# HIMALAYAN ROCK SALT
# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1- MATERIAL & SUPPLY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Himalayan Rock Salt
**INCI: Sodium Chloride**
**CAS Number: 7647-14-5**

**Supplier Details**

| | |
|---|---|
| Supplier: | Heirloom Body Care Pty Ltd |
| Address: | Unit 9, 28 Coombes Drive Penrith NSW 2750 Australia |
| Telephone: | 02 4722 2123 |
| Fax | 02 4722 2904 |

**Information in case of emergency**

| | |
|---|---|
| Poisons Information Centre | 13 11 26 |

## 2- HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification: Not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

Signal Word: None

Hazard statement: No data available

Precautionary statement: No data available

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)

Poisons Schedule (Australia): 1800-251525

## 3- COMPOSITION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name: Sodium chloride (Salt)

Formula CAS Number Concentration Sodium (Na+) and chloride (Cl-) 7647-14-5 99.995%

## 4- FIRST AID MEASURES

*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.

*Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:* May aggravate pre-existing dry skin conditions such as dermatitis.

## 5- FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

*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 be done without risk.

*Flammability Conditions:* Salt is 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). Salt poses no fire or explosion hazard if involved in a fire, therefore use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Salt is not combustible. 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 vapour 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 fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.

*Personal Protective Equipment*: Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). Flash Point No data available

## 6- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

*General Response Procedure:* Recover product where practical. Contain spills to prevent release to water systems or environment.

*Clean Up Procedures:* Recover product where practical, vacuum or sweep up remnants (avoid generating dust) & dispose of in sealed containers to licensed waste.

*Containment:* Contain spills to prevent release to water systems or environment.

*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- STORAGE AND HANDLING

*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

*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).

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 data available

*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). EYES: Wear chemical safety goggles in situations where contact with the eyes may occur (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Gloves to be worn if prolonged contact is anticipated. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin (AS2161). 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 aluminium 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

Physical State: Solid

Colour: Translucent to opaque white crystals or powder

Odour: Nil

pH range: No data available

Melting Point/Freezing Point: 801°C

Boiling Point: 1413oC at 101.3 kPa

Flash Point: Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: No data available

Flammability: No data available

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: No data available Vapour Pressure 1 mm Hg at 865°C

Vapour Density: No data available

Density: 1.2 gm / cc

Solubility: 35.7 gm / 100 ml @ 0°C 39.12 gm / 100 ml @ 100°C

Partition Coefficient: No data available

Auto Ignition Temperature: No data available

Decomposition Temperature: No data available

Viscosity: No data available

Molecular Weight: 58.44

## 10- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

*Reactivity:* Reacts with strong sulphuric acid or nitric acid to give hydrogen chloride gas. Chemical Stability Stable. Slightly hygroscopic.

*Possibility of hazardous reactions*

Conditions to Avoid Incompatible materials (below)

*Incompatible Materials*: Material to avoid are Bromine trifluoride, lithium, strong acids. Under wet conditions can corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminum and zinc. Stainless steel and monel resist attack. OGICAL

*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.

## 11- TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

*Acute toxicity 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 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, diarrhea, 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.

*Skin corrosion/irritation:* Irritation after prolonged contact. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin and may, on prolonged contact, produce irritation.

*Serious eye damage/eye irritation*: Dust exposure may cause physical irritation to the eyes because of the particulate nature of the product. Respiratory or skin sensitization Abrasive irritant to mucous membranes. May give salty taste or cause irritation to nose & throat. Symptoms could be coughing, sore and dry throat.

*Germ cell mutagenicity*: No data available Carcinogenicity No data available Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure No data available Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure No data available Aspiration Hazard No data available 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. Toxicity Orally in rats LD 50 = 3000 mg/kg. Orally in humans TDLO = 12357 mg/kg

## 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity A maximum value of 412 mg/l ensures the protection of all aquatic life. Source: Water Research Centre - September 1990 96 hour LC 50 (Fish) 6750 mg/l 48 hour EC 50 (Daphnia) 2024 mg/l 72 hour IC 50 (Algae) 3014 mg/l Daphnia Sub acute 1062 mg/l Fish Subacute 433 mg/l BOD 5 day 0 mg/l COD 0 mg/l Earthworm Toxicity 1000 hg/cm2

Biodegradability: No data available

Bioaccumulation: No data available

Adsorbed organic bound halogens (AOX): No data available

Additional ecological information: No data available

Other adverse effects: No data available

## 13- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Collect solid salt in a conventional manner, wash the spill area down with water if necessary.

## 14- TRANSPORT INFORMATION UN number No data available

Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM CHLORIDE (SALT)

Transport Hazard Class: No data available

Packing Group: No data available

Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes: No data available

Special Precautions During transport, should be covered to prevent rain or physical damage. Keep dry.

Additional Information No data available Hazchem or Emergency Action Code No data available

## 15- REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation Considered naturally occurring chemical by AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) when used industrially.

## 16- OTHER INFORMATION

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.