Infosafe No™	1CHJ1	Issue Date : September 2018	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **SODIUM ARSENITE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier SODIUM ARSENITE

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Arsenical soaps for taxidermists, antiseptic, dyeing, insecticides, hide preservation, herbicide and analytical reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
SODIUM ARSENITE LR	SL271

Sodium dioxoarsenate, Sodium m-arsenite, Sodium metaarsenite.

Other Information

Chem-Supply 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 Chem-Supply 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 Chem-Supply 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
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 3
Carcinogenicity: Category 1A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H300 Fatal if swallowed.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H350 May cause cancer.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Pictogram (s) Skull and crossbones, Health hazard, Environment

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P284 Wear respiratory protection.

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Precautionary statement – Response	P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P330 Rinse mouth. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Solid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Sodium arsenite	7784-46-5	100 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately, avoid becoming a casualty. Make patient comfortable, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult (or develops a bluish skin discolouration), supply oxygen by a qualified person. Apply artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device if not breathing. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Immediately medical attention is required.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.
Skin	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use. Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open.In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash station, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
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	Sodium oxides and arsenic oxides.
Specific Methods	No limitations to the type of extinguishing media. Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. Use water spray, dry foam, carbon dioxide or alcohol-resistant foam.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Material does not burn. Fire or heat will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways.
Hazchem Code	2X
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Fully encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. 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.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent from entering into drains, ditches or rivers.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Use local exhaust extraction over processing area. Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. Prevent spills and avoid operations which contaminate clothing and work areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use Carry out a health risk assessment to determine safe handling procedures and equipment that are necessary to avoid contact and that are appropriate to the job. Ensure the appropriate personal protective equipment is used when handling this material. Do not breath gas/gumes/vapours/spray. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Keep containers closed when not in use. Work in fumehood and use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before re-use. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material. 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.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store away from heat. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store in well ventilated area. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Keep locked up
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452:1997 'The storage and handling of toxic substances'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Sodium arsenite			0.05		Arsenic & soluble compoun ds (as As)

Other Exposure Information	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. TWA: 0.05 mg/m3 - Arsenic & soluble compounds (as As) - Safe Work Australia. Exposure standard - time-weighted average (TWA) The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.
Appropriate engineering controls	Open containers and use in a fume cupboard only. In industrial situations 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. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.
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	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. 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.
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves to prevent skin contact.
Hygiene Measures	Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	Grayish-white powder.
Solubility in Water	Soluble.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Slightly soluble in alcohol.
Specific Gravity	1.87
Flammability	Non combustible material.
Molecular Weight	129.91
Other Information	Absorbs carbon dioxide from the air.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditons.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents, strong acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Highly toxic fumes of arsenic.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts with oxidising agents evolving heat.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	Reported signs of toxicity include convulsions, retching and haemorrhaging in the intestinal tract (IUCLID, 2000; IPCS, 2001). Considering the higher solubility of sodium arsenite (CAS No. 7784-46-5) compared with arsenic trioxide (CAS No. 1327-53-3) and calcium arsenite (CAS No. 52740-16-6), it is expected to be more acutely toxic than arsenic trioxide (CAS No. 1327-53-3).
Ingestion	Arsenic is highly toxic! Estimated lethal dose 120 milligrams. Symptoms of cold and clammy skin, low blood pressure, weakness, headache, cramps, convulsions, and coma may follow. Soluble arsenic (As) compounds are considered poisonous to humans; inorganic arsenic is more toxic than organic arsenic, as organic arsenic is excreted more rapidly than inorganic; arsenic 5+ is excreted more rapidly than arsenic 3+, makng the 3+ form more toxic.
Inhalation	Toxic by inhalation. Inhalation of dust may cause irritation of respiratory tract, perforated septum, gastrointestinal disturbances and in severe overexposures, foamy sputum, pulmonary edema and death. Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4 hours or longer.
Skin	Corrosive. Causes redness, itching, pain. Readily absorbed and may be fatal (LD50 by skin absorption: 150 mg/kg). Exposure to arsenic compounds may produce hyperpigmentation of the skin and hyperkeratoses of plantar and palmar surfaces. Lesser exposures may cause skin sensitization.
Eye	Corrosive. Harmful. Causes irritation, redness, tearing, possible damage to conjunctiva.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Animal studies have shown that sodium arsenite (CAS No. 7784-46-5) crossed the placenta easily in pregnant mice. Arsenic concentrations have been reported to be similar in cord blood and maternal blood (~9 µg/L) of maternal-infant pairs exposed to drinking water containing high levels of arsenic (~200 µg/L) (IPCS, 2001).
Carcinogenicity	Chemicals in this group are classified as hazardous—Category 1 carcinogenic substance—with the risk phrase 'May cause cancer' (T; R45) in HSIS (Safe Work Australia). The available data support this classification. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds, including arsenic trioxide (CAS No. 1327-53-3) and arsenites, as 'carcinogenic to humans'

