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# *SAFETY DATA SHEET – Pool Salt*

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | July 2023 (*valid for 5 years from this date)* |
| **Product Name** | SODIUM CHLORIDE (Salt) |
| **Other Names** | Common Salt, Rock Salt, Solar Salt, Sea Salt |
| **Uses** | Water treatment and swimming pools |
| **Contact Information** | Chlorine Discounters |
| | 43 Clapham Road, Regents Park NSW 2143 |
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| **Emergency Contact** | Managing Director or Operations Manager |

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule (Aust)** | Not scheduled |
| **Globally Harmonised System** | |
| **Hazard Classification** | NOT hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) |
| **Signal Word** | None |

**National Transport Commission (Australia)**
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

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| **Dangerous Goods Classification** | NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) |

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Ingredients**

| Chemical Entity | CAS Number | Proportions (%) |
|---|---|---|
| SODIUM CHLORIDE | [7647-14-5] | 100.0 |

| Chemical Entity | CAS Number | Proportions (%) |
|---|---|---|

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

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| **Swallowed** | Rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink provided person is conscious. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting (vomiting is likely to occur). Obtain immediate medical attention, especially if vomiting has not occurred. |
| **Eye** | Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes, holding eyelids open. In all cases of eye contamination, it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice. |
| **Skin** | Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. |
| **Inhaled** | Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if effects persist. |
| **Advice to Doctor** | Treat symptomatically based on judgment of doctor and individual reactions of patient.<br>NOTES FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL.<br>Swallowed: Give water to drink. No need to induce vomiting.<br>Eye: Irrigate with copious quantities of slow flowing water for up to 15 minutes.Eyelids to be held open.<br>Skin: Brush off clothing and wash skin thoroughly with plenty of water.<br>Inhaled: Not normally a risk but some may experience some discomfort if working with dusty product. If exposure has occurred allow the victim to drink water. |
| **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure** | May aggravate pre-existing dry skin conditions such as dermatitis. |

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| **General Measures** | Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas.Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can bedone without risk. |
| **Flammability Conditions** | Salt in non-flammable but static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying. |
| **Extinguishing Media** | In case of fire, use appropriate extinguishing media most suitable for surrounding fire conditions (dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam). |
| **Fire and Explosion Hazard** | Salt poses no fire or explosion hazard if involved in a fire, therefore use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Salt is not combustible. |
| **Hazardous Products of Combustion** | Salt withstands temperatures up to its meting point and beyond without, decomposing but at very high temperatures (greater than approximately 800 deg C) a vapor may be emitted which is particularly irritating to the eyes. Contains no water of crystallization. Does not react with alkalis at ordinary temperatures. When heated to decomposition at a very high temperature it emits toxic fumes of chlorine & sodium oxide. |
| **Special Fire Fighting Instructions** | Do NOT allow firefighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store firefighting water for treatment. |

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| **Personal Protective Equipment** | Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). |
| **Flash Point** | No Data Available |
| **Lower Explosion Limit** | No Data Available |
| **Upper Explosion Limit** | No Data Available |
| **Auto Ignition Temperature** | No Data Available |
| **Hazchem Code** | No Data Available |

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| **General Response Procedure** | Avoid prolonged contact with the skin and inhalation of dust concentrations, otherwise normal good handling and housekeeping practice is adequate. No special protective clothing is required. Aneyewash bottle with clean water should be available. Avoid generatingdust. Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the danger area. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. |
| **Clean Up Procedures** | Contain spills to prevent release to water systems or environment. Recover product where practical, vacuum or sweep up remnants (avoid generating dust) & dispose of in sealed containers to licensed waste. |
| **Containment** | Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the danger area. |
| **Environmental Precautionary Measures** | Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management. |
| **Evacuation Criteria** | Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. |
| **Personal Precautionary Measures** | Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8. |

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| **Handling** | Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product dust/fumes. Salt dust is non-flammable but static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying, therefore pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially in environments where a spark could prove hazardous. |
| **Storage** | Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from oxidising materials. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Due to its hydroscopic nature, salt should be stored in a dry atmosphere and away from concentrated acids. Absorbs moisture if the relative humidity is above 75 % Product should be stored in such a way that it does not present a hazard if product were to fall. This product is not classified dangerous for transport according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail. |
| **Container** | Suitable containers include plastic bottles or drums, multi-ply woven plastic, other plastic, or multi wall paper bag with sealed plastic liner. Keep out of sunlight to prevent deterioration of packaging material. |

