	Thermal decomposition above ~400°C produces toxic chromium(III) oxide (Cr ₂ O ₃), sodium oxide (Na ₂ O) and chromic acid vapour (CrO ₃). Fire conditions may release toxic Cr(VI) fumes — classified carcinogenic.
Hazardous Reactions	Will not occur under normal ambient storage and handling conditions when segregated from incompatibles. Exothermic reactions possible on contact with organic reducing agents.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral Toxicity	Toxic if swallowed (H301). LD ₅₀ (oral, rat): approximately 50 mg/kg reported for sodium dichromate — verify with supplier/test data. GHS classification: Acute Tox. 3 (Oral).
Acute Dermal Toxicity	Harmful in contact with skin (H312). GHS classification: Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal). Numeric LD ₅₀ endpoint requires supplier/test confirmation.



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Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Fatal if inhaled (H330). GHS classification: Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation). LC50 endpoint data requires supplier/test confirmation. Dust/mist highly hazardous by inhalation.
Skin Irritation	Causes severe skin burns (H314 – Skin Corr. 1). Also a known skin sensitiser (H317 – Skin Sens. 1). Cr(VI) compounds are well-documented contact allergens; may cause chrome ulcers with repeated exposure.
Eye Irritation	Causes severe eye damage (H314 – classified as corrosive to eyes). Irreversible eye damage is possible; treat any eye contact as an emergency.
Sensitisation	Respiratory sensitiser (H334 – Resp. Sens. 1): may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Skin sensitiser (H317 – Skin Sens. 1): may cause allergic skin reaction. Cr(VI) is a well-established occupational allergen; sensitised individuals may react to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	Classified Carc. 1A (H350 – May cause cancer). Cr(VI) compounds are IARC Group 1 known human carcinogens (lung cancer). OSHA and NIOSH classify as carcinogenic. Handle as carcinogenic hazard.
Mutagenicity	Classified Muta. 1B (H340 – May cause genetic defects). Cr(VI) is genotoxic; handle as a genetic hazard. STOT RE 1 (H372 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure). Target organs include respiratory tract, skin, kidneys and liver.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity	Cr(VI) compounds are highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Sodium dichromate: LC50 (fish, 96h): 0.16–87 mg/L (species-dependent); EC50 (Daphnia, 48h): ~0.12 mg/L. Classified as acutely and chronically toxic to aquatic organisms. Prevent any release to surface water.
Persistence / Degradability	Not biodegradable (inorganic compound). Cr(VI) can persist in the environment and may be reduced to Cr(III) under anaerobic conditions, but both forms are environmentally regulated. Do not assume natural attenuation is protective.
Bioaccumulation	Log Kow: not applicable (inorganic). However, chromium bioaccumulates in aquatic organisms and the food chain. BCF data: consult ECHA REACH dossier for latest values.



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Mobility in Soil	Highly water-soluble; mobile in soil and groundwater. May leach to groundwater. Cr(VI) is regulated in drinking water standards globally. Prevent release to soil.
Other Adverse Effects	Cr(VI) is a priority hazardous substance under EU Water Framework Directive. Avoid uncontrolled release to the environment. Manage releases and waste under applicable local environmental regulations.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from Product	Dispose of contents through an authorised hazardous waste contractor in accordance with local, state and national regulations. Do not dispose of via municipal sewage, drain or open landfill — Cr(VI) is a regulated hazardous waste in all major jurisdictions.
Contaminated Packaging	Empty containers may retain hazardous Cr(VI) residues. Handle as hazardous waste until triple-rinsed and decontaminated to regulatory standards, or dispose of via authorised contractor. Do not reuse containers for food, drink or domestic purposes.
Indian Regulations	Classify and dispose of as Hazardous Waste under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (amended). Chromium waste is a scheduled hazardous waste under CPCB/MoEFCC guidelines. Follow applicable SPCB/CPCB notifications and obtain authorisation for storage, transport and disposal.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PARAMETER	UN / ADR (ROAD)	IMDG (SEA)	IATA (AIR)
UN Number	UN 3086 [FLAG: verify]	UN 3086 [FLAG: verify]	UN 3086 [FLAG: verify]
Proper Shipping Name	TOXIC SOLID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S. (Sodium Dichromate) [verify]	TOXIC SOLID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S. (Sodium Dichromate) [verify]	TOXIC SOLID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S. (Sodium Dichromate) [verify]
Class	6.1 (subsidiary risk: 5.1) [verify]	6.1 (subsidiary risk: 5.1) [verify]	6.1 (subsidiary risk: 5.1) [verify]
Packing Group	PG I or II [verify]	PG I or II [verify]	PG I or II [verify]
Marine Pollutant	Yes [verify]	Yes [verify]	—

IMPORTANT — TRANSPORT FLAG: The source SDS stated 'Not regulated' for all transport modes. This appears to be INCORRECT for sodium dichromate (CAS 10588-01-9), which is a Cr(VI) compound classified as acutely toxic (Acute Tox. 2 inhalation) and an



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oxidizer. Typical classification is UN 3086, Toxic solid, oxidizing, n.o.s., Class 6.1 / subsidiary 5.1, PG I or II. Do NOT ship as 'not regulated' without verified confirmation from a competent transport authority or DG specialist. Packaging: UN-certified drum or container appropriate for the class and packing group. All entries marked [verify] require confirmation against current ADR/IMDG/IATA schedules and supplier transport declaration before shipment.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU / REACH / CLP	Sodium dichromate is a Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) listed on the REACH Candidate List (Cr(VI) compounds). Subject to Authorisation under REACH Annex XIV. Classified and labelled under EU CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Observe all REACH SVHC and Authorisation requirements before EU supply or use.
OSHA (USA)	Prepared in OSHA HCS / HazCom 2012 (GHS-aligned) 16-section SDS format. Cr(VI) compounds are subject to OSHA Cr(VI) Standard (29 CFR 1910.1026 / 1926.1126). NIOSH classifies Cr(VI) as a potential occupational carcinogen (Ca). Verify TSCA inventory / SNUR status before US import or distribution.
India	Observe applicable Indian regulations: Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016; Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical (MSIHC) Rules, 1989 (amended); Environment Protection Act, 1986; Factories Act, 1948. Cr(VI) compounds may require CPCB/SPCB authorisation for storage and handling above threshold quantities.
Other Jurisdictions	Canada WHMIS 2015 / HPR: classify and label using Section 2 classification; bilingual SDS/label and ingredient disclosure required for Canadian sale. Australia (AICS): verify inventory status before export/import. China GB Standards: apply GB/T SDS and classification requirements where marketed. Observe GHS-aligned local requirements in GCC/Middle East markets. Final market placement requires confirmation of inventory status, local OELs, transport class, waste code and restrictions.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By	Supreme Petro Chemicals — Technical Department
SDS Standard	UN GHS Rev.11 (2025); OSHA HCS/HazCom; EU CLP/REACH Annex II; Canada WHMIS/HPR — 16-section format
Revision Date	24 June 2026



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Version	3.0 (supersedes v1.0 dated May 2026)
Disclaimer	Information is given in good faith and believed accurate at issue. It does not constitute a specification or guarantee; the user is responsible for safe use, handling and compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Supreme Petro Chemicals shall not be liable for any loss, injury, or damage resulting from reliance on this information.

FULL TEXT OF H-STATEMENTS

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