

### Section 1. Identification

Product Identifier Sodium Metabisulphite Solution, Catalyzed

Sodium Metabisulphite 35% Solution, HC Special Catalyzed

Other Means of Identification Sodium pyrosulphite; CAS: 7681-57-4; IUPAC: Disodium disulphite

Product Use and Restrictions on Antioxidant, bleaching and disinfectant agent in textile, laundering, paper, and fermentation

Jse industries. Production of sulphur dioxide. Dechlorination.

Initial Supplier Identifier ClearTech Industries Inc.

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### Section 2. Hazard Identification

Corrosive to metals Category 1
Serious eye damage / eye Category 1

irritation

Carcinogenicity Category 1B

### **Pictograms**



Signal Word: Danger Hazard Statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.

# **Precautionary Statements**

Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P234 Keep only in original packaging.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothingeye protection, face protection.

Response

P305 P351 P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present

P310 and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P308 P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

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Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with all federal, provincial and / or local regulations including the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

#### **Hazards Not Otherwise Classified**

Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. This product contains Cobalt Sulphate below classified levels (0.1%). Cobalt Sulphate is a respiratory and skin sensitizer, carcinogen, and may cause damage to fertility.

# Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

#### **Hazardous Ingredients:**

Chemical name Common name(s) CAS number Concentration (w/w%)

Disodium disulphite Sodium metabisulphite 7681-57-4 34-36%

Cobalt Sulphate Not available 10124-43-3 0.01-0.1%

### Section 4. First-Aid Measures

#### Description of necessary first-aid measures

Inhalation If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

Ingestion If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.

Skin Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water / shower for 5 minutes or until product is removed. If skin contact irritation occurs or if you feel unwell: Get medical advice / attention. If exposed or concerned: Get medical

advice / attention.

Eye Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing contact water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing for 30 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the

face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

#### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation Contact with acids, heat or sunlight realeases sulphur dioxide, which causes serious respiratory

irritation and is toxic if inhaled. May cause cancer by inhaltion.

Ingestion This product may provoke a response in those who are sensitive to sulphites.

Skin contact This product may provoke a response in those who are sensitive to sulphites.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage.

Further information For further information see Section 11 Toxicological Information.

### Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish fire using extinguishing agents suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Water jets are not recommended in fires involving chemicals.

Specific hazards arising from the In the event of a fire oxides of sulphur may be released. Thermal decomposition occurs at

chemical 150 °C.

ionnedi 100

fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for Wear NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus and chemical-protective

clothing.

### Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions / Protective Equipment / Emergency Procedures Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 08 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection). Stay upwind, ventilate area. Do not use material handling equipment

with exposed metal surfaces.

**Environmental Precautions** 

Prevent material from entering waterways, sewers or confined spaces. Notify local health

and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up SMALL SPILLS: Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so. Clean up spill with non-reactive absorbent and place in suitable, covered, labeled containers. Flush area with water. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazards as the spilled product. Use vented containers to avoid pressure buildup.

LARGE SPILLS: Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

# Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

A soak hose and eyewash station or emergency shower and eyewash station should be available, tested, and be near to the product being handled in accordance with provincial regulations.

Use sensible workplace hygiene and housekeeping practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid all situations that could lead to harmful exposure.

Inspect containers for damage or leaks before handling. If the original label is damaged or missing replace with a workplace label. Have suitable emergency equipment for fires, spills

and leaks readily available.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from heat sources and incompatible materials. Always store in original labeled container. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and when empty. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Protect label and keep it visible. Do not transfer to metal containers.

Incompatibilities

Acids, such as sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, phosphoric, flurosilicic (HFSA), sulphonic,

acetic, citric, oxalic, and formic.

Oxidizing agents, such as oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric and nitric acids,

hypochlorites and permanganates.

Metals, such as aluminum, steel, and brass. Exposure to air accelerates decomposition.

# **Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

#### **Exposure limits**

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Cobalt and inorganic compounds, as Co, Total	ACGIH	TWA	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sulphur dioxide	ACGIH	TLV	5 ppm
Sulphur dioxide	ACGIH	STEL	2 ppm

### **Engineering controls**

Ventilation Requirements

Mechanical ventilation (dilution or local exhaust), process or personnel enclosure and control of process conditions should be provided in accordance with all fire codes and regulatory requirements. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems.

