Infosafe No™	1CH69	Issue Date : May 2018	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **SODIUM CHLORIDE**

Not classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier: SODIUM CHLORIDE

Company Name: CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address: 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number: Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Fax: (08) 8440-2001

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: In the production of chemicals (sodium hydroxide, soda ash, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, metallic sodium), ceramic glazes, metallurgy of tin and other metals, curing of hides, food preservative, mineral waters, soap manufacture (salting out), home water softeners, highway deicing, regeneration of ion-exchange resins, photography, food seasoning, herbicide, fire extinguishing, nuclear reactors, mouthwash, medicine (heat exhaustion), salting out dyestuffs, supercooled solutions and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
SODIUM CHLORIDE LR	SL046
SODIUM CHLORIDE BP	SP046
SODIUM CHLORIDE AR	SA046
Table salt	
Sea salt, Rock salt	

Other Information: EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture: Classified as non-Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
Not classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Composition, information on ingredients: May contain the anticaking agent (FAN 536 or 535).

Chemical Characterization: Solid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	100 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation: Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention in severe cases, or if large amounts ingested.

Skin: Wash affected area thoroughly with copious amounts of running water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Seek medical attention in severe cases, or if irritation develops.

Eye contact: If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.

First Aid Facilities: Eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available for emergency use.

Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Toxic fumes of chloride and sodium oxide (above 1413 °C), hydrogen chloride gas.
Specific Methods	Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up and remove to a suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.
Environmental Precautions	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store in tightly closed, labelled, corrosion-resistant containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials. Hygroscopic. P
Corrosiveness	Sodium chloride solutions are corrosive to base metals.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) concentration for an 8 hour day, and 5 day week has not been established by Safe Work Australia for this product. There is a blanket limit of 10 mg/m³ for dusts when limits have not otherwise been established.
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: NR latex, vinyl, nitrile, neoprene gloves.
Personal Protective Equipment	The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	Colourless, transparent crystals or white, crystalline powder, partially hygroscopic.
Odour	Odourless to slight odour.

Melting Point	801 °C.
Boiling Point	1413 °C; 1461 °C (1013 hPa).
Solubility in Water	Readily soluble in cold water (35.7g in 100ml water at 0 °C). Slightly more soluble in hot water (39.12g in 100ml water at 100 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in glycerol, ethylene glycol, formic acid and ammonia; very slightly soluble in alcohol (methanol and ethanol) and monoethanolamine; insoluble in hydrochloric acid.
Specific Gravity	2.165.
pH	6.7 - 7.3 (aqueous solution).
Vapour Pressure	1.33 hPa (1 mmHg) at 865 °C.
Viscosity	Viscosity of saturated aqueous solution = 1.93 mPa-s.
Volatile Component	0 %vol @ 21 °C
Surface Tension	110 mN/m of molten sodium chloride at 850 °C.
Flammability	Non combustible material.
Explosion Properties	Electrolysis of sodium chloride in presence of nitrogenous compounds to produce chlorine may lead to formation of explosive nitrogen trichloride. Potentially explosive reaction with dichloromaleic anhydride + urea. Reacts violently with Bromium trifluoride and Lithium.
Molecular Weight	58.44
Other Information	Bulk density: approximately 1.1 kg/m³ (coarse grades); approx. 1.2kg/m³ (fine grades). Taste: Saline. Index of refraction: 1.5442.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal temperatures, pressures and conditions of use and storage. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from the air.
Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature, dust generation, exposure to moist air or water and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents, metals, strong acids, alkali metals (lithium), bromine trifluoride, nitro compounds, dichloromaleic anhydride + urea.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hygroscopic. Reacts with most nonnoble metals such as iron or steel, building materials (such as cement). Reactions with bromium trifluoride and lithium are violent. Electrolysis of sodium chloride in presence of nitrogenous compounds to produce chlorine may lead to formation of explosive nitrogen trichloride. Reaction of sodium chloride, urea, and dichloromaleic anhydride at 118 °C is vigorously exothermic and potentially explosive. Reaction of sodium chloride with water at >1100 °C is explosive.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	Ingestion of large amounts may cause irritation of the stomach, with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, prostration, rigidity or convulsions. May affect behaviour (muscle spasicity/contraction, somnolence), sense organs, metabolism, and cardiovascular system. Continued exposure may produce dehydration, congestion in most internal organs, and coma. Hypertonic salt solutions can produce violent inflammatory reactions in the gastrointestinal tract. No toxic effects are to be expected when the product is handled appropriately.
Inhalation	May cause mild mild nasal irritation with exposure to high dust levels and hypertension.
Skin	May cause mild skin irritation, or irritation to damaged skin, resulting in redness and itching. Absorption can occur with effects similar to those via ingestion.
Eye	May cause mild to moderate eye irritation, with redness, itching and pain.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed in the IARC Monographs.
Reproductive Toxicity	Causes adverse reproductive effects in humans (fetotoxicity, abortion) by intraplacental route. High intake of sodium chloride, whether from occupational exposure or in the diet, may increase risk of toxemia of pregnancy in susceptible women (Bishop, 1978). Hypertonic sodium chloride solutions have been used to induce abortion in late pregnancy by direct infusion into the uterus (Brown et al, 1972), but this route of administration is not relevant to occupational exposures. May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects in animals, particularly rats and mice (fetotoxicity, abortion, musculoskeletal abnormalities, and maternal effects (effects on ovaries, fallopian tubes) by oral, intraperitoneal, intraplacental, intrauterine, parenteral, and subcutaneous routes. In experimental animals, sodium chloride has caused delayed effects on newborns, has been fetotoxic,

	and has caused birth defects and abortions in rats and mice (RTECS, 1997). While sodium chloride has been used as a negative control in some reproductive studies, it has also been used as an example that almost any chemical can cause birth defects in experimental animals if studied under the right conditions (Nishimura & Miyamoto, 1969).
Chronic Effects	Repeated ingestion of large amounts of salt can lead to vascular effects (blood pressure elevation not characterized in autonomic section, with resulting systemic effects such as oedema), disturbances of body electrolyte and fluid balance, behavioural effects (changes in motor activity, irritability, somnolence (general depressed activity), convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, muscle contraction or spasticity), endocrine effects (changes in adrenal weight), eye effects and damage to the skin and stomach.
Mutagenicity	Sodium chloride (CAS# 7647-14-5): DNA inhibition system-human: fibroblast 125 mmol/l.

12. Ecological information

Ecological Information	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.
Persistence and degradability	Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.
Mobility	Passage from aqueous solution into the atmosphere is not to be expected.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Concentration in organisms is not to be expected.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	NaCl

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