



SUPREME PETRO CHEMICALS

IMPORTER & DISTRIBUTOR OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ·
SINCE 1997

No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road,
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admin@supremepetrochemicals.com

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Sodium Bromate *SDS*

REV 1.0
31 JULY 2026
GHS REV.11 (2025)

CAS 7789-38-0 EC 232-160-4 SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

GHS03

Oxidising Solid

GHS07

Harmful / Irritant

GHS08

Health Hazard

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

Product Name	Sodium Bromate
Product Type	Oxidising salt (inorganic bromate)
Chemical Family	Inorganic bromate
Synonyms	Bromic acid, sodium salt; NaBrO ₃ ; Natriumbromat
CAS No.	7789-38-0
EC No.	232-160-4
Molecular Formula	BrNaO ₃ (NaBrO ₃)
Molecular Weight	150.89 g/mol
Intended Use	Industrial / professional use as listed on the SPC product page — textile sulphur and vat dye oxidation, gold recovery with sodium bromide, boiler cleaning, analytical oxidimetry, oxidiser in hair-care neutraliser formulations.
Restrictions on Use	Industrial / professional use only. Confirm grade suitability before any regulated or consumer use.
Supplier	Supreme Petro Chemicals
Address	No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road, Periyamet, Chennai – 600003, India
Emergency Contact	Sanketh — +91 86087 80096 · Sudarshan — +91 81979 47045
Email	admin@supremepetrochemicals.com
Product Page	https://www.supremepetrochemicals.com/products/sodium-bromate
SDS Revision	July 2026
SDS Version	1.0



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SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Ox. Sol. 2 (H272); Acute Tox. 4 – oral (H302); Skin Irrit. 2 (H315); Eye Irrit. 2 (H319); STOT SE 3 (H335); Muta. 2 (H341). There is NO CLP Annex VI harmonised classification for this substance – the ECHA CHEM record for substance 100.029.237 carries no Annex VI index number. The classification above is a self-classification aligned to the ECHA C&L Inventory notification summary reproduced in PubChem CID 23668195 (332 notifications from 21 companies). Not classified for unlisted hazard classes on the basis of reviewed source data.

Signal Word	DANGER
GHS Pictograms	GHS03 (Flame over circle) · GHS07 (Exclamation mark) · GHS08 (Health hazard)
Basis of Oxidiser Category	Ox. Sol. 2 (H272) is notified by 66% of ECHA C&L notifiers, against 34% for Ox. Sol. 1 (H271). The transport assignment of Packing Group II under UN Class 5.1 corroborates Category 2, since the GHS oxidising–solid categories map to UN packing groups I / II / III. Handle as a strong oxidiser regardless of category.
Basis of Acute Oral Category	The rat oral LD50 published on sodium bromate Safety Data Sheets in the trade is 301 mg/kg – 1 mg/kg above the GHS Category 3 upper bound of 300 mg/kg, so H302 is the correct reading on that value. 36.1% of ECHA C&L notifiers apply the more severe H301, against 57.8% for H302. The margin is disclosed rather than concealed. PubChem/HSDB does not carry a rat oral LD50 for this substance; it reports a mouse intraperitoneal LD50 of 140 mg/kg.
Basis of Mutagenicity Category	Muta. 2 (H341) is applied here on the strength of the US NTP in-vivo finding (Genetically Modified Model Report GMM-6, 2007) of significantly increased micronucleated erythrocytes with a clear dose response. Only 13% of ECHA C&L notifiers apply H341 – this SDS therefore takes a more conservative position than the notifier majority, and says so.
Carcinogenicity – Unresolved, Both Positions Stated	No harmonised classification exists. 48.2% of ECHA C&L notifiers apply Carc. 1B (H350), most plausibly by read-across from potassium bromate (IARC Group 2B; CLP Annex VI index 035-003-00-6). US EPA IRIS (Toxicological Review of Bromate, EPA/635/R-01/002) concludes bromate should be evaluated as a likely human carcinogen by the oral route, and classified bromate B2 – probable human carcinogen – under the former guidelines. Against this, the



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US NTP study of sodium bromate itself (GMM-6, 2007) concluded no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male or female p53 haploinsufficient mice at 80, 400 or 800 mg/L in drinking water for 27 or 43 weeks, with no neoplasms attributed to exposure. Sodium bromate has not itself been evaluated by IARC. This SDS does NOT assign H350. Users in jurisdictions or supply chains requiring the conservative position should apply H350 and inform **Supreme Petro Chemicals**.

