



SODIUM NITRITE

ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 1500
Version No: 6.1.8.7
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 15/08/2020
Print Date: 22/06/2021
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	SODIUM NITRITE
Chemical Name	sodium nitrite
Synonyms	NaNO ₂ ; nitrous acid, sodium salt; anti-rust; diazotizing salts; Erinirit; Filmerine; RIN 20; Product Code: 10256-26187-30188; sodium nitrite
Proper shipping name	SODIUM NITRITE
Chemical formula	HNO ₂ .Na
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	7632-00-0

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

Relevant identified uses	Manufacture of diazo dyes, nitroso compounds, dyeing and printing textiles, fabrics, bleaching flax, silk and linen; photography. Oxidising agent. In meat curing, colouring and preserving; in processing smoked chub. Therapeutically used in cyanide poisoning, as a vasodilator, as a circulatory (blood pressure) depressant and to relieve smooth muscle spasm. DANGEROUS POISON
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD
Address	4 ALLEN PLACE WETHERILL PARK NSW 2099 Australia
Telephone	61 (0)2 9982 4622
Fax	Not Available
Website	~
Email	shane@alphachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD
Emergency telephone numbers	61 (0)418 237 771
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	4		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2		1 = Low
Reactivity	2		2 = Moderate
Chronic	2		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S7
Classification [1]	Self Reactive Type A, Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

SODIUM NITRITE

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H240	Heating may cause an explosion.
H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.

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.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P235	Keep cool.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P370+P372+P380+P373	In case of fire: Explosion risk. Evacuate area. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water jets to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P411	Store at temperatures not exceeding ...°C/...°F.
P410	Protect from sunlight.
P420	Store separately.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7632-00-0	>98	sodium nitrite

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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:
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	<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 contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
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. ▶ 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, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methaemoglobin.

- ▶ Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- ▶ Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methaemoglobin.
- ▶ Initial attention should be directed towards improving oxygen delivery, with assisted ventilation, if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated conclusive benefits.
- ▶ Institute cardiac monitoring, especially in patients with coronary artery or pulmonary disease.
- ▶ Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- ▶ Naloxone, glucose and thiamine should be given if a multiple ingestion is suspected.
- ▶ Decontaminate using Ipecac Syrup for alert patients or lavage for obtunded patients who present within 2-4 hours of ingestion.
- ▶ Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 5 minutes; repeat, using the same dose if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B,NS,SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant;also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 course. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>When involved in a fire, will melt. A water stream directed at molten material can scatter it, increasing the the risk of contact with any combustible material. May explode when heated to 537 C or on severe impact.</p> <p>WARNING: May EXPLODE on heating!!!</p> <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. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx) metal oxides</p>
HAZCHEM	1Z

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"> ▶ 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.
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.

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.
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. <p>In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group III should be stored in packages and be separated from buildings, tanks, and compounds containing other dangerous goods in tanks, and from property boundaries by a distance of at least 5 metres.</p>

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>
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Storage incompatibility

- Metal nitrites:**
- ▶ are incompatible with chlorates, hypophosphites, iodides, mercury salts, permanganates, sulfites, primary amines and amides, secondary amines and amides, ammonium salts, activated carbon, cyanogen compounds, thiocyanates, thiosulfates, cyanides, sodium amide, boron, acetanilide, antipyrine, tannic acid and cellulose
 - ▶ react explosively with hydrazine and liquid ammonia .
 - ▶ react explosively following fusion with metal cyanides
 - ▶ react (often) with salts of nitrogenous bases to produce an unstable corresponding nitrite salt.
- for metal nitrates:**
- ▶ Segregate from heavy metals, phosphides, sodium acetate, lead nitrate, tartrates, trichloroethylene,
 - ▶ Avoid shock and heat.
 - ▶ Mixtures of metal nitrates with alkyl esters may explode due to the formation of unstable alkyl nitrates.
 - ▶ Mixtures of a nitrate with phosphorous, tin(II) chloride and other reducing agents may react explosively.
 - ▶ Mixtures containing nitrates and organic materials are potentially dangerous, especially if acidic materials or heavy metals are present.
 - ▶ Fibrous organic material, jute, wood and similar cellulosic material can become highly combustible by nitrate impregnation
 - ▶ Metal nitrates are incompatible with cyanides, thiocyanates, isothiocyanates and hypophosphites. Avoid reaction with the following which can cause an explosion: barium thiocyanate, boron phosphide, cyanides, sodium hypophosphite, sulfur and charcoal, powdered aluminium or aluminium oxide, sodium thiosulfate.
 - ▶ Mixtures of metal nitrates and phosphinates may explode on heating
 - ▶ A mixture of aluminium powder, water and metal nitrate may explode due to a self accelerating reaction.
 - ▶ Mixtures containing nitrates, nitrites and organic materials are potentially dangerous, especially in the presence of acidic materials and heavy metals
 - ▶ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
 - ▶ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
 - ▶ The state of subdivision may affect the results.
 - ▶ 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.
 - ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
 - ▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium nitrite	6.4 mg/m3	71 mg/m3	240 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium nitrite	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium nitrite	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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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. <p>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 can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p> <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