### Protective equipment

The following are recommendations only. It is the responsibility of the employer / user to conduct a hazard assessment of the process in which this product being used and determine the proper engineering controls and PPE for their process. Additional regulatory and safety information should be sought from local authorities and, if needed, a professional industrial hygienist.

Eye and face protection Where there is potential eye or face exposure, tightly fitting safety goggles and a face shield

or a full-face respirator or similar protective equipment which protects the wearer's face and eyes are recommended. Contact lenses are not recommended; they may contribute to

severe eye injury.

Hand and body protection Where handling this product it is recommended that skin contact is avoided. Disposable

latex or nitrile gloves are recommended to prevent incidental contact. Butyl rubber, neoprene, or PVC skin protection is recommended for extended contact. Leather gloves are not recommended for chemical protection. Refer to manufacturer's specifications for breakthrough times and permeability information; note that breakthrough times and permeability vary with temperature, application and age of material. Continued use of

Respiratory protection Where concentrations are above recommended limits, approved respiratory protection

should be worn, ensure cartridges provide protection against this product. Depending on conditions such as temperature and handling method negative pressure masks may not provide suitable protection, and positive pressure respirators or SCBAs may be required. Reevaluate any respiratory protection used regularly, as their protective effects tend to

contaminated safety gear or clothing is not recommended, wash before reuse or discard.

degrade over time.

In emergency conditions SCBAs are recommended.

For NIOSH respirator recommendations for: see section 16

# Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state Liquid

Colour Clear, colourless to pale yellow

Odour Pungent, sulphurous

Odour threshold Not available

pH 3.5-5.0

Melting point / freezing point Not available Initial boiling point and boiling Not available

range

Flash point Not available Evaporation rate Not available Flammability Not applicable Upper flammable limit Not available Lower flammable limit Not available Vapour pressure Not available Vapour density Not available Relative density Not applicable

Solubility Soluble in water

octanol/water

Partition coefficient: n-

Not available

Auto-ignition temperature Not available

Decomposition temperature 150 °C

130 C

Viscosity Not available

Specific gravity ~1.32

Particle characteristics Not applicable

# Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

May be corrosive to metals. Reacts with acids to form toxic and corrosive sulphur dioxide. Reactivity

Stability This product is stable if stored according to the recommendations in Section 07. Exposure

to sunlight or high temperatures may cause the degradation of this product over time.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

Hazardous polymerization is not known to occur.

Conditions to avoid Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Do not heat.

Acids, such as sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, phosphoric, flurosilicic (HFSA), sulphonic, Incompatible materials

acetic, citric, oxalic, and formic.

Oxidizing agents, such as oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric and nitric acids,

hypochlorites and permanganates.

Metals, such as aluminum, steel, and brass. Exposure to air accelerates decomposition.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Thermal decomposition may produce oxides of sulphur. Thermal decomposition occurs at

150 °C.

# **Section 11. Toxicological Information**

### Acute Toxicity (LD50 / LC50 values)

Component Route Species Value Exposure time

Acute toxicity estimate Oral 3206 mg/kg Rat Acute toxicity estimate Dermal Rat  $>5000 \,\mathrm{mg/kg}$ 

### **Toxic Health Effect Summary**

Chemical This product is a moderate reducing agent.

characteristics

Skin This product may provoke a response in those who are sensitive to sulphites. This product may provoke a response in those who are sensitive to sulphites. Ingestion

Inhalation Contact with acids, heat or sunlight realeases sulphur dioxide, which causes serious respiratory

irritation and is toxic if inhaled. May cause cancer by inhaltion.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage.

Sensitization This product may provoke a response in those who are sensitive to sulphites. Sodium metabisulphite

was not found to be sensitizing in the standard skin sensitization test.

Mutagenicity This product and its components at their listed concentration have no known mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity NTP has classified cobalt compounds as: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

ACGIH has classified cobalt compounds as category A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown

relevance to humans.

IARC has classified cobalt compounds as group 2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity Studies on rats exposed to cobalt componds are associated with testicular atrophy

Specific organ toxicity

This product and its components at their listed concentration have no known effects on specific

organs.

Not available Aspiration hazard Synergistic materials Not available

# Section 12. Ecological Information

### **Ecotoxicity**

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Component	Туре	Species	Value	Exposure Time
Acute toxicity estimate	EC50	Daphnia	245 mg/L	48 hours
Acute toxicity estimate	LC50	Fish	89 mg/L	96 hours
Acute toxicity estimate	EC50	Algae	137 mg/L	72 hours

Biodegradability The domestic substance list categorizes sodium metabisulphite and cobalt sulphate as

persistent.

Bioaccumulation The domestic substance list categorizes sodium metabisulphite and cobalt sulphate as

non-bioaccumulative.

Mobility This product is water soluble, is not predicted to adsorb to soil and may contaminate ground

water.

Other adverse effects The domestic substance list categorizes cobalt sulphate as inherently toxic to aquatic

organisms. Chemical oxygen demand (COD): 59 mg/g

# **Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

Products

Waste From Residues / Unused Dispose in accordance with all federal, provincial, and local regulations including the

Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Contaminated Packaging Do not remove label, follow label warnings even after the container is empty. Empty

containers should be recycled or disposed of at an approved waste handling facility.

# **Section 14. Transport Information**

**UN** number UN2693

UN proper shipping name and

description

BISULPHITES, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, N.O.S.

Sodium metabisulphite

Transport hazard class(es) 8 Packing group Ш **Excepted quantities** 5 L

Environmental hazards

Not listed as a marine pollutant under Canadian TDG Regulations, schedule III.

Special precautions

Transport in bulk

ERAP index: not available

MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code:

This product is not listed in Chapter 17 of the IBC Code.

Additional information Secure containers (full or empty) during shipment and ensure all caps, valves, or closures

are secured in the closed position.

Special Provisions:

16 (1) The technical name of at least one of the most dangerous substances that

predominantly contributes to the hazard or hazards posed by the dangerous goods must be

shown, in parentheses, on the shipping document following the shipping name in

accordance with clause 3.5(1)(c)(ii)(A) of Part 3 (Documentation). The technical name must also be shown, in parentheses, on a small means of containment or on a tag following the shipping name in accordance with subsections 4.11(2) and (3) of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods

Safety Marks).

# Section 15. Regulatory Information.

All components of this product appear on the domestic substance list.

Cobalt and its compounds are listed in the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). Reporting threshold: 50 kg manufactured, processed or otherwise used. This product is below reportable threshold (0.1%)

Cobalt and soluble cobalt compounds are in the List of Toxic Substances, Schedule 1, under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

### Section 16. Other Information

Date of latest revision: October 15, 2025

Note: The responsibility to provide a safe workplace remains with the buyer / user. The buyer / user should consider the health hazards and safety information contained herein as a guide and should take those precautions required in an individual operation to instruct employees and develop work practice procedures for a safe work environment. The information contained herein is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate. However, since the conditions of handling and use are beyond our control, we make no guarantee of results and assume no liability for damages incurred by the use of this material. It is the responsibility of the buyer / user to comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding handling, using, reselling and shipping this product.

Attention: Receiver of the chemical goods / SDS coordinator

As part of our commitment to the RDC Responsible Distribution® initiative, ClearTech Industries Inc. and its associated companies require, as a condition of sale, that you forward the attached Safety Data Sheet(s) to all affected employees, customers, and end-users. ClearTech will send any available supplementary handling, health, and safety information to you at your request.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call our customer service center.

#### References:

- 1) NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npgd0566.html
- 2) WorkSafe BC E-Limit; Workers' Compensation Foard of British Columbia, https://elimit.online.worksafebc.com/
- 3) ECHA Registered Substance Dossier; European Chemicals Agency, https://echa.europa.eu/es/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/14958
- 4) Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations; Transport Canada, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2001-286/index.html
- 5) Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) Seventh revised edition
- 6) International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code) 2007 Edition
- 7) The ACS Style Guide

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