Rowe Scientific Potassium iodide solid ROWE SCIENTIFIC

 ROWE SCIENTIFIC
 Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

 Chemwatch: 21-2197
 Issue Date: 08/03/2024

 Version No: 9.1
 Print Date: 15/03/2024

 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements
 L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rowe Scientific Potassium iodide solid	
Chemical Name	potassium iodide	
Synonyms	CP4015, CP4050, CP4052, CP4078, CP4125, CP4130	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory chemical. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC	
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia	
Telephone	+61 8 9302 1911	
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905	
Website	http://rowe.com.au/	
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number		
Association / Organisation	ROWE SCIENTIFIC	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 9302 1911 (24 Hrs)	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification [1] Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Sensitisation (Respire Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2		
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex V		

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.	
H361d	d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P20

1	Obtain special instructions before use.

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.	
P280	P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.		
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.		
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.		

Precautionary statement(s) Response

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.	
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.	
P302+P352	F ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	

P501 Dispose of contents/conta

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7681-11-0	>99	potassium iodide
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Ani Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available		CIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4.

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measur	es
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 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.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known

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. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: hydrogen iodide
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. Avoid generating dust. Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible. Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

-	
Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	 Oxidises to iodine when exposed to air, light or moisture. Keep dry. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials. Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Protect from light.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities	
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with acids, oxidising materials, bromine trifluoride and trichloride, chloral hydrate, calomel (mercurous chloride), potassium chlorate and alkaloidal salts.	

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
potassium iodide	1.3 mg/m3	15 mg/m3		87 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
potassium iodide	Not Available		Not Available	
Occupational Exposure Banding	Occupational Exposure Band Rating		Occupational Exposu	ure Band Limit
potassium iodide	E		≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.			

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activi Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilatio ventilation system must match the particular process and che Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to pre- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditi essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ve workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn remove the contaminant.	independent of worker interactions to provide this high level ty or process is done to reduce the risk. selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and veni n can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed proper emical or contaminant in use. vent employee overexposure. ons. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respi entilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contamir	of protection. ilation that strategically ly. The design of a rator. Correct fit is nants generated in the			
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (i	n still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s			
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent conta	ainer filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray	(50-100 f/min) 0.5-1 m/s (100-200			
Appropriate engineering controls	drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity i direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, generation into zone of rapid air motion)		f/min.) 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)			
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge very high rapid air motion).	nerated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)			
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:					
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range				
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents				
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only					
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use				
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion					
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity general with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be ac accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should b 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are in factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.					
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment						
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses. Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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]. 					
Skin protection	See Hand protection below					
Hands/feet protection	Wear protective gloves, e.g. PVC.					
Body protection	See Other protection below					
Other protection	Overalls Impervious protective clothing Barrier cream Eyewash unit. 					

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer*-

generated selection:

Rowe Scientific Potassium iodide solid

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	А
NITRILE	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® 15-554
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless or white, odourless crysta acetone and glycerol. Light and mois	als, granules or powder. Slightly deliquescent in moist air. sture accelerate decomposition.	Bitter saline taste. Soluble in water, alcohol,
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	3.13
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	723	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	1420	Molecular weight (g/mol)	166.0
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	13.3 @ 1080 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity See section 7

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5
SECTION 11 Toxicological in Information on toxicological ef	
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT 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. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Skin Contact 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.

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

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

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

Rowe Scientific Potassium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
iodide solid	Not Available	Not Available
potassium iodide	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the POTASSIUM IODIDE allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances. Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens). Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. × Acute Toxicity Carcinogenicity × ~ Skin Irritation/Corrosion Ś Reproductivity ~ × Serious Eye Damage/Irritation STOT - Single Exposure Respiratory or Skin ~ × STOT - Repeated Exposure sensitisation

×

Mutagenicity

Legend: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard

×

 \sim – Data entremotion available of does not fill the criteria for classification \checkmark – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availabl
Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sourc
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.27mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	1.27mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
		HA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Ir		
	Not Available Endpoint EC50 EC50(ECx) LC50	Not AvailableNot AvailableEndpointTest Duration (hr)EC5048hEC50(ECx)48hLC5096h	Not AvailableNot AvailableNot AvailableEndpointTest Duration (hr)SpeciesEC5048hCrustaceaEC50(ECx)48hCrustaceaLC5096hFish	Not AvailableNot AvailableNot AvailableNot AvailableEndpointTest Duration (hr)SpeciesValueEC5048hCrustacea1.27mg/lEC50(ECx)48hCrustacea1.27mg/lLC5096hFish>100mg/l

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air Ingredient HIGH HIGH potassium iodide **Bioaccumulative potential** Bioaccumulation Ingredient potassium iodide LOW (LogKOW = 0.0436) Mobility in soil Ingredient Mobility potassium iodide LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods Product / Packaging disposal • Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. • Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. • Bury residue in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. • Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required Marine Pollutant HAZCHEM Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
potassium iodide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
potassium iodide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

potassium iodide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (potassium iodide)	
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 - FBEPH	Yes	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/03/2024
Initial Date	26/05/2009

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
9.1	08/03/2024	Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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