

CHROMIUM (-50, -52, -53, -54)

Chemwatch: 22634

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 01/01/2013

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	CHROMIUM
Chemical Name	Chromium
Synonyms	Chromium
Proper shipping name	Metal powder, flammable, n.o.s.
Chemical formula	Cr
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	7440-47-3

Relevant identified uses of the substance

	Medical and research applications
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Details of the manufacturer

Registered company name	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Address	P.O. Box 2008, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-6158
Telephone	(865) 574-6984
Fax	(865) 574-6986
Website	http://isotopes.gov/
Email	isotopes@ornl.gov

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organization	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Emergency telephone numbers	(865) 574-6606
Other emergency telephone numbers	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	2	
Chronic	4	

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



	Carcinogen Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

	
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CHROMIUM

Hazard statement(s)

H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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Precautionary statement(s): Storage

	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

	Dispose of contents/container to authorized chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7440-47-3	100	chromium

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - Wash out immediately with fresh 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. - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye. - Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad both eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. - Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. - Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Copper, magnesium, aluminum, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanizing or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders. DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM. - Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire. - Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

CHROMIUM

None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result. With the exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. - Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. - Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. - Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release - Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums - Polyethylene or polypropylene container. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. - The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono- or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. Segregate from strong oxidizers, nitric oxide, potassium chlorate, sulfur dioxide, acids and strong alkalis.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	chromium	Chromium metal and insol. salts	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(as Cr)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	chromium	Chromium, and inorganic compounds, as Cr - Metal and Cr III compounds	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & skin irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	chromium	Chrome, Chromium	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix C

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
CHROMIUM	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
chromium	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	250 mg/m3

Continued...

CHROMIUM

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive. - Avoid ignition sources. - Good housekeeping practices must be maintained. - Dust accumulation on the floor, ledges and beams can present a risk of ignition, flame propagation and secondary explosions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	- Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggles. - 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	- Overalls. - P.V.C. apron. - Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer generated selection:

CHROMIUM Not Available

Material	CPI
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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, 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 vapors, 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

	A hard, brittle, lustrous, steel-grey metal		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	7.2
Odor	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	580(cloud),400(
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	1837-1877	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	2672	Molecular weight (g/mol)	52.00
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidizing properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Nil
Vapor pressure (kPa)	0.13 @ 1616 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable

Continued...

CHROMIUM

1.79

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralizing the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.
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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Chrome fume, as the chrome VI oxide, is corrosive to the skin and may aggravate pre-existing skin conditions such as dermatitis and eczema. As a potential skin sensitizer, the fume may cause dermatoses to appear suddenly and without warning.
Eye	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Contact with the eye, by metal dusts, may produce mechanical abrasion or foreign body penetration of the eyeball.
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Chromium (III) is considered an essential trace nutrient serving as a component of the "glucose tolerance factor" and a cofactor for insulin action. High concentrations of chromium are also found in RNA.
	Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's MSDs

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

	For chrome (III) and other valence states (except hexavalent): For inhalation exposure, all trivalent and other chromium compounds are treated as particulates, not gases. The mechanisms of chromium toxicity are very complex, and although many studies on chromium are available, there is a great deal of uncertainty about how chromium exerts its toxic influence. Much more is known about the mechanisms of hexavalent chromium toxicity than trivalent chromium toxicity. There is an abundance of information available on the carcinogenic potential of chromium compounds and on the genotoxicity and mutagenicity of chromium compounds in experimental systems. Gastrointestinal tumors, lymphoma, musculoskeletal tumors and tumors at site of application recorded.		
Acute Toxicity		Carcinogenicity	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion		Reproductivity	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation		STOT - Single Exposure	
Respiratory or Skin sensitization		STOT - Repeated Exposure	
Mutagenicity		Aspiration Hazard	

Legend:  – Data required to make classification available
 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

chromium	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	HAZMAP, SCDM P65-MC HAZMAP, P65-MC
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHROMIUM

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapor pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms.

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

	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container cannot 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 authorized landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3089
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Metal powder, flammable, n.o.s.
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 4.1
Special precautions for user	Special provisions IB8, IP2, IP4, T3, TP33

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3089														
Packing group	II														
UN proper shipping name	Metal powder, flammable, n.o.s.														
Environmental hazard	No relevant data														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>4.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	4.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	4.1														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>448</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>50 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>445</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>15 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y441</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>5 kg</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	448	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	445	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y441	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg
Special provisions	A3														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	448														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	50 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	445														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	15 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y441														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3089	
Packing group	II	
UN proper shipping name	Metal powder, flammable, n.o.s.	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	4.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-G , S-G
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	1 kg

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1"

SECTION 16 OTHER 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/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.

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