Rowe Scientific Potassium Nitrate (Solid) ROWE SCIENTIFIC

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **10/06/2021**Print Date: **10/06/2021**S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemwatch: **21-0350** Version No: **6.1.6.5**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rowe Scientific Potassium Nitrate (Solid)	
Chemical Name	potassium nitrate	
Synonyms	CP4400; CP4410; CP4411; CP4449; CP4454	
Proper shipping name	POTASSIUM NITRATE	
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.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC	
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia	
Telephone	1 8 9302 1911	
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905	
Website	http://rowe.com.au/	
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au	

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]	Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





Signal word

Warning

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H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P220	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.	
P264	Vash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	
P280	P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water jets to extinguish.	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.	
P330	Rinse mouth.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 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
7757-79-1	100	potassium nitrate
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention. 			
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. 			

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- 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

The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methaemoglobin.

- Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methaemoglobin.
- Initial attention should be directed towards improving oxygen delivery, with assisted ventilation, if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated conclusive benefits.
- Institute cardiac monitoring, especially in patients with coronary artery or pulmonary disease.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- ▶ Naloxone, glucose and thiamine should be given if a multiple ingestion is suspected.
- ▶ Decontaminate using Ipecac Syrup for alert patients or lavage for obtunded patients who present within 2-4 hours of ingestion.
- Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 5 minutes; repeat, using the same dose if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant Index Sampling Time Comments

1. Methaemoglobin in blood 1.5% of haemoglobin During or end of shift B,NS,SQ

- B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed
- NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials
- SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog Flooding quantities only.
- Foam.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ► Dry chemical Powder.
- Carbon Dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Fire/Explosion Hazard

 Oxidising agents as a class are not necessarily combustible themselves, but can increase the risk and intensity of fire in many other substances.

Advice for firefighters

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Fire Fighting

 Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
 - ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
 - ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
 - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
 - If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
 - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

▶ Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.

- ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.
- May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:

nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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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

Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. Minor Spills ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate area. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. No smoking, flames or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. · Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials. ► NEVER USE organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper or cloth. **Major Spills** Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment. Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling. Avoid contamination with organic matter to prevent subsequent fire and explosion. DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use. 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

Safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from light, heat, flammables and combustibles. Contamination can lead to decomposition leading to possible intense heat and fire.

Remove all ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- ► When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in an isolated/detached store away from other materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- WARNING: Gradual decomposition during storage in sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Store under cover and away from sunlight.
- Always store below 35 deg.C
- ▶ Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste.

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- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs containers.
- DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden pallets.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage.
- ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Keep locked up
- Restrictions may apply on quantities and to other materials permitted in the same location.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities

Glass carbov

Plastic container

Polyethylene or polypropylene container

Storage incompatibility

Segregate from reducing agents, strong acids, organic substances, combustible materials, heavy metals, phosphides, sodium acetate, lead nitrate, tartrates, trichloroethylene, shock and heat. A mixture with calcium silicide is easily ignited and burns at very high temperatures which is capable of initiating many high temperature reactions. Mixtures of potassium nitrate with: titanium, antimony, germanium or zirconium powders, antimony trisulfide, barium sulfide, calcium sulfide, arsenic disulfide, titanium disulfide, germanium monosulfide, molybdenum disulfide, powdered carbon, arsenic, white or red phosphorus, boron phosphide, copper phosphides, sodium phosphinate, sodium acetate, sodium thiosulfate, thorium dicarbide, aluminium, magnesium, sodium or iron, chromium nitride: may explode or detonate on heating, ignition or by shock.















- X Must not be stored together
- May be stored together with specific preventions
- May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

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 nitrate	9 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	600 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
potassium nitrate	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.	

Exposure controls

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.

Appropriate engineering controls

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator, Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	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	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 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 multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used

Personal protection











Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses.
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Safety footwear may be required.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:

Overalls

- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, 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 30 x L3	All-line	F 2	FAFIX-FZ

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up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

 $^{^{\}star}$ - Negative pressure demand $\ ^{\star\star}$ - 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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Annogranos	Colourless odourless transparent prisms or white crystalline powder or crystals. Has a cooling, pungent saline taste. Slightly
Appearance	hygroscopic. Oxidising agent. Soluble in water and glycerine, insoluble in absolute alcohol. Solubility in water = 36%

Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.11
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	400
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	334	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	400 (decomposes)	Molecular weight (g/mol)	101.11
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Non Volatile	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)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (%)	7 Approx.
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Unstable under normal storage, requires special storage conditions. Prolonged exposure to heat above control temperature. Presence of shock and/or friction. Hazardous decomposition will 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 information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause abdominal spasm, faintness, muscular spasm, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Serious poisonings are characterised by blood disorders, anaemia and nephritis. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be

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	fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. to the skin Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Chronic exposure can be harmful if material is ingested and converted to nitrites by bacterial action in the stomach. Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Not Available	Not Available	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.527 mg/l4h ^[1]		
Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		
1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.		
	Not Available TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.527 mg/l4h ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

Acute Toxicity	~	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend:

🗶 – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Rowe Scientific Potassium Nitrate (Solid)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	39mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	490mg/l	2
Legend:	3. EPIWIN Su	ite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity I	ECHA Registered Substances - Ecoto Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox d TE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7.	latabase - Aquatic Toxicity Da	ata 5.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium nitrate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium nitrate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.209)

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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging

disposal

For small quantities: Acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid. Gradually add an excess of aqueous sodium bisulfite with stirring at room temperature. If no reaction is observed following addition of a further 10% sodium bisulfite (indicated by temperature increase) add more acid.

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible. Special hazard may exist specialist advice may be required.
- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- ▶ Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	1Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1486		
UN proper shipping name	POTASSIUM NITRATE		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 5.1 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Not Applicable Limited quantity 5 kg		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

All transport (IOAO-IATA / BOR)				
UN number	1486			
UN proper shipping name	Potassium nitrate	Potassium nitrate		
	ICAO/IATA Class	5.1		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	5L		
Packing group	III			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A803	
	Cargo Only Packing Ir	nstructions	563	
Special precautions for	Cargo Only Maximum	Qty / Pack	100 kg	
user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		559	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		25 kg	

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Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y546
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1486		
UN proper shipping name	POTASSIUM NITRAT	TE .	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 5. IMDG Subrisk N	.1 lot Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-A , S-Q 964 967 5 kg	

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
potassium nitrate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
potassium nitrate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

potassium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by
the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

National Inventory Status

anonal months y classes	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (potassium nitrate)
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

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National Inventory	Status
Legend:	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	10/06/2021
Initial Date	06/05/2009

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
5.1.2.1	27/04/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.3.1	04/05/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.4.1	07/05/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.5.1	11/05/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
5.1.5.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
5.1.5.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
5.1.6.4	08/06/2021	Regulation Change
5.1.6.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
6.1.6.5	10/06/2021	Name

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
potassium nitrate	7757-79-1, 96193-83-8

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

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

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Rowe Scientific Potassium Nitrate (Solid)

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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