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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| **General** | No exposure standard has been established for this product by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC). However, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified is 10mg/m3 (for inspirable dust) and 3mg/m3 (for respirable dust).<br>NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. |
| **Exposure Limits** | No Data Available |
| **Biological Limits** | No information available on biological limit values for this product. |
| **Engineering Measures** | Under normal circumstances engineering controls are not required however if use creates dust to a level that is a discomfort to workers a local exhaust system is recommended. A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying, therefore pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially in environments where a spark could prove hazardous. |
| **Personal Protection Equipment** | RESPIRATOR: If the process is such that salt dust is generated, a disposable face mask should be worn (AS1715/1716).<br>EYES: Wear chemical safety goggles in situations where contact with the eyes may occur (AS1336/1337).<br>HANDS: Gloves to be worn if prolonged contact is anticipated. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin (AS2161).<br>CLOTHING: Long-sleeved protective clothing and safety footwear (AS3765/2210). |
| **Special Hazards Precautions** | Structural integrity of various metals used in equipment and structures should be regularly checked as salt accelerates corrosion of most common metals (especially in damp conditions). Iron, steel, zinc and aluminum are particularly susceptible, while brass, bronze and stainless steel are fairly resistant. |
| **Work Hygienic Practices** | Skin should be washed to remove salt. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin. An eyewash and hand washing facilities should be readily available. . |

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| **Physical State** | Solid |
| **Odour** | Nil |
| **Appearance** | Crystals or powder |
| **Colour** | Translucent to opaque white |
| **pH** | No Data Available |

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| **Vapour Pressure** | 1 mm Hg at 865oC torr (@ 747 °C) |
| **Boiling Point** | 1413'C at 101.3 kPa °C |
| **Freezing Point** | No Data Available |
| **Decomposition Temperature** | No Data Available |
| **Density** | 1.2 gm / cc |
| **Molecular Weight** | 58.44 |
| **Octanol Water Coefficient** | No Data Available |
| **Vapour Temperature** | No Data Available |
| **Melting Point** | 801 °C |
| **Auto Ignition Temp** | No Data Available |
| **Solubility** | 35.7 gm / 100 ml at 0'C - 39.12 gm / 100 ml at 100'C 0°C |
| **Potential for Dust Explosion** | No dust explosion hazard. |
| **Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours** | No Data Available |
| **Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases** | No Data Available |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| **General Information** | Reacts with strong sulphuric acid or nitric acid to give hydrogen chloride gas. |
| **Chemical Stability** | Stable. Slightly hygroscopic. |
| **Conditions to Avoid** | Incompatible materials (below) |
| **Materials to Avoid** | Material to avoid are Bromine trifluoride, lithium, strong acids. Under wet conditions can corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminum and zinc. Stainless steel resists attack. |
| **Hazardous Decomposition Products** | When heated to decomposition at a very high temperature it emits toxic fumes of chlorine & sodium oxide. May evolve chlorine gas when in contact with strong acids. |
| **Hazardous Polymerisation** | Hazardous Polymerisation has not been reported. |

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| **General Information** | Orally in rats LD 50 = 3000 mg/kg Orally in humans TDLO = 12357 mg/kg Chronic : There is no consensus in the scientific community about the relationship between salt and hypertension / elevated blood pressure. Some medical practitioners believe that high levels of salt can cause hypertension, but there is no evidence that this is so in healthy, normotensive people. There is evidence however that severe salt restriction can lower blood pressure in one third to one half of individuals with hypertension. It is therefore best assessed on an individual basis. |
| **Eye Irritant** | Dust exposure may cause physical irritation to the eyes because of the particulate nature of the product. |
| **Ingestion** | Salt is an essential constituent of the diet. It provides important body electrolytes and is the source of hydrochloric acid present in the gastric juices. The blood stream contains nearly 1% sodium chloride. In normal industrial use salt is non-hazardous. Acute and chronic toxic effects can result from the ingestion of excessive amounts of either salt or brine. Salt should not be used as an emetic to induce vomiting. High concentrations produce inflammatory reactions in the gastrointestinal tract and can cause |

