

POTASSIUM NITRITE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POTASSIUM NITRITE

OTHER NAMES

KNO₂, "nitrous acid, potassium salt", "potassium nitrite 1:1"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

POTASSIUM NITRITE

PRODUCT USE

Used in analysis (testing for amino acids, cobalt, iodine, urea), food additive (curing agent), vasodilator, antidote (cyanide poisoning).

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

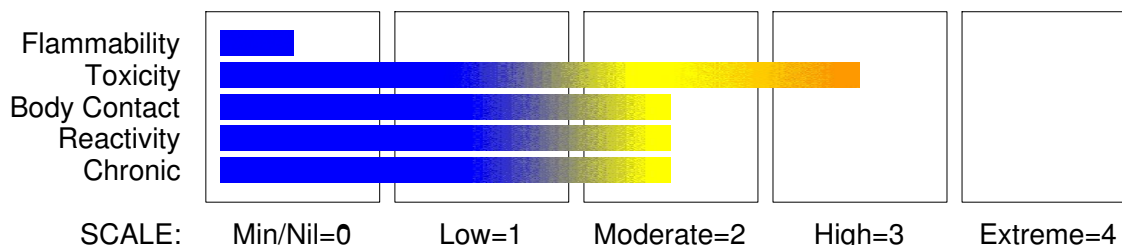
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Oxidizing Solid Category 2

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H272 H301 H316 H319 H400

May cause respiratory irritation

May intensify fire; oxidizer

Toxic if swallowed

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Very toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

Keep away from heat.

Response

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.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

Wear eye/face protection.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Storage

Store away from combustibles and incompatible materials

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
potassium nitrite	7758-09-0	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
 - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
- Induce vomiting with fingers down the back of the 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.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.
- 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 MSDS 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 MSDS.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- 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

- 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.
- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Jets of water.
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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 courses.
- 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.
- Other decomposition products include: nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- DO NOT use water on spill.
- No smoking, flames or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Contain with DRY sand, earth or other clean, dry inert material.
- NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth or wet materials.
- Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product in labelled containers for possible recycling.
- To avoid risk of contamination, DO NOT mix recovered with fresh material.
- Absorb remaining product with dry sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Use flooding quantities of water to wash area.
- Prevent runoff into drains.
- 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 nitrite 500 mg/m³

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

potassium nitrite 0.75 mg/m³

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

potassium nitrite 0.1 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

potassium nitrite 0.04 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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Paper bag with sealed plastic liner
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
Polylined drum.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from acetanilide, antipirine, chlorates, hypophosphates, iodides, mercury salts, permanganates, sulphites, tannic acid, ammonium salts, sodium thiosulphate, cyanides and cellulose.
Do not store with hydrazine and liquid ammonia.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.
- DO NOT stack on wooden floors or pallets.
- Protect containers from physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X



X



X



X



X



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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• potassium nitrite: CAS:7758- 09- 0

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Rubber gloves.
PVC gloves.
Impervious gloves.
Safety footwear.
Rubber boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

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 is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

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:

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

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

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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White or slightly yellow, hygroscopic crystalline powder; soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 85.10

Melting Range (°C): 441

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

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

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.915

pH (as supplied): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Non combustible

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of elevated temperatures.

Presence of incompatible materials.

Stable under normal storage conditions.

Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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.

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).

Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.

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. Above 60%

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POTASSIUM NITRITE

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

In humans, inorganic nitrites produce smooth muscle relaxation, methaemoglobinaemia (MHG) and cyanosis. Fatal poisonings in infants, resulting from ingestion of nitrates in water or spinach, have been reported. The primary effect of nitrite intoxication in animals is MHG whilst secondary effects include vasodilation, relaxation of smooth muscle and lowering of blood pressure. Other nitrite-induced toxic effects include abdominal pain, diarrhoea, atrophied intestinal villi and apoptotic cell death in the intestinal crypts.

When sodium nitrite was administered in drinking water for 6 weeks (0.06-1%), mice showed a slight degeneration and spotty necrosis of hepatocytes and haemosiderin deposition in the liver, spleen and lymph nodes, indicating haemolysis. At 2%, mice died within 3 weeks. In rats, subject to the same treatment regime, abnormal blood and spleen colours, due to MHG, were seen in 0.5% and 1.0% treatment groups. Hepatic microsomal lipoperoxidation (as measured by malondialdehyde formation) was increased in male rats given 0.2% sodium nitrite in drinking water. Liver lysosomal enzymes (acid phosphatase and cathepsin) and superoxide dismutase activities were also increased. This data suggests that the nitrite stimulates generation of superoxide radicals in the liver causing damage to cellular and subcellular membranes. Decreased plasma vitamin E and greater reduced glutathione-per erythrocyte were also reported in male rats receiving sodium nitrite in drinking water.

