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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Sodium nitrate-(15-N)

sc-251035



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Sodium nitrate-(15-N)

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

NaN(15)O3, "Chile saltpetre", "Chilean saltpetre", "nitrate of soda", "nitric acid sodium salt", "soda niter", RIX-13

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	2	
Chronic:	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Possible risk of irreversible effects.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
■ The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium nitrate-15N	31432-45-8	>98
may contain		
sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

EYE

■ 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.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methemoglobin.
· Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
· Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methemoglobin.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	2.26 Bulk = 1.3
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemicals, CO2 or foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx), metal oxides.
- When heated in a fire, it can melt. A water stream directed at molten material can scatter it, increasing the flammability of combustible material which it contacts. Decomposes explosively when heated to > 538 C.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid storage with reducing agents.

- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapors.
- Provide adequate ventilation.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group III should be stored in packages and be separated from buildings, tanks, and compounds containing other dangerous goods in tanks, and from property boundaries by a distance of at least 5 metres.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium nitrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5	
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	sodium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	sodium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5	(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	sodium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	-	10	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium nitrate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	sodium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."

ENDOELTABLE

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium nitrate-15N: CAS:31432-45-8

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
- DO NOT wear leather gloves.
- Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	85.99
Melting Range (°F)	586	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	716 (decomposes)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	8.5 @ 10 %
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.26 Bulk = 1.3
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Nil @ 38 C.	Evaporation Rate	Non Volatile

APPEARANCE

Colourless, deliquescent crystals or white powder. Odourless. Soluble in water (874 g/L @ 20 deg C, 1439 g/L @ 80 deg C), slightly soluble in alcohol. Saline or extremely bitter taste. Technical grades: melting point approx 300 deg C, pH 8.5 10% solution, bulk density 1.3-1.4. Decomposes explosively when heated to above 538 deg C. A 45% aqueous solution is Class 5.1, packing Group III oxidising liquid ref. UN Code 34.4.2.5

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Presence of elevated temperatures.
- Presence of shock and friction.
- Presence of heat source and ignition source.
- Presence of incompatible materials.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ for metal nitrates:

- Segregate from heavy metals, phosphides, sodium acetate, lead nitrate, tartrates, trichloroethylene,
- Avoid shock and heat.
- Mixtures of metal nitrates with alkyl esters may explode due to the formation of unstable alkyl nitrates.
- Mixtures of a nitrate with phosphorous, tin(II) chloride and other reducing agents may react explosively.
- Mixtures containing nitrates and organic materials are potentially dangerous, especially if acidic materials or heavy metals are present.
- Fibrous organic material, jute, wood and similar cellulosic material can become highly combustible by nitrate impregnation
- Metal nitrates are incompatible with cyanides, thiocyanates, isothiocyanates and hypophosphites. Avoid reaction with the following which can cause an explosion: barium thiocyanate, boron phosphide, cyanides, sodium hypophosphite, sulfur and charcoal, powdered aluminium or aluminium oxide, sodium thiosulfate.
- Mixtures of metal nitrates and phosphinates may explode on heating
- A mixture of aluminium powder, water and metal nitrate may explode due to a self accelerating reaction.
- Mixtures containing nitrates, nitrites and organic materials are potentially dangerous, especially in the presence of acidic materials and heavy metals.
- Inorganic oxidising agents can react with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air).
- Organic compounds in general have some reducing power and can in principle react with compounds in this class. Actual reactivity varies greatly with the identity of the organic compound.
- Inorganic oxidising agents can react violently with active metals, cyanides, esters, and thiocyanates.
- Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.
- Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.
- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
- The state of subdivision may affect the results.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

Avoid storage with reducing agents.

Segregate from heavy metals, phosphides, sodium acetate, lead nitrate, tartrates, trichloroethylene, shock and heat.

Avoid reaction with the following which can cause an explosion:

barium thiocyanate, boron phosphide, cyanides, sodium hypophosphite, sulphur and charcoal, powdered aluminium or aluminium oxide, sodium thiosulfate. Fibrous organic material, jute, wood and similar cellulosic material can become highly combustible by nitrate impregnation

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

sodium nitrate-15N

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

SODIUM NITRATE-15N:

Nil reported

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

SODIUM NITRATE:

Oral (child) LDLo: 22.5 mg/kg

Nil

Reported

Oral (woman) TDLo: 14 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1267 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2680 Mg/kg

CARCINOGEN

	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	IARC	
VPVB_(VERY~	US - Maine Chemicals of High Concern List	Carcinogen	IARC

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient sodium nitrate	Persistence: Water/Soil LOW	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation LOW	Mobility HIGH
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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information
Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
· Reduction
· Reuse
· Recycling
· Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
For small quantities of oxidizing agent:
· Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
· Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
· Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
· Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:
Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 5.1
Identification Numbers: UN1498 PG: III
Label Codes: 5.1 Special provisions: A1, A29, IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions: 152 Packaging: Non- bulk: 213
Packaging: Exceptions: 152 Quantity limitations: 25 kg
Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 100 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A aircraft only:
Vessel stowage: Other: None
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Sodium nitrate

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 5.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 1498 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: None
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 100 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg
Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 563 Maximum Qty/Pack: 559

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: 10 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: Y546
Shipping Name: SODIUM NITRATE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 5.1 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1498 Packing Group: III
EMS Number: F-A , S-Q Special provisions: None
Limited Quantities: 5 kg
Shipping Name: SODIUM NITRATE

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

sodium nitrate-15N (CAS: 31432-45-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) Water: Aquatic life", "Canada Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) Water: Community", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)"

Regulations for ingredients

sodium nitrate (CAS: 7631-99-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - Chemicals of Interest", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "USA: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - List Appendix A - 6CFR 27"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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