



Infosafe No™	1CH0Z	Issue Date : February 2020	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
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Product Name : **AMMONIUM DICHROMATE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	AMMONIUM DICHROMATE	
Company Name	CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)	
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia	
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001	
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Mordant for dyeing, pigments, manufacture of alizarin, chrome alum, oil purification, pickling, manufacture of catalysts, leather tanning, synthetic perfumes, photography, process engraving and lithography (sensitizer for photochemical insolubilization of albumin), chromic oxide, finishing of porcelain and chinawares, acid wash, pyrotechnics and laboratory reagent.	
Other Names	<u>Name</u> AMMONIUM DICHROMATE LR Ammonium bichromate	<u>Product Code</u> AL012
Other Information	Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.	

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1 Carcinogenicity: Category 1A Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4 Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 1B Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 2 Oxidizing Solids: Category 2 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 3 Specific target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1 Sensitization - Respiratory: Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1 Sensitization - Skin: Category 1B Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1B	
Signal Word (s)	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. 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. H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Pictogram (s)	Corrosion, Environment, Flame over circle, Health hazard, Skull and crossbones	



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**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
 P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/.../combustible materials.
 P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
 P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 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/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
 P284 Wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
 P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 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.
 P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam for extinction.
 P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement – Storage
Precautionary statement – Disposal

P405 Store locked up.
 P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization	Solid				
Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
	Ammonium Dichromate	7789-09-5	100 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. Persons with asthma, allergies, and known sensitization to chromic acid or chromates may be at



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Other Information increased risk from exposure to this product. Effects may be delayed. For methaemoglobinaemia, administer oxygen alone or with Methylene Blue depending on the methaemoglobin concentration in the blood.
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products Irritating and highly toxic gases, toxic chromium oxide fumes, chromium oxides, residue of green chromic oxide, nitrogen gas, ammonia and nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂).

Specific Methods Small fire: USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER. Do not use dry chemicals, CO₂ or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat.
Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a protected position. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out - If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Avoid getting water inside containers: a violent reaction may occur. Dam fire control water for later disposal.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. Some will react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels). May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc). Fire may produce irritating, poisonous, and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazchem Code 2X

Decomposition Temp. 170 °C; 180 °C (decomposes before it melts); 190 °C.

Precautions in connection with Fire Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform will provide limited protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal Do not contaminate. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Prevent exposure to heat.
Dry Spill
Use clean non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry plastic container and cover loosely. Move container from spill area.
Small Liquid Spill
Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place in a loosely-covered container for later disposal.
Large Liquid Spill
SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

Personal Precautions Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Handle as a carcinogen. Avoid ingestion or inhalation of vapour or dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep locked up. Keep containers closed when not in use. Container should be opened only by a technically qualified person. Work under fume extractor. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling, when exiting restricted areas and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet and do not eat, drink, or smoke in workplace. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Avoid cross-contamination of street clothes. Fireproof. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Do not grind or subject to friction or shock. Ground all equipment containing material. Protect against physical damage. Avoid handling on wood floors. Keep away from incompatibles such as acids, alkalis, combustible, organic, reducing or other readily oxidizable materials. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Remove and dispose of any spilled dichromates; do not return to original containers. Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container in a safe way. Empty containers retain product residue, (dust, solids, liquid and/or vapour), can be dangerous or hazardous and pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood, do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat,



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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities sparks or open flames and observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Fireproof. Oxidizing materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Store in tightly closed, labelled containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep away from acids, alkalies and combustible, organic, reducing or other readily oxidizable materials. Store out of direct sunlight and moisture. Protect against physical damage. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and all sources of ignition. Avoid storage on wood floors. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

Corrosiveness Highly corrosive to skin and mucous membranes.

Storage Regulations Refer Australian Standard AS 4326-1995 'The storage and handling of oxidizing agents'.

Unsuitable Materials Organic or combustible materials.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr), water soluble (Safe Work Australia) of 0.05 mg/m³. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Note: Sensitiser - Safe Work Australia. Exposure to a sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe.

Appropriate engineering controls Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Personal Protective Equipment Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

Footwear Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Solid

Appearance Bright, orange-red (or rust red) crystals or crystalline powder.