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.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

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.

Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

Exposure to sodium nitrite in drinking water resulted in an increased incidence of epithelial hyperplasia in the forestomach of male and female rats and in the glandular stomach of male mice.

There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of sodium nitrite in female B6C3F1 mice based on the positive trend in the incidences of squamous cell papillomas or carcinomas (combined) of the forestomach. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male and female F344/N rats or B6C3F1 male mice exposed to 750, 1500 or 3000 ppm. NTP Technical Report Series No. 495, May 2001

Under certain conditions, nitrites can react with secondary amines, either alone or in biological systems, to form carcinogenic nitrosamines.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sodium nitrite (60 mg/kg) administered in drinking water to pregnant guinea pigs produced maternal anaemia and increased the incidences of abortion and foetal mortality. Administration of 2000-3000 mg/l sodium nitrite in drinking water, to pregnant rats, produced 30-53% foetal mortality. In rat dams given 0.025-0.5% in feed, sodium nitrite caused an increase in foetal and pup mortality and decreases in pre-weanling body weights.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) TDLo: 1.428 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 200 mg/kg

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 85000 mg/m³/2h

Reproductive effector in rat and guinea pig.

Mutagenic towards bacteria.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The nitrates are of environmental concern because of their high water solubility and consequent leaching, diffusion, and environmental mobility in soil and water. Nitrate can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels. Nitrite is formed from nitrate or ammonium ion by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the alimentary tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite.

Methaemoglobinaemia is caused following exposure to high levels of nitrite and produces difficulties in oxygen transport in the blood. Thousands of cases involving poisoning of infants, particularly in rural areas, have been reported as a result of drinking nitrate rich well-water.

Other concerns deriving from exposure to environmental nitrates relate to the production of nitrosamines following the reaction of food nitrites and secondary amines. Other nitroso-compounds may result following reaction with nitrites and amides, ureas, carbamates and other nitrogenous compounds. Nitrosamines produce liver damage, haemorrhagic lung lesions, convulsions and coma in rats, and teratogenic effects in experimental animals.

The N-nitroso class of compounds include potent carcinogens and mutagens: induction of tumors by single doses of N-nitroso compounds testify to this.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.

Small quantities can be carefully oxidised to nitrate with hypochlorite under supervised conditions.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Decontaminate empty containers with water.

Return empty containers to supplier or bury empty containers at an authorised landfill.

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Wear eye protection, protective clothing and nitrile rubber gloves to control personal contact from potassium nitrite. Work in a well ventilated area. Add 30

-

50mL of water for every gram of nitrite. Add 10% sodium bisulfite or sodium metabisulfite until all reactions have ceased. Perform the starch- iodide paper to test for the presence of nitrite. Once all reactions are complete,

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

neutralise
and then empty the solution into the drain with at least 50 times its volume of water. For nitrites in aqueous solution, add 50% excess aqueous ammonia, and acidify the solution with hydrochloric acid to obtain a pH of 1. Empty the solution into the drain with at least 50 times its volume of water.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

- Wear eye protection, protective clothing and nitrile rubber gloves to control personal contact from potassium nitrite. Collect the spilled nitrite in a container and transfer to a well ventilated area. Add 10% sodium bisulfite solution or a sodium metabisulfite solution until the reaction is complete.

Test
for the presence of nitrite using the starch iodide paper dipped in dilute acetic acid. Decant the liquid into the drain once the nitrite is completely destroyed. Wash the area of the spill thoroughly with water to remove all oxidant. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed immediately [Armour 1996].

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: OXIDIZING AGENT
HAZCHEM: 1[Z]

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	5.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1488	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: POTASSIUM NITRITE			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	5.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1488	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	None		
Shipping Name: POTASSIUM NITRITE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	5.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1488	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- A, S- Q	Special provisions:	None
Shipping Name: POTASSIUM NITRITE			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable
No data available for potassium nitrite as CAS: 7758-09-0.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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: 16-Mar-2018