Infosafe No™	1CH6D	Issue Date : July 2019	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **SODIUM HYDROSULFITE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier: SODIUM HYDROSULFITE

Company Name: CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address: 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number: Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Emergency phone number: CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Vat dyeing of fibres and textiles; stripping agent for dyes; laboratory reagent; bleaching sugar, soaps, oils and groundwood; oxygen scavenger for synthetic rubbers.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE TG	ST023
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE LR	SL023
Sodium dithionite	

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture: Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Self Heating Substances and Mixtures: Category 1

Signal Word (s): DANGER

Hazard Statement (s): H251 Self-heating: may catch fire.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Pictogram (s): Flame, Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement – Prevention: P235+P410 Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response: P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement – Storage: P407 Maintain air gap between stacks/pallets.
P410 Protect from sunlight.
P420 Store away from other materials.

Other Information: Risk of dust explosion! Flammable on contact with water or temperature's above 100 °C, may cause self ignition. Heats spontanously in contact with air and moisture.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization: Solid

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	Sodium Hydrosulfite	7775-14-6	100 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	May librate toxic fumes in fire (sulfur oxides).
Specific Methods	DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 OR FOAM ON SUBSTANCE ITSELF! SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical, soda ash or lime. LARGE FIRE: Use DRY chemical, soda ash or lime or withdraw and let the fire burn. May require flooding with water in order to eliminate hazardous reactions since the substances generate their own oxygen. Smothering with DRY sand may be ineffective. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers or in contact with substance. CAUTION: Dithionite (hydrosulfite) fires may require flooding with water in order to eliminate hazardous reactions since the substances generate their own oxygen. Smothering with DRY sand may be ineffective.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May ignite on contact with air, moist air or water. May react vigorously or explosively on contact with water. May produce flammable, poisonous and/or corrosive gases on contact with air, moist air or water. May re-ignite after fire is extinguished. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Run-off may create multiple fire or explosion hazard. May be kept in a protective medium.
Hazchem Code	1S
Decomposition Temp.	> 100 °C
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and fully encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling molten substances. Structural firefighter's uniform will only provide limited protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 25m. Do NOT touch or walk through this product. Do NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains, confined areas. Small Spill: Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material followed by plastic sheet to minimise spreading or contact with rain. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. DO NOT GET WATER inside containers or in contact with substance.
Personal Precautions	Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin and eyes . All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store in a cool,dry place. Store away from combustible materials. Store away from organic materials. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed at all times. Keep container dry Keep away from heat and other sources of ignition. No special storage requirements. Store away from acids. Air and moisture sensitive.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information	No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable.
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	White to gray-white granular or flake.
Odour	Slight sulfur dioxide odour.
Decomposition Temperature	> 100 °C
Melting Point	~300 °C
Solubility in Water	Soluble.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Insoluble in alcohol.
Specific Gravity	2.5
pH	~ 7 - 9 (50 g/l, H2O, 20 °C)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: < -4.7 (calculated)
Flash Point	> 100 °C (open cup)
Flammability	Spontaneously flammable in air. Danger of spontaneous combustion with water.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	> 200 °C
Molecular Weight	174.11

Other Information	Strong reducing agent.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable when stored under nitrogen or in closed containers at room temperature. Heats spontanously when in contact with moisture and air forming bisulfite and bisulfate. Risk of dust explosion! Avoid heating.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to moisture. Exposure to air. Dust generation. Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials	Water, air, oxidising agents (peroxides, potassium chlorate and potassium permanganate), combustible materials, organic compounds, strong acids, salts of oxyhalogenic acids, and sodium chlorite.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Sulfur oxides, sodium and sodium oxides.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas (sulfur oxides). Contact with water/moisture/air causes the material to oxidise more readily forming bisulfite and bisulfate. Risk of dust explosion!
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. May cause irriation to the gastrointestinal tract irritation. May cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, colic and diarrhea, circulatory disturbances, central nervous system depression, irritability, restlessness, convulsions, cyanosis, respiratory and cardiovascular collapse, and death. Human lethal dose ~30 grams.
Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. May cause severe irritation of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, dyspnoea, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. High concentration may cause lung damage (pulmonary edema).
Skin	May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes irritation to skin. May cause rash or a burning feeling on contact. Contact dermantitis may develop in sensitive individuals.
Eye	Causes eye irritation, redness and pain. May cause burns and possible damage to vision.
Carcinogenicity	No evidence of carcinogenic properties.
Chronic Effects	Ingestion of large amounts may also cause hypotension and cardiovascular collapse. Hypersensitivity reactions, occuring more frequently in asthmatics, may produce bronchocostriction, diaphoresis, flushing, tachpnea, dyspnea and futher health complications. Exposure may induce an allergic reaction.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic properties.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Reacts with water to form toxic decomposition products.
Acute Toxicity - Fish	LC50 (L. idus): 10.0 - 100.0 mg/l/96 h.
Acute Toxicity - Daphnia	EC50 (Daphnia magna): 10.0 - 100.0 mg/l/48 h.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.2, Class 2.3, Class 3, Class 4.1, Class 5, Class 7.
U.N. Number	1384
UN proper shipping name	SODIUM DITHIONITE (SODIUM HYDROSULFITE)
Transport hazard class(es)	4.2
Hazchem Code	1S
Packaging Method	3.8.4.1
Packing Group	II

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EPG Number	4A2
IERG Number	25

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	S5

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	Na2 S2 O4

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