

F0896HH	Gold Line
anhydrous	
<b>Typical analysis</b>	
Assay	80-90%
Chloride (Cl)	0.03%
Lead (Pb)	0.005%
Manganese (Mn)	0.01%
Zinc (Zn)	0.05%

F0894II	Gold Line
heptahydrate	
<b>Typical analysis</b>	
Assay	98%
Chloride (Cl)	0.01%
Lead (Pb)	0.01%
Manganese (Mn)	0.1%
Zinc (Zn)	0.01%

F0895II	Platinum Line
heptahydrate	
<b>Warranty certificate</b>	
Assay (Oxidimetric)	min 99%
Arsenic (As)	0.0003%
Chloride (Cl)	0.001%
Copper (Cu)	0.005%
Ferric salts	0.1%
Lead (Pb)	0.005%
Manganese (Mn)	0.05%
Phosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	0.001%
Zinc (Zn)	0.005%

**Packaging**  
500g white plastic jar

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Physical properties, composition and data	
Chemical formula	Anhydrous: FeSO <sub>4</sub> and heptahydrate: FeSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O
Synonym	Copperas; Green vitriol; Iron II sulphate; Iron vitriol; Sal chalybis
Chemical group	Sulphates
Occurance in nature	In the Earth's crust in the minerals melanterite, sideritil, szomolnikite and tauriscite
Atomic weight	Anhydrous: 151.91 and Heptahydrate: 278.02
Appearance	Anhydrous: White to yellow crystalline powder. Heptahydrate: Blue-green or yellow-brown crystals or granules
Solubility	Soluble in water
Boiling point	Decomposes
Melting point	Decomposes at high temperatures
Density (g/ml)	Heptahydrate: 1.897
pH (aqueous solution)	1.4
Incompatible substances	Heptahydrate: Alkalis, decoctions, gold and silver salts, infusions, lead acetate, lime water, potassium, potassium iodide, sodium borate, soluble carbonates, sodium tartrate, tannin, vegetable astringent
Hazardous material	Harmfull and irritant

Laboratory preparation, applications and practices	
Laboratory preparation	Action of sulphuric acid on iron
Usage	Water treatment. Qualitative analysis ("brown ring" test for nitrates)

Storage and handling information	
Safety phrases	26
Risk phrases	22-41
Disposal methods	3

Transport regulations	
Tariff code	2833.29.50

