

SODIUM DISULFITE**1461**

October 2002

CAS No: 7681-57-4
RTECS No: UX8225000
EC No: 016-063-00-2Disodium disulfite
Disodium pyrosulfite
Sodium metabisulfite
 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$
Molecular mass: 190.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
Inhalation	Cough. Wheezing.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin		Protective gloves.	First rinse with plenty of water, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.) Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.

PACKAGING & LABELLINGXn Symbol
R: 22-31-41
S: (2-)26-39-46**EMERGENCY RESPONSE****STORAGE**

Separated from acids, and strong oxidants.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

WHITE POWDER

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on heating producing sulfur oxides. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts with oxidants. Reacts violently with concentrated solution of sodium nitrite. The substance decomposes on contact with acids producing sulfur oxides.

Occupational exposure limits

 TLV: 5 mg/m³ as TWA; A4; (ACGIH 2002).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, the respiratory tract and is severely irritating to gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation of the substance may cause asthma-like reactions.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Decomposes below melting point at 150°C

 Density: 1.4 g/cm³

Solubility in water, g/100 ml: 54 (good)

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: -3.7

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water.

Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact.

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information