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 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 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)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White or slightly yellow, hygroscopic granules, rods or powder. Very slowly oxidises to the nitrate form in air. Soluble in 1.5 parts cold water, 0.6 parts boiling water; slightly soluble in alcohol. Oxidising agent.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.17
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	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	271	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	320	Molecular weight (g/mol)	69.00
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available

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Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising 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)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible.	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (%)	9.0
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

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. ▶ Presence of elevated temperatures. <p>.Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials</p>
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	<p>Inhalation of large amounts may cause toxic effects with symptoms as for Swallowed. Fumes from molten material are highly toxic. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p> <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing may cause dilation of blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation and may also cause methaemoglobinaemia. Symptoms of mild poisoning include dizziness, headache, vomiting, shortness of breath and blueness of the lips and skin (cyanosis). Ingestion of large amounts may cause flushed and sweaty skin, nausea, colic, diarrhoea, muscular weakness, collapse, fall in blood pressure, convulsions, coma, respiratory paralysis, and in extreme cases, death due to circulatory collapse. Effects from exposure may be delayed.</p> <p>Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).</p> <p>Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.</p> <p>At about 15% concentration of blood methaemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor.</p> <p>The lethal oral dose of nitrite has been variously reported as between 0.7 and 6 grams (approximately 10-100 milligrams/kilogram body weight). This may be lower for children (especially newborns), the elderly, and people with certain enzyme deficiencies. Symptoms develop within 15-45 minutes.</p> <p>Inorganic nitrites produce smooth muscle relaxation, methaemoglobin in the blood, and cyanosis (a bluing of the extremities). Other toxic effects of nitrites include abdominal pain, diarrhea, withering of the villi of the gut and cell death (apoptosis) in the crypts of the gut. Nitrite may also cause a sudden fall in blood pressure, due to its ability to dilate blood vessels. This is probably because it can transform into nitric oxide (NO), or a NO-containing molecule.</p> <p>Fatal poisonings in infants, resulting from oral intake of nitrites in water or spinach, have been reported.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Contact with skin may result in yellow discolouration. The material may be absorbed in toxic amounts through burnt skin with symptoms as for Swallowed.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>Prolonged contact may damage the eyes causing corneal burns.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p>

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Animal testing to see whether nitrites caused cancer proved inconclusive. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

sodium nitrite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.006 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 85 mg/kg ^[2]	

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

SODIUM NITRITE
Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

sodium nitrite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	2h		Fish	0.02mg/l
EC50	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h		Fish	0.54-26.3mg/l	2
EC50	48h		Crustacea	ca.12.51mg/l	1

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(48)33-100mg/L

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Nitrate/Nitrite

Environmental Fate: Nitrates form from nitrate or ammonium ions by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the digestive tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite. Primary sources of organic nitrates include human sewage and livestock manure, especially from feedlots.

Atmospheric Fate: Nitrate/nitrites do not evaporate into the air; however, any nitrites released into the air slowly oxidize to nitrates.

Terrestrial Fate: Due to its high solubility and weak retention by soil, nitrates/nitrites are very mobile in soil, moving at approximately the same rate as water, and have a high potential to migrate to ground water. The substances can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels.

Aquatic Fate: Nitrate/nitrites do not evaporate from water surfaces. The substances are expected to remain in water until consumed by plants or other organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

The material is classified as an **ecotoxin*** because the **Fish LC50 (96 hours)** is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium nitrite	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium nitrite	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium nitrite	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Small quantities can be carefully oxidised to nitrate with hypochlorite under supervised conditions.</p> <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>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. <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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	 
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	1Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1500	
UN proper shipping name	SODIUM NITRITE	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	5.1
	Subrisk	6.1
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	5 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1500	
UN proper shipping name	Sodium nitrite	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	5.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1
	ERG Code	5P
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	563
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	100 kg

SODIUM NITRITE

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	559
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y546
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1500	
UN proper shipping name	SODIUM NITRITE	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	5.1
	IMDG Subrisk	6.1
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-Q
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

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

Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
Sodium nitrite solution	Y	3

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

Product name	Group
sodium nitrite	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium nitrite	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium nitrite is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- 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 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium nitrite)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/08/2020
Initial Date	16/08/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1.1.1	27/09/2019	Acute Health (inhaled), CAS Number, Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, First Aid (inhaled), Physical Properties, Toxicity and Irritation (Other)
6.1.1.1	15/08/2020	CAS Number
6.1.2.1	26/04/2021	Regulation Change
6.1.3.1	03/05/2021	Regulation Change
6.1.4.1	06/05/2021	Regulation Change
6.1.5.1	10/05/2021	Regulation Change
6.1.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
6.1.5.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
6.1.5.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
6.1.6.4	07/06/2021	Regulation Change
6.1.6.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
6.1.6.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
6.1.6.7	15/06/2021	Template Change
6.1.7.7	17/06/2021	Regulation Change
6.1.8.7	21/06/2021	Regulation Change

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.

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
AII: 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
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

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