

White Rock Salt MSDS

Hazards Identification

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Unlikely to cause harmful effects under normal conditions of handling and use.

First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove patient from exposure.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with water. eyelids

Eye Contact: Irrigate with eyewash solution or clean water, holding the eyelids apart, for at least 10 minutes. If symptoms develop, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water and give 200-300ml (half a pint) of water to drink.

Obtain medical attention if ill-effects occur.

Further Medical Treatment: Symptomatic treatment and supportive therapy as indicated.

Fire Fighting Measures

Non-combustible

Extinguishing Media: As appropriate for surrounding fire.

Fire Fighting Protective Equipment: No special requirements.

Accidental Release Measures

- Clear up spillages.
- Transfer to a container for disposal.
- Wash the spillage area with water.
- Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into water courses, drains or sewers must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body

Handling and Storage

HANDLING

Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Atmospheric levels should be controlled in compliance with the occupational exposure limit for dust. Keep away from strong acids and common metals. Static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying, therefore pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially where a spark could prove hazardous.

STORAGE

Keep away from concentrated acids. Rock salt can be stored outside. Care should be taken to avoid excessive run-off into water or onto vegetation

Personal Protection and Exposure Controls

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. An approved dust mask should be worn if exposure to levels above the occupational exposure limit is likely.

Occupational Exposure Standard (UK HSE Guidance Note EH40)

Time Weighted Average mg/m³(ppm)

Dust (Total Inhalable Dust) 10

Dust (Respirable Dust) 4

Physical and Chemical Properties

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Form: Crystalline solid

Colour: Brown/White

Odour: Odourless

Boiling Point (Deg C): 1413

Melting Point (Deg C): 802

Density of Sodium Chloride (g/ml): up to 2.165 at 20 Deg C

Bulk Density (g/ml): 1.2 to 1.5 approx

Solubility (Water): freely soluble

Stability and Reactivity

Hazardous Reactions: Reactions with concentrated acid will produce hydrogen chloride. Under wet conditions, will corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminium and zinc.

Toxicological

Inhalation: High concentrations of dust may be irritant to the respiratory tract.

Skin Contact: Will remove the natural greases resulting in dryness, cracking and possibly dermatitis. Repeated and /or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.

Eye Contact: Dust may cause irritation.

Ingestion: May cause vomiting and diarrhoea. The swallowing of small amounts is unlikely to cause any adverse effects.

Long Term Exposure: Repeated ingestion of excessive amounts may cause disturbance of body electrolyte and fluid balance.

Ecological Information

Environmental Fate and Distribution High tonnage material with wide disperse use. Solid with low volatility. The product is soluble in water. The product has no potential for bioaccumulation. The product is predicted to have high mobility in soil.

Toxicity Low toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Effect on Effluent Treatment Adverse effects would not be expected.

Disposal Considerations

Disposal should be in accordance with local, national and European Community legislation

Transport Information

Not classified as dangerous for transport

Regulatory Information

Not classified as dangerous for supply or use

Other Information

USES: HIGHWAYS DE-ICING, ETC.