1. IDENTIFICATION				
Product Name	Pool Salt; Water softener Salt			
Brand Names	Mermaid; Sunray; Imperial; Diamond; International Quadratics; Filtrite; PoolStore; Aqua Health; Ocean; Pool Pro; Poolware; Poolwerx; Evolution; Crown; Culligans; CQ			
Other Names	Sodium chloride (salt)			
Recommended Uses and Restrictions	Used by general public in swimming pools and for water softening applications			
Details of manufacturer and supplier of this Safety Data Sheet	**Company Name**	Cheetham Salt Limited		
	Street Address	Level 6, 565 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000		
	Postal Address	PO BOX 16126, Collins Street West, Melbourne, Victoria, 8007		
	Phone	1800 032 046	**Fax**	1800 025 110
	International Phone	61 3 8624 6800	**International Fax**	61 3 8624 6880
Emergency phone number	**Organisation**	Poisons Information Centre		
	Location	Australia		
	Phone	13 11 26		

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	
Hazard Classification	NOT hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Signal Word	None
Hazard statement	None
Precautionary statement	None
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)	None

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Chemical Name	**Formula**	**CAS Number**	**Concentration**
Salt (sodium chloride)	NaCl	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.
Advice to Doctor	Treat Symptomatically
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 firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves).
Flash Point	Non-flammable.
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	Prevent the product from reaching drains or waterways.
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. HANDLING AND STORAGE	
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. 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
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	6.5 – 7.5
Melting Point/Freezing Point	801°C
Boiling Point	1413°C at 101.3 kPa
Flash Point	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density	Not available
Density	2.163 gm / cc at 20°C (for solid sodium chloride)
Solubility	35.7 gm / 100 ml @ 0°C 39.12 gm / 100 ml @ 100°C
Partition Coefficient	Not available
Auto Ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions
Chemical Stability	Stable. Slightly hygroscopic.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible materials (Bromine trifluoride, lithium, strong acids)
Incompatible Materials	Bromine trifluoride, lithium, strong acids
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 Data	Orally in rats LD 50 = 3000 mg/kg Orally in humans TDLO = 12357 mg/kg
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Exotoxicity	No data available
Persistence and Biodegradability	No data available
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available
Mobility in soil	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	Iodised Salt
Transport Hazard Class	No data available
Packing Group	Not applicable
Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	During transport, should be covered to prevent rain or physical damage. Keep dry.
Special Precautions	Not applicable
Additional Information	Not applicable
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	Not applicable
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.