Safety Data Sheet - Salt

Section 1: Company Details

Company Name: Salt International Pty. Ltd.
Street Address: Level 2/10 Moorabool Street
               Geelong Victoria Australia 3220
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Telephone: + 61 3 5222 3097
National Toll Free: 1 300 728 020
Mobile: + 61 447 357 911
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WebSite: www.saltinternational.com.au
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Section 2: Identification & Classification


Chemical Name: Sodium Chloride
CAS No.: 7647-14-5
UN No.: None Allocated.
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS: None Allocated.
HAZCHEM Code: None Allocated.
Uses: Food flavouring, preservative, varied industrial and chemical uses, chlor-alkali, water treatment and swimming pools.

Physical Description and Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Translucent to opaque white and slightly hygroscopic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>800.8°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>1413°C at 101.3 kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>1 mm Hg at 865°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>2.165 gm/cc at 20°C (for sodium chloride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashpoint/Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>35.9 gm/100 ml @ 0°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>58.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ingredients

Salt (Sodium Chloride) CAS No. 7647-14-5 Proportion – 100%

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Special Indication of Hazards to Humans and the Environment
Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of WorkSafe Australia.
Section 4: Workplace Facility Provisions

Adequate ventilation is recommended.

Prolonged contact with unprotected skin should be avoided. It is recommended that gloves be worn during continued contact with hands.

A disposable face mask should be worn in areas where salt dust is present or during processes producing salt dust.

Chemical safety goggles should be worn in areas where contact with the eyes may occur.

Hand washing facilities and/or emergency showers should be available.

Eye washing solution or water suitable for irrigation of the eyes should be available.

Section 5: Personal Hazards Identification

Eye Contact

Salt and salt solutions are not toxic to the eye but higher concentrations than those of natural tears may cause irritation, redness, a stinging sensation and tearing.

Ingestion

Excessive amounts of either salt or brine can have acute and chronic toxic effects. Salt should not be used as an emetic to induce vomiting. High concentrations produce inflammatory reactions in the gastrointestinal tract and can cause vomiting, diarrhoea, convulsions and collapse. The ingestion of hypertonic solutions can cause fatal disturbance of body electrolyte and fluid balance particularly in the young and elderly. Less than a tablespoon of salt may severely poison an infant and can prove fatal.

Inhalation

Inflammation of the respiratory tract mucous membranes may occur from exposure to very high concentrations of salt dust.

Skin Contact

Exposure to dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause fluid withdrawal from the skin and may, on prolonged contact, produce irritation.

Section 6: First Aid

Eye Contact

With open eyelids irrigate with eyewash solution or water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Vomiting will probably occur. Give plenty of fluids. Seek immediate medical attention especially if vomiting has not occurred.

Inhalation

Move patient to fresh air. Keep warm and resting. Give fluids if desired. Seek medical attention if breathing becomes difficult.

Skin Contact

Wash the affected area(s) with water. Brush or remove affected clothing.

Section 7: Spillages & Disposal

Spillages should be swept up with special care to avoid raising dust and may be placed in sealed containers and held for waste disposal to licensed waste.

After clean up flush area to dissolve remaining material in excess water, sufficient to meet water quality standards.

Refer to Local Council By-Laws and Land Waste Management Authority for accepted disposal procedures for accidental release.
Section 8: Handling, Storage & Transport

Handling
Salt dust is non-flammable but static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying. For this reason pipes should be bonded and earthed especially in areas where a spark could prove hazardous.

Storage
Salt should be stored in a clean, cool, dry atmosphere and away from concentrated solids as it absorbs moisture if the relative humidity is above 75%.

Suitable containers include plastic bottles or drums, plastic multi-ply woven bags and multi-wall paper bags with a sealed plastic liner.

Containers should be securely sealed.

Keep out of sunlight to avoid possible deterioration of packaging material.

Salt products should be stored carefully to avoid a possible hazard by falling.

Transport
Salt should be covered to prevent loss or damage by dust, rain, wind or other physical means.

Section 9: Fire Fighting Procedures

Fire or Explosion
Salt is not combustible. Fire fighting procedures are the same as for the surrounding area.

Note: Salt emits toxic fumes or chlorine and sodium oxide when heated to decomposition at a very high temperature.

Section 10: Workplace Exposure Guidelines

Dangerous Exposure
Non-specified.

Engineering Controls
Structural integrity of metals used in equipment and structures should be checked regularly as salt accelerates corrosion of most common metals. Iron, steel, zinc and aluminium are particularly susceptible. Brass, bronze and stainless steel are fairly resistant.

Static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying. It is recommended that pipes should be bonded and earthed especially in environments where a spark could prove hazardous.

Flammability
Non-combustible.

Occupational Exposure and Limits
As total dust – 10 mg/m³ (8 hr TWA)
As respirable dust – 4 mg/m³ (8 hr TWA)
Orally in humans TDLO = 12357 mg/kg

Ventilation
Adequate ventilation is recommended.

Please Note: The information provided in this document has been derived from a variety of internationally published sources and standards. Safety levels are not ‘no effect’ levels and therefore do not guarantee protection to every worker. Given the nature of human biological variation workers exposed to a particular chemical may react at or below levels prescribed.

This information is not to be interpreted as a warranty. The manufacturer employs strict quality control procedures during the manufacture of these products. As the supplier and manufacturer do not control transportation, storage, handling or use of these products we assume no liability resulting from their use. There is no guarantee provided as to the suitability, performance, effects or results of or during the use of these products. Customers must make their own judgements and tests as to the characteristics and performance of the products in the context of intended use.