Odour Odourless.

Decomposition Temperature 170 °C; 180 °C (decomposes before it melts); 190 °C.

Melting Point >180 °C (decomposition)



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Solubility in Water	Very soluble (360 g/L @ 20 °C)
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in alcohol. Insoluble in acetone.
Specific Gravity	2.15 @ 20 °C
pH	4.3 (100 g/l, 20 °C).
Vapour Pressure	Negligible.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	8.7
Volatile Component	0 %vol @ 21 °C
Flammability	Not combustible but assists combustion of other substances.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	225 °C; fire is possible at temperatures above decomposition, 180 °C; decomposition is self-sustaining above 225 °C.
Explosion Properties	Reactive only under extreme conditions. Confined ammonium dichromate undergoing thermal decomposition, will explode. Under ordinary conditions, not dangerously reactive, but can react explosively with certain organic substances when brought into intimate contact with them.
Molecular Weight	252.07
Oxidising Properties	Strong oxidizer. Can ignite combustible material, such as wood shavings.
Other Information	Heat of solution: -23.0 cal/g. Decomposition becomes self-sustaining at ~225 °C with spectacular swelling and evolution of heat and nitrogen, leaving Cr ₂ O ₃ .

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. However, may decompose if heated. Can react explosively when in contact with certain organic substances.
Conditions to Avoid	Heating, extremes of temperature, direct sunlight, flames, ignition sources, dust generation and contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Reducing agents, strong acids, alcohols, hydrazine, potassium chlorates, sodium nitrate, sulfur, carbides, organic solvents, organic materials, flammable materials, combustible materials, ethylene glycol, sodium nitrite and water, readily oxidizable substances, such as paper, wood, sulfur, aluminium, plastics, oils, greases, etc., acids, alkalis, moisture, water.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Irritating and highly toxic gases, toxic chromium oxide fumes, chromium oxides, residue of green chromic oxide, nitrogen gas, ammonia and nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂).
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts violently with organic solvents. Reactive with acids, sulfuric acid (risk of explosion!), alkalis, oxidizing agents, reducing agents (risk of explosion!), organic combustible substances. Can react explosively when in contact with certain organic substances. Contact with flammable materials or combustible material may cause fire. Explosive when dry. May explode on heating. May ignite by friction with carbide. Hydrazine is decomposed explosively by chromates. Reaction with ethylene glycol may cause ignition at ambient temperature. Reactions carried out in closed vessels may lead to explosion. Slightly reactive to reactive with moisture. Decomposes vigorously with luminescence around 200 °C. Decomposes at about 180 °C. Decomposition becomes self-sustaining at about 225 °C with swelling and evolution of heat and nitrogen.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.
Other Information	Ammonia released due to decomposition forms flammable mixtures in air between 16% and 25%.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat): 53.75 mg/kg bw (reported by Bayer); LD50 (rat): 67.5 mg/kg bw (reported by Bayer).
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	LD50 (rabbit): 1640 mg/kg bw (reported by Bayer).



