Infosafe No™ 1CHK9	Issue Date :November 2021	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **Potassium metabisulfite**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	Potassium metabisulfite
Company Name	CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)
E-mail Address	www.chemsupply.com.au
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Antiseptic, analytical reagent, source of sulfurous acid, brewing (cleaning casks and vats), winemaking (said to kill only undesirable yeasts and bacteria), food preservative, developing agent (photography), process engraving and lithography, dyeing, antioxidant, bleaching agent and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE AR	PA034
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE	PP034
Potassium disulfite, Potassium pyrosulfite	

Other Information

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

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H318 Causes serious eye damage. H302 Harmful if swallowed. AUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas
Pictogram (s)	Corrosion, Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement – Prevention	P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statement – Response	P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth.

	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Potassium Metabisulphite	16731-55-8	100 %

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Obtain medical attention immediately.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Toxic and irritating fumes including sulfur oxides (SOx), including sulfur oxide and sulfur dioxide, potassium sulfate (K2SO3), and oxides of potassium.
Specific Methods	Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May burn but do not ignite readily. Runoff may pollute waterways. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive fumes. Containers may explode when heated.
Decomposition Temp.	160 °C (melting point)
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains, confined areas. Prevent dust cloud. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely-covered plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid ingestion and inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent inhalation, skin and eye contact. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. That is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Protect against physical damage. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids. Do not use metal equipment or containers. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of heat and incompatible substances. Product is air sensitive. Keep well closed and protected against physical damage, direct sunlight and moisture. Keep away from acids. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

Storage Temperatures

Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

Unsuitable Materials

Metal equipment or containers.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information

No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	White crystals, crystalline powder or granules.
Odour	Characteristic, pungent, sharp sulfur odour, or faint, slightly pungent sulfurous or sulfur dioxide odour.
Decomposition Temperature	160 °C (melting point)
Melting Point	160 °C (decomposes)
Solubility in Water	Appreciable solubility in water (450 g/l at 20 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in acids and alkaline. Insoluble in alcohol.
Specific Gravity	2.34
pH	3.0 - 4.5 (50 g/L aqueous solution @ 20 °C)
Evaporation Rate	Evaporation at 20°C is negligible.
Volatile Component	0 %vol @ 21 °C
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P (o/w): -4.
Flammability	Non combustible material. Not considered to be a fire hazard, however, it may ignite if much heat develops during milling or grinding (when powdering it).
Explosion Properties	A risk of explosion and/or toxic gas formation exists with the following substances: Acids, nitrites, nitrates, oxidising agents.
Molecular Weight	222.33

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable. The substance decomposes upon heating and on contact with acids, forming toxic gas (sulfur dioxide). Air sensitive. Moisture sensitive. It oxidizes to sulfate in air, more readily in presence of moisture.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, fire, dust generation, moisture, air and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Acids, nitrites, NaNO2, nitrates, NaNO3, air, water, most common metals and oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Toxic and irritating gases including sulfur oxides (SOx), including sulfur oxide and sulfur dioxide gas, potassium sulfate (K2SO3), and oxides of potassium (potassium monoxide, K2O).
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts dangerously when mixed with nitrites, nitrates, or oxidizing agent. May cause an explosion and/or form toxic gas. Reacts with acids liberating toxic and irritating sulfur dioxide (SO2). Oxidizes in air to sulfate, more readily in the presence of moisture. (Rate of oxidation by air is increased by humidity.)
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea may result. May cause mouth, pharynx, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract irritation with sore throat,

	abdominal pain, headache, weakness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. This substance can be absorbed into the body by ingestion. May cause allergic/hypersensitivity/anaphylactoid reaction. Some sensitive individuals and/or asthmatics may experience allergic reactions to minute amounts of sulfites in foods. It may cause a worsening of asthma in asthmatics. Individuals sensitive to sulfides may experience stomach upset, tightness in the chest, or wheezing. Extremely large concentrations may produce central nervous system, seizures, hypotension, tachycardia, and cardiovascular collapse.
Inhalation	Irritating to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation. Symptoms of exposure may include sore throat, burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, dyspnoea, headache, nausea, and vomiting. May cause asthmatic attacks due to allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. Use of bronchodilators preserved with sulfites can cause allergic reactions.
Skin	May cause skin irritation. Symptoms include redness and pain. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May possibly cause dermatitis.
Eye	Causes serious eye damage, redness and pain. Causes severe burning pain and redness of the conjunctiva. Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Skin Sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information.
Carcinogenicity	Metabisulfites (Vol. 54; 1992) are evaluated in the IARC Monographs as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. Not classified based on available information.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-single exposure	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not classified based on available information.
Chronic Effects	Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Repeated or prolonged contact will result in skin irritation and may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma, coughing, chest pains and difficulty in breathing and aggravate existing respiratory disorders. Repeated exposure may cause stomach pains, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin irritation test (rabbit) Not irritating.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Harmful effect due to pH shift. After reaction, harmful effect on aquatic organisms.
Persistence and degradability	Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.
Mobility	Distribution: log P(o/w): -4.0.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w <1).
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

Transport Information Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Environmental Hazards After reaction, harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Harmful effect due to pH shift.

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:
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