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| | 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 sometimes prove fatal. May cause vomiting, diarrhoea, anorexia, thirst, fever, and convulsion after excessive ingestion. Dehydration may occur in most internal organs, central nervous system may be affected resulting in confusion or coma. |
| **Inhalation** | Abrasive irritant to mucous membranes. May give salty taste or cause irritation to nose & throat. Symptoms could be coughing, sore and dry throat. |
| **Skin Irritant** | Irritation after prolonged contact. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin and may, on prolonged contact, produce irritation. |
| **Carcinogen Category** | No Data Available |

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| **Eco-toxicity** | A maximum value of 412 mg/l ensures the protection of all aquatic life.<br>Source: Water Research Centre - September 1990<br>96 hour LC 50 (Fish) 6750 mg/l<br>48 hour EC 50 (Daphnia) 2024 mg/l<br>72 hour IC 50 (Algae) 3014 mg/l<br>Daphnia Sub acute 1062 mg/l<br>Fish Sub-acute 433 mg/l<br>BOD 5 day0 mg/l<br>COD 0 mg/l Earthworm Toxicity 1000 hg/cm2 |
| **Persistence/Degradability** | No information available |
| **Mobility** | No information available |
| **Environmental Fate** | Avoid contaminating waterways. |
| **Bioaccumulation Potential** | No information available |
| **Environmental Impact** | No Data Available |

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| **General Information** | Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility. |
| **Special Precautions for Land Fill or Incineration** | Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Collectsolid salt in a conventional manner, wash the spill area down with water if necessary. |

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG

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|---|---|
| **UN Number** | Not applicable. |
| **Shipping Name** | SODIUM CHLORIDE (SALT) |
| **Dangerous GoodsClass** | Not applicable |
| **Subsidiary Risk** | Not applicable. |
| **Pack Group** | Not applicable. |
| **Precaution for User** | IRRITANT |
| **Hazchem Code** | N/A |
| **EPG** | Not applicable. |

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| **Special Provision** | Not applicable. |
| **National Transport Commission (Australia)** | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) |
| **Dangerous Goods Classification** | NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) |

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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|---|---|
| **General Information** | No Data Available |
| **Poisons Schedule (Aust)** | Not scheduled |
| **National/Regional Inventories** | |
| **Australia (AICS)** | Listed |

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Literature References** | No data available. |
| **Sources for Data** | No data available. |

**Legend to Abbreviations and Acronyms**

| | |
|---|---|
| **<** | less than |
| **<** | greater than |
| **ADG** | Australian Dangerous Goods Code |
| **AICS** | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances |
| **CAS** | Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) |
| **cm2** | square centimeters |
| **CO2** | Carbon Dioxide |
| **COD** | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| **deg C ( 'C )** | degrees Celsius |
| **ERMA** | Environmental Risk Management Authority |
| **G** | gram |
| **g/cm3** | grams per cubic centimetre |
| **g/l** | grams per litre |
| **HSNO** | Hazardous Substance and New Organism |
| **IATA** | International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations |
| **IDLH** | Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health |
| **IMDG** | International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code |
| **Immiscible** | liquids are insoluble in each other |
| **Kg** | kilogram |
| **kg/m3** | kilograms per cubic metre |
| **LC50** | LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. |
| **LD50** | LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals |

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| **Ltr** | Litre |
| **m3** | cubic metre |
| **mbar** | millibar |
| **mg** | milligram |
| **mg/24H** | milligrams per 24 hours |
| **mg/kg** | milligrams per kilogram |
| **mg/m3** | milligrams per cubic metre |
| **Misc** | miscible |
| **Miscible** | liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present |
| **Mm** | millimetre |
| **mPa.s** | milli Pascal per second |
| **N/A** | Not Applicable |
| **NOHSC** | National Occupational Health and Safety Commission |
| **OECD** | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| **PEL** | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| **Ppb** | parts per billion |
| **Ppm** | parts per million |
| **ppm/2h** | parts per million per 2 hours |
| **ppm/6h** | parts per million per 6 hours |
| **RCP** | Reciprocal Calculation Procedure |
| **STEL** | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| **TLV** | Threshold Limit Value |
| **Tne** | tonne |
| **TWA** | Time Weighted Average |
| **ug/24H** | micrograms per 24 hours |
| **UN** | United Nations (number) |
| **Wt** | weight |

This SDS summarises Chlorine Discounters best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the selected substance and how to safely handle the selected substance in the workplace however Chlorine Discounters expressly disclaims that the SDS is a representation or guarantee of the chemical specifications for the substance.

Each user should read the SDS and consider the information in the context of how the selected substance will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other substances.