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Acute Toxicity - Inhalation Ingestion	LC50 (rat): 0.156 mg/l/4 hours (reported by Bayer).
Inhalation	Toxic if swallowed. Causes irritation to severe burns to mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, stomach, and gastrointestinal tract, leading to death. May cause burning sensation, severe pain, sore throat, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, ulceration and corrosion (poor tendency to heal following penetration of substance into the wound), epigastric pain, (inflammation and ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract), violent gastroenteritis, toxic nephritis, oliguria, vertigo, intense thirst, muscle cramps, abnormal bleeding, haemorrhagic diathesis, intravascular haemolysis, circulatory collapse, fever, liver damage, acute renal failure, peripheral vascular collapse, acute multisystem shock and coma, and death (dose dependant). Other symptoms of exposure include erosion and discolouration of the teeth. The substance rapidly leads to sensitization and to allergic reactions of the respiratory tract (risk of pneumonia!). Known carcinogen. Fatal by inhalation. Causes severe irritation and burns to the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, respiratory tract and lungs. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, sore throat, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, laboured breathing, headache, dizziness, fever, nausea, and vomiting. Inhalation may result in spasm, inflammation and oedema of the larynx and bronchi and chemical pneumonitis. Higher exposures may cause pulmonary oedema. May cause ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Ulcers have a poor tendency to heal following penetration of substance into the wound. May cause liver or kidney damage. May cause sensitization and allergic reactions of the respiratory tract (risk of pneumonia!). May produce pulmonary sensitization or allergic asthma. Inhalable chromium(VI) compounds have clearly shown themselves to be carcinogenic in animal experiments.
Skin	Harmful in contact with skin. Dusts and strong solutions may cause severe irritation. Solid material moistened with physiological saline causes irritation to severe burns to skin. Symptoms may include itching, scaling, reddening, blistering, penetrating ulcers (chrome sores), erythema, oedema, necrosis, pain and possible transient dermatitis. Ulcers have a poor tendency to heal following penetration of substance into the wound. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Contact with broken skin may cause absorption, which may cause systemic poisoning, affecting kidney and liver functions. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material.
Eye	Contact with eyes causes irritations all the way to severe deep burns. Ulcers have a poor tendency to heal following penetration of substance into the wound. Contact may cause blurred vision, redness, stinging, tearing, severe pain, severe tissue burns and possible permanent corneal damage or blindness. Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Respiratory sensitisation	Sensitization - Respiratory: Category 1 H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin Sensitisation	Sensitization - Skin: Category 1B H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 1B H340 May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	Carcinogenicity: Category 1A H350 May cause cancer.
Reproductive Toxicity	Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development. No human information available.
STOT-single exposure	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-repeated exposure	Specific target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1 H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Chronic Effects	Chronic poisoning usually results from inhalation or skin contact. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause nosebleeds, nasal congestion, erosion of the teeth, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, sometimes with bleeding, discharge, and/or formation of a crust, chest pain, pulmonary oedema, polyps of the upper respiratory tract, emphysema, tracheitis, pharyngitis, adhesions of the diaphragm and rhinitis. In addition bronchitis, gastritis and other inflammatory conditions may develop. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause lacrimation, or conjunctivitis. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, blisters and possible destruction and/or ulceration of the skin. Ulcerations at first may be painless, but may penetrate to the bone producing 'chrome holes.' Ulcers have a poor tendency to heal following penetration of substance into the wound. The substance rapidly leads to sensitization and to allergic reactions of the respiratory tract (risk of pneumonia!). Signs and symptoms may include loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting. May lead to blood disorders (jaundice, leukocytosis, leukopenia, monocytosis, and eosinophilia), hepatic damage (acute hepatitis) and renal damage (inflammation of liver). May cause cancer of the lungs, nasal cavity, sinuses, stomach and larynx. May cause heritable genetic damage to



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human germ cells.

12. Ecological information**Ecotoxicity** Highly toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.**Bioaccumulative Potential** Concentration in organisms possible. BCF: 200 - 2000.**Environmental Protection** Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!**Acute Toxicity - Fish** Gambusia affinis LC50: 136 mg/l /96 h;
Lepomis macrochirus LC50: 110 mg/l /96 h.
The following applies to chromium ions in general: fish: toxic from 52 mg/l up;
LC50: 29 mg/l, calculated as sodium chromate.**Acute Toxicity - Daphnia** The following applies to chromium ions in general: Daphnia toxic from 0.32 mg/l up, calculated as sodium chromate.**Acute Toxicity - Algae** The following applies to chromium ions in general: algae: toxic from 5 mg/l up; calculated as sodium chromate.**13. Disposal considerations****Disposal Considerations** Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.**14. Transport information****Transport Information** Dangerous Goods of Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5.2, Class 7, Class 8, Fire risk substances and combustible liquids.**U.N. Number** 1439**UN proper shipping name** AMMONIUM DICHROMATE**Transport hazard class(es)** 5.1**Hazchem Code** 2X**Packaging Method** 3.8.5.1**Packing Group** II**EPG Number** 5F1**IERG Number** 31**15. Regulatory information****Regulatory Information** Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule S6**16. Other Information****Literature References** 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.
Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.
Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.



chem-supply

Safety Data Sheet

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Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**
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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula (NH₄)₂Cr₂O₇.

...End Of MSDS...

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