	(Group 1) (IARC Monograph, 2012). IARC (2012) concluded that there is sufficient evidence in humans for carcinogenicity in the lungs, urinary bladder and skin, and a positive association for cancer in the kidney, liver and prostate.
Reproductive Toxicity	Animal data suggest that developmental toxicity was only observed secondary to maternal toxicity. Available epidemiological studies are inconclusive with respect to the reproductive and developmental toxicity of chemicals in this group. The available data do not warrant a hazard classification. Reproductive toxicity was not seen in animal studies with chemicals in this group (ATSDR, 2007). A number of studies in rats, mice and hamsters demonstrated developmental toxicity at maternally toxic doses. Several epidemiological studies suggested that inhalation exposure could result in congenital defects, abortion and low birth weights (ATSDR, 2007). However, these studies were not conclusive given a number of confounding factors in the studies. Some epidemiological studies found no significant association between levels of arsenic in drinking water and developmental toxicity.
Chronic Effects	May damage liver and cause jaundice and kidney failure. May affect blood, CNS, stomach and intestines. Arsenic compounds are known human carcinogens. Chronic overexposure to arsenic compounds causes skin and eye irritation, peripheral neuritis of the hands and feet, increased risk of lung and skin cancer, damage to liver, kidneys, and nervous system. Symptoms of chronic exposure include weight loss, nausea, diarrhoea, weakness, loss of appetite, garlic odour to the breath, bronzing of the skin, dermatitis, skin lesions.
Mutagenicity	May alter genetic material.

12. Ecological information

Ecological Information	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Acute Toxicity - Daphnia	EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1.54 mg/l - 48hr.

13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 6 (Toxic and Infectious Substances) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 3, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 8, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids; and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.
U.N. Number	2027
UN proper shipping name	SODIUM ARSENITE, SOLID
Transport hazard class(es)	6.1
Hazchem Code	2X
Packaging Method	3.8.6.1
Packing Group	II
EPG Number	6A5
IERG Number	34

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals. NICNAS Trivalent arsenites: Human health tier II assessment
Poisons Schedule	S7
Hazard Category	Toxic

16. Other Information

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Literature References	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council, 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons No.13', AGPS, Canberra 1998. Lewis, Richard J. Sr.'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 12th. Ed.', Rev., Van Nostrand Reinhold, NY, 1993. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Dangerous Goods Code 6th. Ed.', AGPS, Canberra, 1998. South Australia Government, 'Approved Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances', 1995. Standards Australia, 'Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', 1997. Worksafe Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1994)] ', AGPS, Canberra 1994. Worksafe Australia, 'List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1994)] ', AGPS, Canberra 1994. Worksafe Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)] ', AGPS, Canberra 1994. Worksafe Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]', AusInfo Dept of Finance and Admin, Canberra 1995.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	NaAsO2

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