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.

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 Ingredients:
Name: Sodium chloride
CAS: 7647-14-5
Proportion: 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.
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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
Hazard from
Toxic fumes of chloride and sodium oxide (above 1413 °C), hydrogen chloride gas.
Combustion Products
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 incompatibilities
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 concentration 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.
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.
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### Physical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>801 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>1413 °C; 1461 °C (1013 hPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Organic Solvents</td>
<td>Soluble in glycerol, ethylene glycol, formic acid and ammonia; very slightly soluble in alcohol (methanol and ethanol) and monoethanolamine; insoluble in hydrochloric acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity</td>
<td>2.165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.7 - 7.3 (aqueous solution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>1.33 hPa (1 mmHg) at 865 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Viscosity of saturated aqueous solution = 1.93 mPa-s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component</td>
<td>0 %vol @ 21 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension</td>
<td>110 mN/m of molten sodium chloride at 850 °C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Non combustible material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosion Properties</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>58.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Information</td>
<td>Bulk density: approximately 1.1 kg/m³ (coarse grades); approx. 1.2kg/m³ (fine grades). Taste: Saline. Index of refraction: 1.5442.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 bromine 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.

### 10. 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 spasticity/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,
## 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecological Information</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persistence and degradability</td>
<td>Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility</td>
<td>Passage from aqueous solution into the atmosphere is not to be expected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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.
- 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)'.

Contact Person/Point: Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000

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...End Of MSDS...