VETPAK SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification of the Substance or Mixture and of the Supplier

Product Name: Potassium Iodide.

Other Names: Iodide of Potash, KI; Pima; Hydroiodic Acid; Potassium Salt; SSK.

Recommended Use: Reagent in analytical chemistry, Photographic emulsions (precipitating silver), Feed additive, Spectroscopy, Infrared transmission, dietary supplement (up to 0.01% in table salt).

Company Details: Vetpak Ltd.

Address: 150 Rickit Road, Te Awamutu.

Telephone Number: (07) 870 2024

Emergency Telephone Number: (07) 870 2024 8.00am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday except public holidays. National Poisons Centre, Department of Preventative and Social Medicine, University of Otago, P O Box 913, Dunedin, New Zealand. Phone (0800) 764-766 24 hours.

Date of Revision: 8th August 2008

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Hazards Classification: Hazardous according to the criteria of HSNO, New Zealand. Hazards classification: 6.5B, 9.1B.

ERMA New Zealand approval code: 186784

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients:

Classification and Type:

INGREDIENTS:

Pure Substance	CAS Number	Proportion
Potassium Iodide	7681-11-0	100%

Section 4: First Aid Measures:

Description of necessary first Aid measures:

Swallowed: Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before re-use. Thoroughly clean shoes before re-use. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Eye: Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhaled: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty.

Workplace Facilities: Ensure an eye bath and washroom facilities are available.

Notes for Medical Personnel: Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure: Chronic ingestion of iodides may produce Iodism which may be characterised by skin rash, running nose, headaches, and irritation of mucus membranes. Weakness, anaemia, loss of weight, and general depression may also occur.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Type of Hazard: Not considered to be an explosions hazard or to be a fire hazard.

Extinguishing Media & Methods: Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire.

Recommended Protective Clothing: Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hazards from combustion products: Not considered to be a fire, or explosion hazard. Stable under normal conditions of use or storage. Avoid incompatible products.

Section 6: Accidental Release Methods

Procedures to be covered: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Sweep and and containerise for reclamation of disposal. Vacuuming or wet sweeping may be used to avoid dust dispersal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Ensure an eye bath and wash room facilities are available and ready for use.

Storage: Keep in tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Isolate from incompatible substances. Prolonged storage is not recommended because of possible degradation problems, including yellowing of the potassium iodide product. Always inspect the potassium iodides colour and overall quality before use. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids). Observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Incompatible substances are: diazonium salts, diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, oxidants, bromine and chlorine trifluorides, fluorine perchlorate, calomel (mercurous chloride), potassium chlorate, metallic salts, tartaric and other acids.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Workplace Exposure Standards: Airborne exposure limits: OSHA permissible exposure limited (PEL): 15mg/M^3 Total Dust, 5mg/M^3 Respirable fraction for nuisance dusts. – ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV); 10mg/M^3 Total Dust containing no asbestos and <1% Crystalline Silica for particles not otherwise classified.

Engineering Controls: A system of local and / or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the airborne exposures limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into general work area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Respiratory protection: (NIOSH approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half face high efficiency dust/mist respiratory may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified y the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full face piece high efficiency dust/mist respiratory may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full face piece positive-pressure, air supplied respirator. **WARNING:** air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Skin protection: Gloves and lab coat, apron or coveralls. Eye protection: Use chemical safety goggles. Maintain eye wash and wash room facilities in work area.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Appearance: Colourless, odourless, white crystals.

Boiling Point: 1330ºC.

Melting Point: 680ºC.

Vapour Pressure: Not applicable.

Specific Gravity: 3.13 (water = 1)

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Flammability Limits: Not flammable.

pH: 7 – 9.

Solubility in Water: Very soluble (140gm/100gm in water).

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability of the Substance:

Conditions to avoid: Avoid moisture, air light and incompatibles.

Material to avoid: Keep away from incompatibles such as diazonium salts, diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, oxidants, bromine and chlorine trifluorides. fluorine perchlorate, calomel (mercurous chloride), potassium chlorate, metallic salts, tartaric and other acids.

Hazardous decomposition Products: On long exposure to air becomes yellow due to the release of iodine. Hazardous decomposition products include oxides of the contained metal and halogen, possibly also free or ionic halogen.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Effects:

Swallowed: Large oral doses may cause irritation to the gastro-intestinal tract.

Skin: May cause irritation with redness and pain.

Eye: May cause irritation, redness and pain.

Inhaled: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing and shortness of breath.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Data organisation:
Onchorhynchus mykiss (LC_{50}) 96 hours 896 mg/L
Onchorhynchus mykiss (LC_{50}) 96 hours 2190 mg/L

Environmental risk phrases:
Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Avoid release to the environment.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal Information: Whatever can not be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Dispose of container in accordance with local, regional and government regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

UN Number: Not allocated.

Shipping name: Potassium Iodide.

Dangerous Goods Class: Not allocated.

Hazchem code: Not allocated.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Hazards Classification: Hazardous according to the criteria of HSNO, New Zealand. Hazards classification: 6.5B, 9.1B.

ERMA New Zealand approval code: 186784

Section 16: Other Information

Additional Information: National Poisons Centre, Department of Preventative and Social Medicine, University of Otago, P O Box 913, Dunedin, New Zealand. Phone (0800) 764-766 24 hours.

1. The above information has been compiled on the basis of good faith, and our experience from the available technical knowledge and data for this product.
2. Where health or safety data given discloses a risk to the user or environment, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to pass on that information to employees or those who may be using the product, ensuring that adequate safety procedures are used.
3. No responsibility can be accepted for the wrongful or misinterpretation of this data.