

POTASSIUM IODATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POTASSIUM IODATE

OTHER NAMES

K-IO₃, "iodic acid, potassium salt", "kalium jodatum"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.

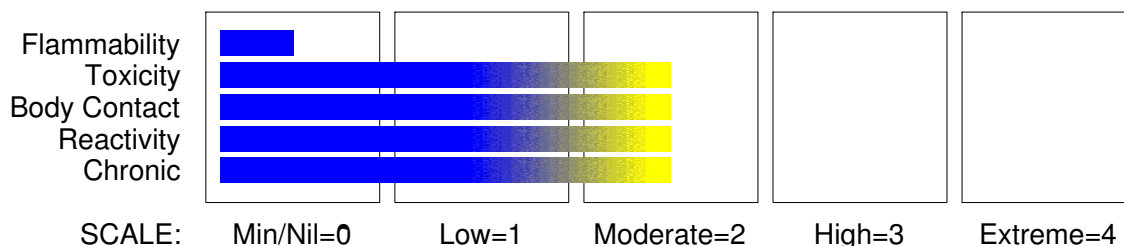
PRODUCT USE

Source of iodine in animal feed supplements.
 Considered too toxic for use as a food additive, [FAO/WHO food additives committee, 1966]. Formerly used as maturing agent and dough conditioner.
 Used at rate of 0.000025% and 0.000002% as prophylactic treatment for endemic goitre. Archaic use in medicine as a topical antiseptic.
 Oxidising agent in volumetric chemical analysis.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED
 Address:
 315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
 248, WORLI,
 MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.
 technical@sdfine.com
 Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898
 Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899
 Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2A
 Oxidizing Solid Category 2

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H272 H316 H319

May cause respiratory irritation

May intensify fire; oxidizer

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustible or incompatible materials.

Keep away from heat.

Response

Wear eye/face protection.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage

Store away from combustibles and incompatible materials

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
potassium iodate	7758-05-6	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Seek medical advice.

EYE

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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treatment regime for bromates may act as a guide for iodate poisonings.

- Administer syrup of ipecac or gastric lavage with tap water or perhaps a 1% solution of sodium thiosulfate.
- Administer a demulcent and an analgesic like meperidine (Demerol). Avoid morphine.
- If readily available, the prompt use of haemodialysis or peritoneal lavage may serve to remove absorbed but unreacted iodate in significant amounts.
- Administer oxygen. If methaemoglobinaemia becomes severe a replacement transfusion with whole blood may become necessary.
- DO NOT attempt to correct methaemoglobinaemia with methylene blue as the dye may enhance the toxicity.
- Sodium thiosulfate solution (100 to 500 ml of 1%) by intravenous drip has been recommended by some authors.
- Correct dehydration by infusing intravenously a glucose solution (5% in water). Avoid electrolytes (except as above) unless acid-base imbalance or shock becomes severe.
- Supportive treatment of acute renal failure.

[GOSSELIN et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Fifth Edition].

Toxic myocarditis may follow ingestion of oxidizing agents such as peroxides.

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures .
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- DO NOT attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.
- Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
 - Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
 - Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Treat seizures with diazepam.
 - Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.
- BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.
-

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemicals, CO₂ or foam.

FOR LARGE FIRE:

- Flood fire area with water from a protected position.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- 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.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen iodide.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with reducing agents.

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

continued...

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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 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

- 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 breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- 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 or cloth.
- Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.
- Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling.
- Avoid contamination with organic matter to prevent subsequent fire and explosion.
- 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 protective clothing before storage and re-use.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

potassium iodate 60 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

potassium iodate 60 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

potassium iodate 60 mg/m³

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:
potassium iodate 20 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- Contamination can lead to decomposition leading to possible intense heat and fire.
- 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 storing and handling directions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
- For low viscosity materials
- 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.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids:
- Removable head packaging and
- cans with friction closures may be used.

-
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 *.

-
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 *.

