Potassium stannate trihydrate

sc-228974

Material Safety Data Sheet

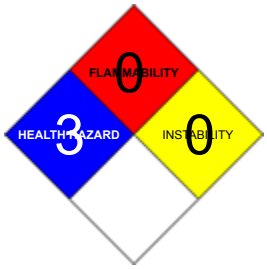
Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Potassium stannate trihydrate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
K2SnO3·3H2O, K2-O3-Sn, K2SnO3.3H2O, K2Sn(OH)6, K2-Sn-O6-H6, "stannate of potash"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	2		
Body Contact	3		
Reactivity	0		
Chronic	2		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
■ Tin salts are not very toxic.
However, at high concentration, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea can occur.
■ Acute potassium poisoning after swallowing is rare, because vomiting usually occurs and renal excretion is fast.
Potassium causes a slow, weak pulse, irregularities in heart rhythm, heart block and an eventual fall in blood pressure.

EYE

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

SKIN

■ The material can produce chemical burns following direct contactwith the skin.
■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.
Chronic exposure to tin dusts and fume can result in substantial amounts being deposited in the lungs and result in reduced lung function and difficulty breathing.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Potassium stannate trihydrate	12125-03-0	99
potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ For potassium intoxications

- Hyperkalaemia, in patients with abnormal renal function, results from reduced renal excretion following intoxication.
- The presence of electrocardiographic evidence of hyperkalemia or serum potassium levels exceeding 7.5 mE/L indicates a medical emergency requiring an intravenous line and constant cardiac monitoring.
- The intravenous ingestion of 5-10 ml of 10% calcium gluconate, in adults, over a 2 minute period antagonises the cardiac and neuromuscular effects. The duration of action is approximately 1 hour. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	3.20

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of metal oxides.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin oxide (as Sn))		2						
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds, (as Sn) (except SnH4 and SnO2))	-	2	-	4				
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds, except SnH and SnO (as Sn))		2		4				
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn))		2						
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn))		2						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin, Inorganic compounds (except oxides)(as Sn))		2						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn))		2		4				
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn))		2						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin, Inorganic compounds (except oxides) Organic compounds (as Sn))		0.1						
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	potassium stannate (Tin (inorganic compounds, except oxides) as Sn)	-	2						

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin (inorganic compounds, except oxides) as (Sn))	2	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn))	2	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin, tin oxide and inorganic compounds, except SnH4, as Sn)	2	
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	potassium stannate (Tin, (as Sn) oxide and inorganic compounds except SnH4)	2	4
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium stannate (Tin, as Sn Oxide and inorganic compounds except tin hydride)	2	
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium stannate (Tin - Oxide and inorganic compounds, except tin hydride, as Sn)	2	
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium stannate (Oxide and inorganic compounds, as Sn, except tin hydride / Oxyde et composés inorganiques, en Sn, sauf hydrure d'étain)	2	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium stannate (Tin, as Sn Oxide and inorganic compounds, except tin hydride)	2	
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	potassium stannate (Tin Oxide and inorganic compounds, except SnH (as Sn))	2	

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium stannate (Tin, as Sn Oxide and inorganic compounds, except tin hydride)	2				
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn))	2				
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	potassium stannate (Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn))	2				
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	potassium stannate (Tin (as Sn) - Inorganic compounds)	2	4			
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium stannate (Tin - Inorganic compounds (as Sn))	2				TLV Basis pneumoconiosis; eye & upper respiratory tract irritation; headache; nausea
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)				2	
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)				C 2	
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)				2	TLV® Basis URT, eye, & skin irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)				2	
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)				2	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)				2	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide; caustic	2		C		

Contaminants	potash)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)	-	2	-	-		
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	TLV Basis upper respiratory tract, eye & skin irritation
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	TLV® Basis URT, eye, & skin irr
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)					2	

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocaoutchouc

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	298.95
Melting Range (°F)	284 (decomposes)	Viscosity	Not Applicable

Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	12
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	3.20
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE
Odorless, crystals; mixes with water. Insoluble in alcohol, aqueous solution is alkaline.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
- The state of subdivision may affect the results.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

potassium stannate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
■ The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

CARCINOGEN

potassium hydroxide	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC

SKIN

potassium stannate	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	X
potassium stannate	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Skin	Skin Designation	X
potassium stannate	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin	Skin Designation	X

potassium stannate	US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) - Skin	Skin Designation	X
potassium stannate	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Skin	Skin Designation	X

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

potassium stannate (CAS: 12125-03-0,12142-33-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
Regulations for ingredients
potassium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-58-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)","Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)","Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances","Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits","Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances","Canada CEPA Environmental Registry Substance Lists - List of substances on the DSL that meet the human health criteria for

categorization (English)","Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - Connecticut Hazardous Air Pollutants","US - Delaware Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Wisconsin Control of Hazardous Pollutants - Emission Thresholds, Standards and Control Requirements (Hazardous Air Contaminants)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances","US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List","US FDA CFSAN GRAS Substances evaluated by the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (SCOGS)","US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use as Components of Coatings - Acrylate ester copolymer coating","US Food Additive Database","US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US USDA National Organic Program - Nonagricultural (nonorganic) substances allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))”"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

■ Ingestion may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
* (limited evidence).

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
potassium stannate	12125-03-0, 12142-33-5

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Issue Date: Jun-5-2010
Print Date:Dec-13-2011