Other Hazards

PBT / vPvB assessment is not applicable — this is an inorganic salt. No aquatic hazard classification is triggered by the reviewed ecotoxicity data, consistent with the absence of H400 / H410 from the ECHA C&L notifications and the absence of an environmentally hazardous substance mark on the ADR entry for UN 1494.

HAZARD STATEMENTS

- H272 — May intensify fire; oxidiser
- H302 — Harmful if swallowed
- H315 — Causes skin irritation
- H319 — Causes serious eye irritation
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation
- H341 — Suspected of causing genetic defects

PRECAUTIONARY — 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.
- P221 — Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
- P260 — Do not breathe dust.
- P264 — Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 — Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 — Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 — Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- P281 — Use personal protective equipment as required.

PRECAUTIONARY — RESPONSE / STORAGE / DISPOSAL



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- P301+P312 — IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P330 — Rinse mouth.
- P302+P352 — IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
- P332+P313 — If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- 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.
- P304+P340 — IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P308+P313 — IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P370+P378 — In case of fire: Use water spray for extinction. Do not use a solid water jet.
- P371+P380+P375 — In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
- P403+P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 — Store locked up.
- P501 — Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	EC NO.	% W/W	GHS CLASSIFICATION
Sodium Bromate	7789-38-0	232-160-4	≥ 99.5	Ox. Sol. 2 (H272); Acute Tox. 4 oral (H302); Skin Irrit. 2 (H315); Eye Irrit. 2 (H319); STOT SE 3 (H335); Muta. 2 (H341)
Moisture (water)	7732-18-5	231-791-2	≤ 0.5	Not classified

Percentages are by weight and reflect the agreed supply specification (assay NLT 99.50%, moisture NMT 0.50%). Supplied anhydrous — no hydrate of sodium bromate is registered in ECHA CHEM or PubChem. Full text of H-statements listed in Section 16.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air immediately and keep comfortable for breathing. Dust may irritate the respiratory tract. If coughing or irritation persists, seek medical attention.



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Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and isolate it — bromate-contaminated clothing is a fire hazard when dry. Wash affected skin thoroughly with plenty of soap and water. Get medical advice if irritation develops or persists.
Eye Contact	Irrigate immediately with water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. If the person is conscious and able to swallow, give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink (IPCS/WHO ICSC 0196). Do not induce vomiting — the PubChem/HSDB emergency-treatment guidance for this substance advises against inducing emesis. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention and take this SDS with the patient.
Most Important Symptoms	Ingestion causes severe gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea) and central nervous system depression, followed by marked kidney injury and permanent hearing loss. Documented cases show onset typically 4–16 hours after a high-dose ingestion. Reported symptoms also include drowsiness, laboured breathing, deafness and unconsciousness (IPCS/WHO ICSC 0196; PubChem CID 23668195 human toxicity excerpts). Dust causes skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation.
Note to Physician	Sodium bromate is a nephrotoxin and an ototoxin. Treat symptomatically and monitor renal function and hearing. Haemodialysis should be considered early — rapid removal of bromate is the determining factor in outcome; one documented adolescent poisoning required five days of haemodialysis before recovery (PubChem/HSDB emergency treatment guidance). Administer oxygen as indicated. Do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Water spray or flooding quantities of water. Water cools the material and suppresses oxygen-releasing decomposition.
Unsuitable Media	Do NOT use a solid water jet — it disperses the powder and spreads the oxidiser. Do not rely on dry chemical, foam or CO ₂ as the primary medium on a bulk oxidiser fire.



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Specific Hazards	Non-combustible in itself, but when involved in a fire it liberates oxygen and greatly accelerates the burning of surrounding combustibles. It reacts violently with combustible materials, reducing agents, fuels, metal powders, grease and sulphur compounds, creating fire and explosion risk. Closed containers may rupture in a fire. Decomposition at 381 °C evolves oxygen and forms sodium bromide, emitting toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen bromide and sodium oxide.
Protective Equipment	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Keep upwind.
Special Procedures	Evacuate non-essential personnel and consider evacuating a wide area for a major fire — fight remotely because of the explosion risk. Use copious water to keep containers and surrounding stock cool. Prevent contaminated runoff from entering drains and waterways. Storage should be arranged per NFPA 430 (storage of liquid and solid oxidisers).

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Avoid generating dust. Wear appropriate PPE (see Section 8). Remove all ignition sources and keep the spill area clear of combustible materials — do not use straw, sawdust, paper, jute or any organic absorbent.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent entry into drains, sewers, soil and watercourses. Sodium bromate is highly water-soluble and mobile. Notify environmental authorities if a significant release reaches a waterway.
Containment / Clean-up	Sweep or vacuum carefully into clean, labelled, closeable non-combustible containers. Avoid raising dust clouds. Do not return spilled material to the original container. Residual floor contamination may be reduced by flushing with sodium bisulphite solution followed by large volumes of water, where local discharge rules permit.
Reference to Sections	See Section 8 for PPE, Section 10 for incompatibilities, Section 13 for disposal, and Section 15 for regulatory information.



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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions	Handle as a strong oxidiser. Keep away from combustible and organic materials, reducing agents, fuels, grease, acids and ammonium compounds. Avoid friction and grinding of any mixture containing this product. Avoid generating or breathing dust. Use appropriate PPE.
Hygiene	Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing before reuse — do not take contaminated clothing out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Storage Conditions	Store in the original, tightly closed UN-certified bags on pallets in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight and all heat sources. Protect from moisture. Store on non-combustible flooring; do not store on or near oil-contaminated wooden pallets, or near jute, sacking or packing straw. Arrange storage per NFPA 430.
Storage Temperature	Ambient. Keep well away from any heat source and well below the decomposition temperature of 381 °C.
Incompatible Materials	Combustible and organic substances such as textiles, oil, wood, sugar, grease and sawdust; organic peroxides; powdered materials such as metal powders, sulphur and carbon; acids; strong reducing agents; ammonium compounds.
Segregation	Segregate from all combustibles, fuels, organics, reducing agents, acids, ammonium compounds, food, drink and animal feed. Store separately in a dedicated oxidiser area.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limit	Sodium Bromate (CAS 7789-38-0): no ACGIH TLV and no OSHA PEL has been established, and IPCS/WHO ICSC 0196 records no exposure limit. Apply ALARA and good industrial hygiene, treating airborne material as a hazardous dust. Verify any applicable local OEL (India / EU / NIOSH) before use; no STEL was identified in reviewed sources.
DNEL / PNEC	No value located in reviewed sources.
Engineering Controls	Use closed handling systems and local exhaust ventilation for dust control. Ensure adequate general ventilation. Provide emergency



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eyewash stations and safety showers in work areas. Keep ignition sources and combustible materials out of the handling area.

Respiratory Protection

Where dust cannot be adequately controlled by enclosure and ventilation, use a NIOSH/EN-approved P95 or P100 (FFP2 / FFP3) particulate respirator. Use SCBA for emergency and fire situations.

Hand / Eye / Skin

Hands: chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile, neoprene or PVC; select appropriate thickness and breakthrough time). Eyes: EN 166 / ANSI Z87.1 chemical splash goggles; add a face shield where dust or splash risk exists. Skin: chemical-resistant protective clothing and safety footwear. Do NOT wear cotton or other readily combustible overalls that may become contaminated with this product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	White crystals or white powder; colourless cubic crystals.
Odour	Odourless.
Odour Threshold	Not applicable (odourless solid).
pH	Aqueous solution is neutral. Verify from supplier COA for specific grade.
Melting / Freezing Point	No separate melting point is reported — the substance decomposes at 381 °C with evolution of oxygen.
Boiling Point / Range	Not applicable — decomposes before boiling at atmospheric pressure.
Decomposition Temperature	381 °C, evolving oxygen and forming sodium bromide; emits toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen bromide and sodium oxide.
Flash Point	Not applicable — inorganic, non-combustible oxidising solid.
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable — not self-ignitable.
Flammability Limits	Not applicable — non-flammable solid; acts as an oxidiser and liberates oxygen in a fire.
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable under standard conditions.
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not applicable (solid; negligible vapour at ambient conditions).
Relative Density	3.34 (water = 1). PubChem CID 23668195 also reports a density of 3.20 g/cm ³ . Bulk / apparent density: no value located in reviewed sources — verify from supplier COA for specific grade.
Solubility in Water	36.4 g/100 mL at 20 °C; 27.5 at 0 °C; 90.8 at 100 °C.
Solubility, Other Solvents	Insoluble in ethanol.
Refractive Index	1.594.



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Log Pow (Partition Coeff.)	Not applicable — inorganic salt; does not partition into an organic phase.
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable (solid at ambient conditions).
Viscosity	Not applicable (solid).
Oxidising Properties	Strong oxidiser. Assigned Packing Group II under UN Class 5.1, corresponding to GHS Ox. Sol. Category 2.
Heat of Formation	$\Delta H_f^\circ = -334.1 \text{ kJ/mol}$ at 298.15 K.
VOC Content	Nil — inorganic solid; no volatile organic content.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions and under the recommended storage conditions.
Reactivity	Strong oxidant. Reacts violently with combustible materials, reducing agents, fuels, metal powders, grease and sulphur compounds. Not self-reactive under normal storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, sparks and open flame; contact with combustible and organic materials; friction or grinding of intimate mixtures; moisture ingress; temperatures approaching 381 °C.
Incompatible Materials	Combustible and organic substances such as textiles, oil, wood, sugar, grease and sawdust; organic peroxides; powdered materials such as metal powders, sulphur and carbon; acids; strong reducing agents; ammonium compounds.
Hazardous Decomposition	On heating it decomposes at 381 °C with evolution of oxygen, forming sodium bromide, and emits toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen bromide and sodium oxide.
Hazardous Reactions	Mixtures with combustible material, metal powders, sulphur or carbon present a fire and explosion risk and may ignite on friction. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (rat, oral) = 301 mg/kg — the value published on sodium bromate Safety Data Sheets in the trade. Classified Acute Tox. 4 (H302). The value sits 1 mg/kg above the GHS Category 3 upper bound of 300 mg/kg, which is why 36.1% of ECHA C&L notifiers apply the more severe H301 against 57.8% for H302; the margin is
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disclosed rather than concealed. PubChem/HSDB does not carry a rat oral LD50 for this substance.

Acute Dermal Toxicity	No dermal LD50 was located in reviewed sources. No acute dermal toxicity classification appears in the ECHA C&L notifications for this substance.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	No LC50 value was located in reviewed sources. Dust may irritate the respiratory tract — classified STOT SE 3 (H335). Apply ALARA and dust control.
Other Acute Data	LD50 (mouse, intraperitoneal) = 140 mg/kg. Rabbits died approximately 12 hours after oral administration of 0.5 g/kg (PubChem CID 23668195, HSDB non-human toxicity values).
Skin Irritation	Classified Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) — causes skin irritation. Notified by 59.3% of ECHA C&L notifiers.
Eye Irritation	Classified Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) — causes serious eye irritation. Notified by 90.7% of ECHA C&L notifiers, the strongest consensus of any endpoint for this substance.
Respiratory / Skin Sensitisation	No sensitisation data were located in reviewed sources, and no sensitisation classification appears in the ECHA C&L notifications.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Classified Muta. 2 (H341) — suspected of causing genetic defects. Basis: the US NTP Genetically Modified Model Report GMM-6 (2007, CASRN 7789-38-0) found significantly increased frequencies of micronucleated erythrocytes in male and female p53 haploinsufficient mice dosed in drinking water for 27 weeks, with a clear dose response — a positive in-vivo genotoxicity result. Only 13% of ECHA C&L notifiers apply H341; this SDS takes the more conservative position on the strength of the NTP in-vivo finding.
Carcinogenicity	UNRESOLVED — both positions are stated in full in Section 2. 48.2% of ECHA C&L notifiers apply Carc. 1B (H350), most plausibly by read-across from potassium bromate (IARC Group 2B; CLP Annex VI index 035-003-00-6). US EPA IRIS (EPA/635/R-01/002) concludes bromate should be evaluated as a likely human carcinogen by the oral route and classified bromate B2 under the former guidelines. The US NTP study of sodium bromate itself (GMM-6, 2007) concluded no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male or female p53 haploinsufficient mice at 80, 400 or 800 mg/L in drinking water for 27 or 43 weeks, with no neoplasms attributed to exposure. Sodium bromate has not itself been evaluated by IARC. This SDS



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	does not assign H350; users requiring the conservative position should apply it.
Reproductive Toxicity	No data were located in reviewed sources.
STOT — Single Exposure	Classified STOT SE 3 (H335) — may cause respiratory irritation. Notified by 39.5% of ECHA C&L notifiers.
STOT — Repeated Exposure	No repeat-dose classification was located in reviewed sources. The target organs indicated by acute human data are the kidney and the inner ear.
Aspiration Hazard	Not applicable (solid).
Human Experience	Documented poisoning syndrome: ingestion causes severe gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, pain, diarrhoea) and central nervous system depression, followed by marked kidney injury and permanent hearing loss, with onset typically 4–16 hours after a high-dose ingestion. In one documented case a 17-year-old who ingested a bromate-based hair neutraliser required five days of haemodialysis before recovering (PubChem CID 23668195 human toxicity excerpts, from HSDB). ICSC 0196 additionally lists drowsiness, laboured breathing, deafness and unconsciousness.
Other Genotoxicity Data	Sodium bromate produced a weak induction of DNA damage in whole zebrafish embryos at 20–100 µg/mL (PubChem CID 23668195).

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity — Invertebrates	Daphnia magna (<24 h neonate, freshwater renewal test, ≥98% purity material): 24 h LC50 = 112.7 mg/L; 48 h LC50 = 55.3 mg/L; 72 h and 96 h LC50 = 46.8 mg/L (PubChem CID 23668195 ecotoxicity values, from Fisher et al., Water Research, 2014).
Aquatic Toxicity — Fish	No fish LC50 attributable specifically to sodium bromate was verified in reviewed sources. Do not transfer potassium bromate fish data to the sodium salt.
Aquatic Toxicity — Algae	No EC50 attributable specifically to sodium bromate was verified in reviewed sources. Published green-alga figures circulating alongside this substance relate to POTASSIUM bromate and must not be re-attributed to the sodium salt.
Aquatic Hazard Classification	No CLP aquatic hazard classification is triggered by the values above. This is consistent with the absence of H400 / H410 from the



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	ECHA C&L notifications and the absence of an environmentally hazardous substance mark on the ADR entry for UN 1494.
Persistence / Degradability	Inorganic salt — biodegradation testing is not meaningful. Bromate is reduced to bromide under reducing conditions in soil and water.
Bioaccumulation	Not expected to bioaccumulate. Log Kow is not applicable (inorganic salt); no BCF was established in reviewed sources.
Mobility in Soil	Highly mobile — the substance is highly water-soluble (36.4 g/100 mL at 20 °C) and the bromate anion adsorbs poorly to soil. Prevent release to soil and groundwater.
Other Adverse Effects	Avoid uncontrolled release to the environment. Release to a watercourse may exert an oxidant demand and affect aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from Product	Do not discharge to drains, sewers or watercourses. Dispose of surplus and off-specification material through a licensed hazardous-waste contractor in accordance with local regulations. Where local discharge rules permit, dilute aqueous residues may first be reduced with a suitable reducing agent such as sodium bisulphite solution, converting bromate to bromide.
Contaminated Packaging	Empty bags retain oxidiser residue and are a fire hazard in contact with combustible material. Do not reuse them, and never use them for combustible materials, animal feed or food. Rinse thoroughly with water where permitted and dispose of through an authorised contractor.
Indian Regulations	Manage waste under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and the consent conditions of the relevant State Pollution Control Board. Follow local hazardous-waste, storage and pollution-control requirements.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PARAMETER	UN / ADR (ROAD)	IMDG (SEA)	IATA (AIR)
UN Number	UN 1494	UN 1494	UN 1494



