



SALT SUPPLIES LTD.

Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, Lancashire BB5 5HH.
Tel: +44 (0) 1254 396660 Fax: +44 (0) 1254 391860

Chemical Safety Data Sheet

Product Name	Date	Page
White Rock Salt	JUN 2003	1 of 2

1. Product Description

The composition by weight is 39.4% sodium and 60.6% chlorine. Pure sodium chloride is a colourless crystalline solid.

2. Hazards Identification.

In normal industrial use salt is not hazardous.

3. First Aid Measures.

Inhalation:	Remove patient to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. Give drinks if desired.
Skin contact:	Wash with plenty of water.
Eye contact:	Irrigate with eyewash or water.
Ingestion:	Vomiting will probably occur. Providing the patient is conscious give plenty of liquid to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention especially if vomiting has not occurred.

4. Fire Fighting Measures.

Non hazardous.
Salt withstands temperatures up to its melting point and beyond without decomposing, but at very high temperatures (greater than approximately 800 Deg C) a vapour is omitted which is particularly irritating to the eyes.

5. Accidental Release Measures.

Spillages should be swept up or may be safely water hosed to drain subject to local regulations.

6. Handling and Storage.

Handling:	Avoid prolonged contact with the skin and inhalation of dust concentrations, otherwise normal good handling and house-keeping practice is adequate. No special protective clothing is required. An eyewash bottle with clean water should be available. 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.
-----------	--

Dry salt because of its hygroscopic nature, should be stored in a dry atmosphere and away from concentrated acids
Rock salt can be stored in the open is desired, away from valued vegetation. A high concentration of salt can damage plant life..

7. Physical and Chemical Properties.

Form: Crystalline solid.
Colour: Colourless.
Boiling Point (Deg C): 1413
Melting Point (Deg C): 802
Density of crystalline solid: 2.165g/cc at 20 Deg C.
Vapour Pressure: 2.4mm Hg at 747 deg C.
Absorbs moisture from damp atmospheres above 75% relative humidity.
Does not react with alkalis at ordinary temperatures.

8. Stability and Reactivity.

Hazardous Reactions: Reactions with strong sulphuric acid or nitric acid to give hydrogen chloride gas.
Under wet conditions, will corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminium and zinc. Stainless steel and monel resist attack.

9. Toxicological Information.

Inhalation: Very high concentration of salt dust may result in inflammation of the mucus membranes of the respiratory tract.
Skin Contact: Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of the fluid from the skin and may, on prolonged contact produce irritation.
Eye Contact: Salt and salt solutions are not toxic to the eye but concentrations much above that of tears cause a stinging sensation.
Ingestion: 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 cause vomiting. Diarrhoea, convulsions and collapse. Ingestion of hypertonic solutions can cause fatal disturbance of body electrolyte and fluid balance. Less than a table spoon of salt may severely poison an infant and sometimes prove fatal.
Toxicity Data: LD50 3000mg/kg oral, rat.

12. Disposal Considerations.

Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation.