



SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD

Chemwatch: 1479-2
Version No: 8.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 27/08/2019
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS
Chemical Name	sodium dichromate
Synonyms	Cr ₂ O ₇ .2Na; Na ₂ -Cr ₂ -O ₇ ; dichromic acid, sodium salt; bichromate of soda; chromic acid, disodium salt; chromium sodium oxide; disodium chromate disodium dichromate; sodium bichromate sodium dichromate (VI) sobich65; 74648; 76597; sodium dichromate, anhydrous; sodium bichromate, anhydrous
Proper shipping name	TOXIC SOLID, OXIDISING, N.O.S. (contains Sodium dichromate anhydrous)
Chemical formula	Cr ₂ H ₂ O ₇ .2 Na Cr ₂ O ₇ .2Na·2H ₂ O
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	10588-01-9

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Oxidizing agent used in manufacture of dyes, many other synthetic organic chemicals, inks etc. Used in chrome-tanning of hides. Bleaching of fats, oils, sponges and refining petroleum; Manufacturing chromic acid, other chromates and chrome pigments. In corrosion inhibitors, corrosion inhibiting coatings; in many metal treatments. Electroengraving of copper; mordant in dyeing. Also used for hardening gelatin. Defoliation of cotton plants and other plants and shrubs. [-Intermediate -]
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD
Address	4 ALLEN PLACE WETHERILL PARK NSW 2099 Australia
Telephone	61 (0)2 9982 4622
Fax	Not Available
Website	~
Email	shane@alphachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD
Emergency telephone numbers	61 (0)418 237 771
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	4	
Body Contact	3	
Reactivity	2	
Chronic	4	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification [1]	Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS**Label elements**

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see advice on this label).
P322	Specific measures (see advice on this label).

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
10588-01-9	>98	Sodium dichromate anhydrous

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	
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	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.▶ Observe the patient carefully.▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to dichromates and chromates:

- ▶ Absorption occurs from the alimentary tract and lungs.
- ▶ The kidney excretes about 60% of absorbed chromate within 8 hours of ingestion. Urinary excretion may take up to 14 days.
- ▶ Establish airway, breathing and circulation. Assist ventilation.
- ▶ Induce emesis with Ipecac Syrup if patient is not convulsing, in coma or obtunded and if the gag reflex is present.
- ▶ Otherwise use gastric lavage with endotracheal intubation.
- ▶ Fluid balance is critical. Peritoneal dialysis, haemodialysis or exchange transfusion may be effective although available data is limited.
- ▶ British Anti-Lewisite, ascorbic acid, folic acid and EDTA are probably not effective.
- ▶ There are no antidotes.
- ▶ Primary irritation, including chrome ulceration, may be treated with ointments comprising calcium-sodium-EDTA. This, together with the use of frequently renewed dressings, will ensure rapid healing of any ulcer which may develop.

The mechanism of action involves the reduction of Cr (VI) to Cr(III) and subsequent chelation; the irritant effect of Cr(III)/ protein complexes is thus avoided. [ILO Encyclopedia]

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.

FOR LARGE FIRE

- ▶ Flood fire area with water from a protected position

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.
Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.▶ Heat affected containers remain hazardous.▶ Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.▶ May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ The material may provide sufficient oxygen to make the fire fierce and self sustaining.▶ Smothering action may not be effective for established fire.▶ Intense heat may cause spontaneous decomposition (detonation).▶ Due to possibility of reignition, extinguished residues must be thoroughly cooled before approaching.

SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. ▶ Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. ▶ Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. ▶ Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ DO NOT use water on spill. ▶ No smoking, flames or ignition sources.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<p>For oxidisers, including peroxides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours. ▪ Provide adequate ventilation. ▪ Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. ▪ Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. ▪ Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. ▪ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▪ DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging and ▶ cans with friction closures may be used. <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with</p>
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	<p>inner and outer packages *.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *. - * unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Sodium dichromate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► is a strong oxidiser ► reacts violently with reducing agents, acids, acetic anhydride, hydrazine, combustible materials, organic substances, metal powders and other finely divided materials ► may react explosively with acetic anhydride; anhydrous hydroxylamine and others. ► reacts with acrolein, antimony trisulfide, antimony tritelluride, arsenic pentasulfide, 1,1-dichloro-1-nitroethane, 1,3-dichloropropene, diethylamine, fluorine, potassium iodide, sodium tetraborate, sodium tetraborate decahydrate, zirconium dusts, s-trioxane ► is incompatible with m-bis(trichloromethyl)benzene, hydroxylamine ► aqueous solution is caustic and incompatible with acids, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, cresols, caprolactam solution, epichlorohydrin, organic anhydrides, glycols, maleic anhydride, phenols ► attacks aluminium, copper, brass, bronze, tin, zinc, especially in the presence of moisture ► Inorganic peroxy compounds are potent oxidisers that pose fire or explosive hazards when in contact with ordinary combustible materials. ► Inorganic peroxides react with organic compounds to generate organic peroxide and hydroperoxide products that react violently with reducing agents. ► Inorganic oxidising agents can react with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air). ► Organic compounds in general have some reducing power and can in principle react with compounds in this class. Actual reactivity varies greatly with the identity of the organic compound. ► Inorganic oxidising agents can react violently with active metals, cyanides, esters, and thiocyanates. ► Peroxides, in contact with inorganic cobalt and copper compounds, iron and iron compounds, acetone, metal oxide salts and acids and bases can react with rapid, uncontrolled decomposition, leading to fires and explosions. ► Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent. ► Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions. ► WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ► The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono- or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ► Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides ► Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. ► These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite 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 storage with reducing agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Sodium dichromate anhydrous	Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr), water soluble	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Sodium dichromate anhydrous	Sodium dichromate; (Disodium dichromate)	0.38 mg/m3	6.5 mg/m3	39 mg/m3
Sodium dichromate anhydrous	Sodium dichromate dihydrate	0.43 mg/m3	7.5 mg/m3	45 mg/m3

Ingredient**Original IDLH****Revised IDLH**

Sodium dichromate anhydrous	Not Available	Not Available
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Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
Personal protection	    
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption

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	<p>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.</p>
Skin protection	<p>See Hand protection below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
Body protection	<p>See Other protection below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.
Other protection	

Respiratory protection

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Red/orange solid; soluble in water. Available in crystal or flake form Powerful oxidising agent and corrosive. Causes severe burns, contact with many organic materials may cause a fire.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.52 @ 13 C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	357	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	400 decomposes	Molecular weight (g/mol)	261.98
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	4.0
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable. ► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. Inhalation may result in ulcers or sores of the lining of the nose (nasal mucosa), and 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.
Ingestion	Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Chromate salts are corrosive and produce cellular damage to tissue. Ingestion may produce inflammation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as "chrome ulcers" may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin cancer are significantly related. 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	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. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Chronic inhalation exposure may result in nasal ulceration and/or perforation of nasal septum. Chromium (III) is an essential trace mineral. Chronic exposure to chromium (III) irritates the airways, malnourishes the liver and kidneys, causes fluid in the lungs, and adverse effects on white blood cells, and also increases the risk of developing lung cancer.

Sodium dichromate anhydrous	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=1000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	Material is a corrosive irritant.
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
Legend:		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely
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Continued...

SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS

distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Sodium dichromate anhydrous	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	4mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.112mg/L	4
	BCF	17520	Fish	0.00025mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Crustacea	0.0005mg/L	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Fish LC50 (24 h): 5mg/L Nitrif. inhib. : 75% inhib at 23mg/L

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. Ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in water.

For Chromium: Chromium is poorly absorbed by cells found in microorganisms, plants and animals. Hexavalent chromate anions are readily transported into cells and toxicity is closely linked to the higher oxidation state.

Ecotoxicity - Toxicity in Aquatic Organisms: Chromium is harmful to aquatic organisms in very low concentrations. Organisms consumed by fish species are very sensitive to low levels of chromium. Chromium is toxic to fish although less so in warm water. Marked decreases in toxicity are found with increasing pH or water hardness; changes in salinity have little if any effect. Chromium appears to make fish more susceptible to infection. High concentrations can damage and/or accumulate in various fish tissues and in invertebrates such as snails and worms.

For chromium:

Aquatic Fate - Most chromium released into water will be deposited in the sediment. A small percentage of chromium can be found in soluble and insoluble forms with soluble chromium making up a very small percentage of the total chromium. Most of the soluble chromium is present as chromium (VI) and soluble chromium (III) complexes. In the aquatic phase, chromium (III) occurs mostly as suspended solids adsorbed onto clayish materials, organics, or iron oxide present in water. Soluble forms and suspended chromium can undergo intramedia transport. Chromium (VI) in water will eventually be reduced to chromium (III) by organic matter in the water. This process may be slower depending on the type and amount of organic material present and on the redox condition of the water. The reaction was generally faster under anaerobic than aerobic conditions.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Sodium dichromate anhydrous	LOW (BCF = 36)

Mobility in soil

Continued...

SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ► Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ► Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Reduction ► Reuse ► Recycling ► Disposal (if all else fails)
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 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. <p>For small quantities of oxidising agent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid. ► Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring. ► Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite. ► If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

		
Marine Pollutant		
HAZCHEM	2W	

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3086				
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC SOLID, OXIDISING, N.O.S. (contains Sodium dichromate anhydrous)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> </table>	Class	6.1	Subrisk	5.1
Class	6.1				
Subrisk	5.1				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>500 g</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	274	Limited quantity	500 g
Special provisions	274				
Limited quantity	500 g				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3086						
UN proper shipping name	Toxic solid, oxidizing, n.o.s. * (contains Sodium dichromate anhydrous)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>6X</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	5.1	ERG Code	6X
ICAO/IATA Class	6.1						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	5.1						
ERG Code	6X						
Packing group	II						

Continued...

SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS

Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
	Special provisions	A5
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	674
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	667
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y644
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3086	
UN proper shipping name	TOXIC SOLID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S. (contains Sodium dichromate anhydrous)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	6.1
	IMDG Subrisk	5.1
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-Q
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	500 g

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Sodium dichromate anhydrous is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1 : Carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia - Non-Industrial Use	No (Sodium dichromate anhydrous)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Sodium dichromate anhydrous)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	27/08/2019
Initial Date	16/08/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
7.1.1.1	09/12/2014	Classification, Synonyms

Continued...

SODIUM DICHROMATE ANHYDROUS

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.1.1.1	27/08/2019	Expiration. Review and Update

Other information

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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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