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PARAMETER	UN / ADR (ROAD)	IMDG (SEA)	IATA (AIR)
Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM BROMATE	SODIUM BROMATE	SODIUM BROMATE
Class	5.1	5.1	5.1
Classification Code	O2	—	—
Packing Group	II	II	II
Label	5.1 — Oxidiser	5.1 — Oxidiser	5.1 — Oxidiser
Hazard Identification No.	50	—	—
Tunnel Restriction Code	(E)	—	—
Transport Category	2	—	—
Limited / Excepted Quantity	LQ 1 kg · EQ E2	—	—
Packing Instruction	PO02 · IBC08 (B4) · MP2	—	—
Marine Pollutant	—	Not listed in reviewed sources — confirm against — the carrier's current IMDG edition	

ADR values above are taken from the ADR 2025 Table A entry for UN 1494 (tank code SGAV, special provision TU3). Special provision VII requires packages to be carried in closed or sheeted vehicles and containers. CV24 requires vehicles and containers to be thoroughly cleaned of combustible residue — in particular straw, hay, paper, sawdust and jute — before loading. Confirm the current IMDG and IATA editions, and any operator variation, with the carrier before booking. Ship only in UN-certified packaging rated for Packing Group II solids, marked and labelled with the Class 5.1 placard, UN 1494, PG II and the proper shipping name.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU / REACH / CLP

No CLP Annex VI harmonised classification exists for sodium bromate — ECHA CHEM substance 100.029.237 carries no Annex VI index number. The classification in Section 2 is a self-classification aligned to the ECHA C&L Inventory notification summary. Potassium bromate (CAS 7758-01-2, Annex VI index 035-003-00-6, Ox. Sol. 1 / Acute Tox. 3 / Carc. 1B) IS harmonised; that entry applies to the potassium salt only and must not be transferred to this substance.

OSHA (USA)

No OSHA PEL is established for sodium bromate. Classify, label and communicate under OSHA HCS / HazCom (29 CFR 1910.1200).

India

Observe applicable MSIHC, workplace, storage, transport and pollution-control requirements. Road movement of Class 5.1 goods



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must follow the applicable Indian hazardous-goods road transport rules, and waste is managed under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

Other Jurisdictions

Verify chemical inventory status (TSCA, DSL, AICS, K-REACH, China IECSC) and local occupational exposure limits before import or distribution.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By	Supreme Petro Chemicals — Technical Department
SDS Standard	UN GHS Rev.11 (2025); OSHA HCS/HazCom; EU CLP/REACH Annex II; Canada WHMIS/HPR — 16-section format
Key Sources	PubChem CID 23668195 (GHS classification from the ECHA C&L Inventory, experimental properties, uses, HSDB toxicity records, and ecotoxicity values from Fisher et al., Water Research, 2014); IPCS/WHO ICSC 0196; ECHA CHEM substance 100.029.237; ADR 2025 Table A entry for UN 1494; US NTP Genetically Modified Model Report GMM-6 (2007); US EPA IRIS Toxicological Review of Bromate (EPA/635/R-01/002); NFPA 430.
Revision Date	31 July 2026
Version	1.0 (first issue for this product)
Disclaimer	Information is given in good faith and believed accurate at issue. It does not constitute a specification or guarantee; the user is responsible for safe use, handling and compliance. Batch values are confirmed on the producer's Certificate of Analysis, and the producer's own Safety Data Sheet accompanies each consignment.

FULL TEXT OF H-STATEMENTS

- H272 — May intensify fire; oxidiser
- H302 — Harmful if swallowed
- H315 — Causes skin irritation
- H319 — Causes serious eye irritation
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation
- H341 — Suspected of causing genetic defects

STATEMENTS NOTIFIED BY A MINORITY OF ECHA C&L NOTIFIERS AND NOT ADOPTED IN THIS SDS



SUPREME PETRO CHEMICALS

IMPORTER & DISTRIBUTOR OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ·
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- H271 — May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser (34% of notifiers)
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- H301 — Toxic if swallowed (36.1% of notifiers)
-
- H350 — May cause cancer (48.2% of notifiers)
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