-
* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Intimate mixtures of chlorates, bromates or iodates of barium, cadmium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium or zinc, with finely divided aluminium, arsenic, copper, carbon, phosphorus, sulfur, hydrides of alkali- and alkaline earth-metals; sulfides of antimony, arsenic, copper or tin; metal cyanides, thiocyanates; or impure manganese dioxide may react explosively or violently, either spontaneously (especially in the presence of moisture) or on initiation by heat, impact or friction, sparks or addition of sulfuric acid. BRETHERICKS HANDBOOK OF REACTIVE CHEMICAL HAZARDS, 4th Edition.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Oxidising agents as a class are not necessarily combustible themselves, but can increase the risk and intensity of fire in many other substances.

Avoid storage with reducing agents.

Reacts violently with strong reducing agents to produce highly toxic fumes of iodine and corrosive hydroiodic acid.

Avoid storage with phosphorus, sulfur and sulfides, metal hydrides, arsenic, acids and hydrogen peroxide, impure manganese dioxide.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group II should be:

- 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 meters if not.
- the minimum distance between piles is not less than 2 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 3 meters if not.
- the minimum distance to walls is not less than 1 metre.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X X X X 0 0

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

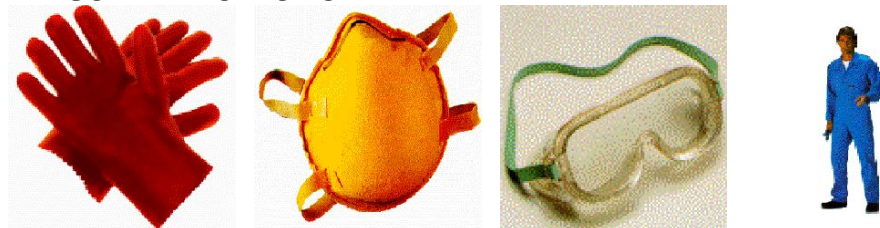
EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- potassium iodate:

CAS:7758- 05- 6

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

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.

Type of Contaminant:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

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) direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White fine crystals; dissolves in water. No odour. Insoluble in alcohol.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 214

Melting Range (°C): 560 (part dec)

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: DIVIDED SOLID

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 3.89

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

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POTASSIUM IODATE

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Animal experiments suggest iodates are nephrotoxic, cause kidney damage. and may be haemolytic i.e. blood cell damage. Large doses produce vomiting. Iodate salts are 3-6 times more toxic to mice than are iodide salts.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may 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 characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Irritating to eyes.

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.

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.

INHALED

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

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.

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Iodine and iodides may produce goitre and hypothyroidism as well as hyperthyroidism. A mild toxic syndrome resulting from chronic iodide overdose and from repeated administration of small amounts of iodine ("iodism") is characterised by salivation, coryza, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, fever, laryngitis, bronchitis, stomatitis, parotitis (iodine mumps), and various skin rashes (iododerma*, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura). Swelling and inflammation of the throat, irritated and swollen eyes and pulmonary oedema may also occur. Oedema of the glottis, necessitating tracheotomy has been reported. Occasional use of iodides for asthma in pregnancy has resulted in foetal death, severe goiter, hypothyroidism and the cretinoid appearance of the new-born. *Iododerma may vary from mild erythema and acneform eruptions to urticaria and suppurative or haemorrhagic rashes.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (Mouse) LDLo: 531 mg/kg

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

FOR DISPOSAL OF SMALL QUANTITIES:

- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution or a suspension of the material to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
 - Gradually add a 50% excess of aqueous sodium bisulfite with stirring at room temperature. (Other reducers such as thiosulfate or ferrous salts may substitute; do NOT use carbon, sulfur or other strong reducing agents). An increase in temperature indicates reaction is taking place. If no reaction is observed on the addition of about 10% of the sodium bisulfite solution, initiate it by cautiously adding more acid.
 - If manganese, chromium or molybdenum are present adjust the pH of the solution to 7 and treat with sulfide to precipitate for burial as a hazardous waste. Destroy excess sulfide, neutralise and flush the solution down the drain (subject to State and Local Regulation).
- [Sigma/Aldrich].

For small quantities of oxidising agent:

- 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.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- 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 MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: OXIDIZING AGENT
HAZCHEM: 1Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 5.1
UN Number: 1479

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	5.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1479	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID N.O.S.

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	5.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1479	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- A, S- Q	Special provisions:	223 274 900 944

Shipping Name: OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for potassium iodate as CAS: 7758-05-6.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Classification committee using available literature references.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 13-Mar-2018