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ammonium persulphate

Where is **ammonium persulphate** found?

Ammonium persulphate is an oxidizing agent and is used in cleaners for laboratory glassware. It is also used as an oxidating agent for vat dyes and in the bleaching and discoloring of oil.

How can you avoid contact with **ammonium persulphate**?

Avoid products that list any of the following names in the ingredients:

- Ammonium peroxydisulfate
- Ammonium persulfate
- CCRIS 1430
- Diammonium peroxydisulfate
- Diammonium peroxydisulphate
- Diammonium persulfate
- EINECS 231-786-5
- Persulfate d'ammonium
- Persulfate d'ammonium [French]

What are some products that may contain **ammonium persulphate**?

Oxidizers

A clinician's point of view.

Additional resources and links for **ammonium persulphate**.

To submit resources or links, please fill out the submission form at the top of this page.

For additional information about products that might contain **ammonium persulphate**, visit the Household Products Database online at the United States National Library of Medicine. These lists are brief and provide just a few examples. They are not comprehensive. Product formulations also change frequently. Read product labels carefully and talk to your doctor if you have any questions. These are general guidelines. Talk to your doctor for more specific instructions.



www.contactdermatitisinstitute.com

Ammonium Persulfate

(A-011)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **Ammonium Persulfate**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

i What is Ammonium Persulfate and where is it found?

This is a chemical used in hair bleaches as an oxidizer. It is also used in de-colorizing and deodorizing oils, in electroplating, in making soluble starch, as a reducer and retarder in photography and in yeast treatment. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

i What else is Ammonium Persulfate called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

Ammonium Peroxodisulfate

Diammonium salt

Diammonium Peroxodisulfate

Peroxydisulfuric acid

Persulfate d'ammonium

This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY

- Be vigilant ... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step *each* time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.
- Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.
- Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.
- Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.
- "Google" it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include:
 - www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)
 - www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsbj.html (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)
 - www.cosmeticsinfo.org (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)
 - www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.