

## NITRITE NO.1 TABLETS

### Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS

Catalogue Number: 555623

Version No: 4.4

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 02/10/2020

Print Date: 10/12/2020

L.REACH.NOR.EN

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

##### 1.1. Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	NITRITE NO.1 TABLETS
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	Product Part Number: 555623; ALSO USED IN SPECTRAPAK 309 (739466)
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification</b>	555623, 555623, 739466

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
<b>Uses advised against</b>	Not Applicable

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS	<b>Outback (M)SDS portal:</b> <a href="http://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen">http://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen</a>	<b>Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse</b>
<b>Address</b>	Strandveien 20 Lysaker 1366 Norway	-----Use our Outback portal to obtain our (M)SDSs in other languages and/or format.----- For questions relating to our SDSs please use Email: WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com ----- Norway	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam Netherlands
<b>Telephone</b>	+47 67 58 40 00	Not Available	+31 10 4877 777
<b>Fax</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.wilhelmsen.com/">http://www.wilhelmsen.com/</a>	<a href="http://www.wilhelmsen.com">http://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>	<a href="http://www.wilhelmsen.com">http://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>
<b>Email</b>	wss.norway.cs@wilhelmsen.com	wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Giftinformasjonssentralen - 24 timer	American Chemistry Council 24hrs - Chemtrec	Dutch nat. poison centre
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	+47 22591300	+1 703 527 3887	+ 31 30 274 88 88
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available	+1 800 424 9300	Not Available

#### SECTION 2 Hazards identification


##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

<b>Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]</b>	H318 - Serious Eye Damage Category 1
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Danger</b>

Hazard statement(s)

<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments
1.7681-38-1 2.231-665-7 3.016-046-00-X 4.01-2119552465-36-XXXX	50-60	<u>sodium hydrogen sulfate</u>	Serious Eye Damage Category 1; H318 [2]
<b>Legend:</b>			1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Generally not applicable.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li><li>▸ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li><li>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li><li>▸ Generally not applicable.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>▸ 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.</li><li>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li><li>▸ Generally not applicable.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li><li>▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li><li>▸ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>▸ Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li><li>▸ Generally not applicable.</li></ul>

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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**5.3. Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> </ul> <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: sulfur oxides (SOx) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.</p>

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> </ul>

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

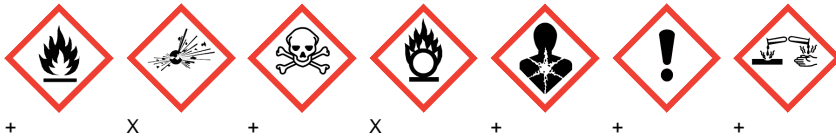
**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0.</li> <li>▶ Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces.</li> </ul>

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- X — Must not be stored together
- 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
- + — May be stored together

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
sodium hydrogen sulfate	Not Available	11.09 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1.109 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 17.66 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 40.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 4.02 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1.54 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 800 mg/L (STP)

\* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydrogen sulfate	Sodium bisulfate monohydrate	0.63 mg/m3	7 mg/m3	42 mg/m3
sodium hydrogen sulfate	Sodium bisulfate; (Sodium acid sulfate)	0.82 mg/m3	9 mg/m3	54 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hydrogen sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfuric acid, measuring in excess of 1 mg/m3, are commercially available. Based on controlled inhalation studies the TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of pulmonary irritation and incorporates a margin of safety so as to prevent injury to the skin and teeth seen in battery workers acclimatised to workplace concentrations of 16 mg/m3. Experimental evidence in normal unacclimated humans indicates the recognition, by all subjects, of odour, taste or irritation at 3 mg/m3 or 5 mg/m3.

8.2. Exposure controls

<p>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</p>	<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.</p> <p>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>Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use.</p> <p>Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.</p>
<p>8.2.2. Personal protection</p>	

<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.</li> <li>▸ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elbow length PVC gloves</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>

### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Tablets, white, soluble in water		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	<2
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.</p> <p>Acidic corrosives produce respiratory tract irritation with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Symptoms of exposure may include dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. In more severe exposures, pulmonary oedema may be evident either immediately or after a latent period of 5-72 hours.</p> <p>Levels above 10 ug/m3 of suspended inorganic sulfates in the air may cause an excess risk of asthmatic attacks in susceptible persons</p> <p>Exposure to high concentrations causes bronchitis and is characterised by the onset of haemorrhagic pulmonary oedema.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce circumoral burns with a distinct discolouration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Oedema of the epiglottis may produce respiratory distress and possibly, asphyxia.</p> <p>Sulfate salts are poorly absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract but because of osmotic activity are able to draw water from the lumen to produce diarrhoea (purging). Sulfate ion usually has little toxicological potential.</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.</p> <p>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.</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, puncture wounds 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>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possible irreversible damage.</p> <p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>

<b>NITRITE NO.1 TABLETS</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>sodium hydrogen sulfate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available

**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

<b>NITRITE NO.1 TABLETS</b>	<p>for acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of</p>
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	the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid.
<b>SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE</b>	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.</p> <p>Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence).</p> <p>The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
<b>NITRITE NO.1 TABLETS &amp; SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

NITRITE NO.1 TABLETS	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

sodium hydrogen sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	120mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=190mg/L	1
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	190-mg/L	4

**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*

#### Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5

for inorganic sulfates:

#### Environmental fate:

Data from tap water studies with human volunteers indicate that sulfates produce a laxative effect at concentrations of 1000 - 1200 mg/litre, but no increase in diarrhoea, dehydration or weight loss. The presence of sulfate in drinking-water can also result in a noticeable taste; the lowest taste threshold concentration for sulfate is approximately 250 mg/litre as the sodium salt. Sulfate may also contribute to the corrosion of distribution systems.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium hydrogen sulfate	HIGH	HIGH



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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydrogen sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydrogen sulfate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>-Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> </ul>
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable												
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable												
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subrisk	Not Applicable								
Class	Not Applicable												
Subrisk	Not Applicable												
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable												
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable												
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable	Classification code	Not Applicable	Hazard Label	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	Not Applicable	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable
Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable												
Classification code	Not Applicable												
Hazard Label	Not Applicable												
Special provisions	Not Applicable												
Limited quantity	Not Applicable												
Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable												

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

#### Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

### SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium hydrogen sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium hydrogen sulfate)
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 - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	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	02/10/2020
Initial Date	16/06/2016

### CONTACT POINT

- For quotations contact your local Customer Services - <http://wssdirectory.wilhelmsen.com/#/customerservices> - - Responsible for safety data sheet Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS - Prepared by: Product HSE Manager, - Email: Email: WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com - Telephone: Tel.: +31 10 4877775

## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.4.1.1.1	02/10/2020	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Storage (suitable container), Synonyms

## 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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