



Pyridinium dichromate

Apollo Scientific

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Part Number: OR59466

Version No: 4.4

Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 11/07/2023

Print Date: 11/07/2023

S.GHS.GB-NIR.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Pyridinium dichromate
Chemical Name	pyridinium dichromate
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	OXIDIZING SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
Chemical formula	C5-H5-N .1/2 Cr2-H2-O7
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	20039-37-6*

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

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
--------------------------	---------------

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific	Apollo Scientific Ltd
Address	Whitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom	Whitefield Road, Bredbury Cheshire SK6 2QR United Kingdom (NI)
Telephone	01614060505	+44(0) 161 406 0505
Fax	0161 406 0506	Not Available
Website	http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/	apolloscientific.co.uk
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and	H350 - Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H314 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, H400 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H272 - Oxidizing Solids Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1,
--	--

Pyridinium dichromate

amendments ^[1]	H410 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, H228 - Flammable Solids Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H228	Flammable solid.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P220	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Pyridinium dichromate

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor
20039-37-6*	100	<u>Pyridinium dichromate</u>	Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Oxidizing Solids Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Flammable Solids Category 1; H350, H314, H335, H272, H317, H410, H228 ^[1]	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<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. ▶ Prosthesis 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. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
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

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

Pyridinium dichromate

(ICSC24419/24421)

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.▸ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
-----------------------------	--

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	
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.

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">▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks.▸ 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.▸ Neutralise/decontaminate area.
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, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).▸ No smoking, flames or ignition sources.▸ Increase ventilation.▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials.▸ NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result.▸ Avoid any contamination by organic matter.▸ Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.▸ Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling.▸ DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material.▸ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.▸ Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use.

Pyridinium dichromate

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

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. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. · Use only minimum quantity required. · Avoid using solutions of peroxides in volatile solvents. Solvent evaporation should be controlled to avoid dangerous concentration of the peroxide. · Do NOT allow oxidisers to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases. · Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle oxidisers · Do NOT use glass containers with screw cap lids or glass stoppers. · Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point. · CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the oxidiser freezes or precipitates. Peroxides, in particular, in this form are extremely shock and heat-sensitive. Refrigerated storage of peroxides must ONLY be in explosion-proof units. · The hazards and consequences of fires and explosions during synthesis and use of oxidisers is widely recognised; spontaneous or induced decomposition may culminate in a variety of ways, ranging from moderate gassing to spontaneous ignition or explosion. The heat released from spontaneous decomposition of an energy-rich compound causes a rise in the surrounding temperature; the temperature will rise until thermal balance is established or until the material heats to decomposition, · The most effective means for minimising the consequences of an accident is to limit quantities to a practical minimum. Even gram-scale explosions can be serious. Once ignited the burning of peroxides cannot be controlled and the area should be evacuated. · Unless there is compelling reason to do otherwise, peroxide concentration should be limited to 10% (or less with vigorous reactants). Peroxide concentration is rarely as high as 1% in the reaction mixture of polymerisation or other free-radical reactions, · Oxidisers should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation. · Addition of oxidisers to the hot monomer is extremely dangerous. A violent reaction (e.g., fire or explosion) can result from inadvertent mixing of promoters (frequently used with peroxides in polymerisation systems) with full-strength oxidisers · Organic peroxides are very sensitive to contamination (especially heavy-metal compounds, metal oxide salts, alkaline materials including amines, strong acids, and many varieties of dust and dirt). This can initiate rapid, uncontrolled decomposition of peroxides and possible generation of intense heat, fire or explosion. The consequences of accidental contamination from returning withdrawn material to the storage container can be disastrous. · When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink. · Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. · Use only good occupational work practice. · Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed as supplied. ▸ Store in a cool, well ventilated area. ▸ Keep dry. ▸ Store under cover and away from sunlight. ▸ Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ DO NOT stack on wooden floors or pallets. ▸ Protect containers from physical damage. ▸ Check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group II should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ stored in piles so that ▸ the height of the pile does not exceed 1 metre ▸ the maximum quantity in a pile or building does not exceed 1000 tonnes unless the area is provided with automatic fire extinguishers ▸ the maximum height of a pile does not exceed 3 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 2 metres if not. ▸ the minimum distance between piles is not less than 2 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 3 metres if not. ▸ the minimum distance to walls is not less than 1 metre.

Pyridinium dichromate

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only. <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 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>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Hygroscopic ▶ Store under argon

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
European Union Directive (EU) 2017/2398 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work	Pyridinium dichromate	Not Available	0,005 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Pyridinium dichromate	Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr)	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Carc, sen, BMGV, process generated - 'Process generated' refers to exposures to Chromium (VI) Compounds generated as a result of a work process, such as fumes from welding
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	Pyridinium dichromate	Chromium (VI) compounds (as Cr)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Carc, sen, BMGV


Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Pyridinium dichromate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Pyridinium dichromate	Not Available	Not Available

Pyridinium dichromate

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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 730 1487 1025"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="389 1088 1174 1279"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:																				
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)																				
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)																				
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)																				
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)																				
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range																				
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents																				
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity																				
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use																				
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only																				
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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 and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. 																				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																				
Hands/feet protection	<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. 																				

Pyridinium dichromate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves. ▶ DO NOT wear leather gloves. ▶ Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	152-153	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available

Pyridinium dichromate

Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions. ▶ Prolonged exposure to heat. ▶ 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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
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. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Legend:	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

Pyridinium dichromate	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.
-----------------------	---

Pyridinium dichromate

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 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.

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

Legend:	<i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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</i>
----------------	---

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
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

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>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. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a
-------------------------------------	--

Pyridinium dichromate

licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	 
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (ADR-RID)

UN number or ID number	3085	
UN proper shipping name	OXIDIZING SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	5.1
	Subsidiary risk	8
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	58
	Classification code	OC2
	Hazard Label	5.1 +8
	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	1 kg
	Tunnel Restriction Code	2 (E)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3085	
UN proper shipping name	Oxidizing solid, corrosive, n.o.s. *	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	5.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	8
	ERG Code	5C
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	562
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	558
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y544
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	2.5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3085	
UN proper shipping name	OXIDIZING SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	5.1

Pyridinium dichromate

	IMDG Subrisk	8
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-Q
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 kg

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

UN number	3085	
UN proper shipping name	OXIDIZING SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1	8
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Classification code	OC2
	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	1 kg
	Equipment required	PP, EP
	Fire cones number	0

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
Pyridinium dichromate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Pyridinium dichromate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Pyridinium dichromate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Appendix 12)

Restricted substances and maximum concentration limits by weight in homogeneous materials

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union Directive (EU) 2017/2398 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work

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 - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (Pyridinium dichromate)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Pyridinium dichromate)
China - IECSC	Yes

Pyridinium dichromate

National Inventory	Status
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (Pyridinium dichromate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (Pyridinium dichromate)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Pyridinium dichromate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Pyridinium dichromate)
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/07/2023
Initial Date	11/07/2023

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.4	11/07/2023	Korean MSDS Number, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

ES: Exposure Standard

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

AiIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

Pyridinium dichromate

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Carcinogenicity Category 1B, H350	Expert judgement
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, H314	Expert judgement
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, H400	Expert judgement
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Calculation method
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , H335	Calculation method
Oxidizing Solids Category 2, H272	On basis of test data
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, H410	Expert judgement
Flammable Solids Category 1, H228	Expert judgement