



Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **AMMONIUM DICHROMATE**

Synonyms: Ammonium Bichromate

Chemical Name: Chromic Acid, Diammonium Salt

Date: April 2011

Revision: April 2017

CAS Number: 7789-09-5

RTK Substance Number: 0097

DOT Number: UN 1439

Description and Use

Ammonium Dichromate is an odorless, bright orange to red, crystalline (sand-like) solid. It is used in dyeing textiles, as a pigment and oxidizing agent, and in metal treatment.

Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, NTP, DEP, IARC, NFPA and EPA.
- ▶ This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water.

Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE LAST PAGE

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA
HEALTH	4	2
FLAMMABILITY	1	1
REACTIVITY	1	1
CARCINOGEN COMBUSTIBLE STRONG OXIDIZER POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE		

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** can affect you when inhaled and by passing through the skin.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is a CARCINOGEN and MUTAGEN. HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may cause reproductive damage.
- ▶ Contact can irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Ammonium Dichromate** can irritate the nose and throat.
- ▶ Inhaling **Ammonium Dichromate** can cause a sore and/or a hole in the "bone" (septum) dividing the inner nose.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may cause a skin allergy and an asthma-like allergy.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may damage the liver and kidneys.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is a STRONG OXIDIZER that enhances the combustion of other substances.

Workplace Exposure Limits

The following exposure limits are for *Chromium VI compounds* (measured as *Chromium*):

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **0.005 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **0.0002 mg/m³** averaged over a 8-hour workshift.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **0.01 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is a CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- ▶ The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK Program website (<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know/>) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) requires private employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Ammonium Dichromate**:

- ▶ Contact can irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Inhaling **Ammonium Dichromate** can irritate the nose and throat, causing coughing and wheezing.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Ammonium Dichromate** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is a CARCINOGEN in humans. It has been shown to cause lung and stomach cancers.
- ▶ Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may damage the male (testes) and female (ovaries) reproductive systems in animals.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may decrease fertility in males and females.
- ▶ There is limited evidence that **Ammonium Dichromate** may damage the developing fetus.

Other Effects

- ▶ Inhaling **Ammonium Dichromate** can cause a sore and/or a hole in the "bone" (septum) dividing the inner nose, sometimes with bleeding, discharge, and/or formation of a crust.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may cause a skin allergy. If allergy develops, very low future exposure can cause itching and a skin rash.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may cause an asthma-like allergy. Future exposure can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing, and/or chest tightness.
- ▶ Prolonged skin contact can cause burns, blisters and deep ulcers.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** may damage the liver and kidneys.

Medical

Medical Testing

Before first exposure, and every twelve (12) months thereafter, OSHA requires your employer to provide (for persons exposed to levels greater than **2.5 micrograms of Chromium VI per cubic meter** of air) a work and medical history and exam which shall include:

- ▶ Thorough physical examination
- ▶ Lung function tests

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

- ▶ Examine your skin periodically for little bumps or blisters, the first sign of "chrome ulcers." If not treated early, these can last for years after exposure.
- ▶ Evaluation by a qualified allergist can help diagnose skin allergy.
- ▶ Liver and kidney function tests

OSHA requires your employer to provide you and your doctor with a copy of the OSHA *Chromium VI* Standard (29 CFR 1910.1026).

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Mixed Exposures

- ▶ Smoking can cause heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory problems. It may worsen respiratory conditions caused by chemical exposure. Even if you have smoked for a long time, stopping now will reduce your risk of developing health problems.

- ▶ More than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage. Drinking alcohol may increase the liver damage caused by **Ammonium Dichromate**.

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- ▶ Specific actions are required for this chemical by OSHA. Refer to the OSHA *Chromium VI* Standard (29 CFR 1910.1026).
- ▶ Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. **DO NOT DRY SWEEP.**
- ▶ Use a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter when vacuuming. Do not use a standard shop vacuum.
- ▶ Where possible, transfer **Ammonium Dichromate** from drums or other containers to process containers in an enclosed system.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Ammonium Dichromate**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which

can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.

- ▶ The recommended glove materials for **Ammonium Dichromate** are Nitrile, Neoprene and Natural Rubber.
- ▶ The recommended protective clothing materials are Tyvek® for *solid Ammonium Dichromate*, and Tychem® BR, CSM and TK for **Ammonium Dichromate** in *aqueous solutions*.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- ▶ Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **0.0002 mg/m³**, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- ▶ Exposure to **15 mg/m³** (as *Chromium VI*) is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **15 mg/m³** (as *Chromium VI*) exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is a COMBUSTIBLE SOLID that can be readily ignited and burning produces a large cloud of green residue.
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is a STRONG OXIDIZER that enhances the combustion of other substances.
- ▶ Use water in flooding amounts to extinguish fire.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Chromic Oxide* and *Nitrogen Oxides*.
- ▶ CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Ammonium Dichromate** is spilled, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Moisten spilled material first or use a HEPA-filter vacuum for clean-up and place into sealed containers for disposal.
- ▶ Neutralize liquid spills with agricultural lime (CaCO₃) or sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃).
- ▶ Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
- ▶ DO NOT wash into sewer.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Ammonium Dichromate** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Ammonium Dichromate** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ A regulated, marked area should be established where **Ammonium Dichromate** is handled, used or stored as required by the OSHA *Chromium VI* Standard (29 CFR 1910.1026).
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is a STRONG OXIDIZER that reacts violently with REDUCING AGENTS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM, ALUMINUM and their HYDRIDES); HYDRAZINE; and STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); and can ignite by friction with CARBIDE.
- ▶ Violent combustion may occur on contact with *finely divided* COMBUSTIBLES and ORGANICS (such as PAPER and WOOD).
- ▶ **Ammonium Dichromate** is not compatible with STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); ALCOHOLS; ETHYLENE GLYCOL and MERCURY CYANIDE.

- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from COMBUSTIBLES (such as WOOD, PAPER and OILS), MOISTURE and HEAT.
- ▶ Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Ammonium Dichromate** is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
 Right to Know Program
 PO Box 368
 Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
 Phone: 609-984-2202
 Fax: 609-984-7407
 E-mail: rtk@doh.nj.gov
 Web address:
<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know/>

*The Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets
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 for commercial purposes.*

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

The **critical temperature** is the temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the pressure applied.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals, maintained by federal EPA.

LEL or Lower Explosive Limit, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

Protective Action Criteria (PAC) are values established by the Department of Energy and are based on AEGLs and ERPGs. They are used for emergency planning of chemical release events.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short-Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or Upper Explosive Limit is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Air*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a force exerted by the vapor in equilibrium with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance. The higher the vapor pressure the higher concentration of the substance in air.

Common Name: **AMMONIUM DICHROMATE**

Synonyms: Ammonium Bichromate; Chromic Acid, Diammonium Salt

CAS No: 7789-09-5

Molecular Formula: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

RTK Substance No: 0097

Description: Odorless, bright orange to red, crystalline solid

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
4 - Health 1 - Fire 1 - Reactivity DOT#: UN 1439 ERG Guide #: 141 Hazard Class: 5.1 (Oxidizer)	COMBUSTIBLE SOLID that can be readily ignited and burning produces a large cloud of green residue. Ammonium Dichromate is a STRONG OXIDIZER that enhances the combustion of other substances. Use water in flooding amounts to extinguish fire. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including <i>Chromic Oxide</i> and <i>Nitrogen Oxides</i> . CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.	Ammonium Dichromate is a STRONG OXIDIZER that reacts violently with REDUCING AGENTS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM, ALUMINUM and their HYDRIDES); HYDRAZINE; and STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); and can ignite by friction with CARBIDE. Violent combustion may occur on contact with <i>finely divided</i> COMBUSTIBLES and ORGANICS (such as PAPER and WOOD). Ammonium Dichromate is not compatible with STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); ALCOHOLS; ETHYLENE GLYCOL and MERCURY CYANIDE.

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance:

Spill: 25 meters (75 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Moisten spilled material first or use a HEPA-filter vacuum for clean-up and place into sealed containers for disposal.

Neutralize liquid spills with agricultural lime (CaCO_3) or sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3).

DO NOT wash into sewer.

Ammonium Dichromate is dangerous to aquatic life at high concentrations.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold: Odorless

Flash Point: Combustible

Auto Ignition Temp: 374° to 437°F (190° to 225°C)

Specific Gravity: 2.15 (water = 1)

Water Solubility: Soluble

Boiling Point: Decomposes

Melting Point: 338°F (170°C) (Decomposes)

Molecular Weight: 252.1

EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA: 0.005 mg/m^3 , 8-hr TWA

NIOSH: 0.0002 mg/m^3 , 8-hr TWA

ACGIH: 0.01 mg/m^3 , 8-hr TWA

IDLH: 15 mg/m^3

(All the above are for *Chromium VI*)

The Protective Action Criteria values are:

PAC-1 = 0.37 mg/m^3 PAC-2 = 6.3 mg/m^3

PAC-3 = 38 mg/m^3

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves: Nitrile, Neoprene and Natural Rubber (>8-hr breakthrough for **Ammonium Dichromate** in *solution*)

Coveralls: Tyvek® (for *solid Ammonium Dichromate*) and Tychem® BR, CSM and TK (>8-hr breakthrough for **Ammonium Dichromate** in *solution*)

Respirator: >0.0002 mg/m^3 – Pressure demand SCBA

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes: Irritation, burns and possible eye damage

Skin: Irritation and burns (skin absorbable)

Inhalation: Nose and throat irritation with coughing and wheezing

Chronic: Cancer (lung and stomach) in humans

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention.

Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water.

Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

Transfer promptly to a medical facility