

Head Office & N.I. Refinery
89 Totara Street
PO Box 4249, Mount Maunganui South
New Zealand
Phone: 64 7 5756193
Fax: 64 7 575 3017

Email: sales@domsalt.co.nz
Website: www.domsalt.co.nz

Lake Grassmere & S.I. Refinery
Kaparua Road,
PO Box 81, Seddon Marlborough,
New Zealand
Phone: 64 3 575 7021
Fax: 64 3 575 7002

Email: sales@domsalt.co.nz
Website: www.domsalt.co.nz

SAFETY DATA SHEET: BULK BRINE (Sodium Chloride)

Section 1: Identification of the Substance

Product name:	Bulk Brine
Recommended use:	Process manufacturing of Food and Pharmaceutical Salt.
Company details:	Details as above
Address:	89 Totara Street, Kaparua Road, PO Box 4249, Mount Maunganui South PO Box 81, Seddon Marlborough, New Zealand
Telephone Number:	+64 7 575 6193 Head office Mount Maunganui New Zealand
Emergency telephone Number:	Outside New Zealand: +64 3 35 30199 Within New Zealand: 0800 Chemcall ® (0800 243 62255)
Date of review:	22 May 2024

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Acute

Swallowed:	Nausea, vomiting. May cause diarrhea.
Eyes:	Irritant, causing redness & some pain.
Skin:	Irritant to some sensitive persons, or when applied to open cuts & abrasions. Causes irritation to all soft tissue.
Inhaled:	Irritant to mucous membranes. Coughing, sore and dry throat, difficulty breathing.

Section 3: Classification and type

Chemical Name :	Naturally Produced Aqueous Solution of substantially SODIUM CHLORIDES but containing other inorganic salts found in sea water.
CAS Number:	7647-14-5
GHS Clasificaiton:	None Allocated Not classified as hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Swallowed:	Give water (or milk) to rinse out mouth and to drink. Provide liquid slowly but as much as casualty will drink. No need to induce vomiting.
Eyes:	Irrigate with ample volume of water for 15 minutes. Keep eyelids well apart while rinsing and ensure no particles are lodged behind eyelids. Where irritation persists, seek medical advice.
Skin:	Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of continued irritation.
Inhaled:	Not normally a risk, but some discomfort may follow where working with dusty product. Ensure airways are clear, remove to fresh air. Allow patient to drink ample water (or milk).

NOTES FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Treat Symptomatically

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Fire Hazard:	This material does not burn
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Water spray. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Dry chemical. Chemical foam.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	No information available
Autoignition Temperature:	No information available.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters:	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions: Impervious rubber gloves should be used where prolonged immersion of hands in solution is required, or for personal comfort. Rubber boots should be worn in wet areas. Wear goggles where possibility eye contact is likely. Overalls / protective clothing may be used for personal comfort. Ensure access to local eye wash station and running water.

Spillages: Avoid personal contact. Stop leak if safe to do so. Recover product where practical. Finally flush area to dissolve in sufficient amounts of water to meet existing water quality standards.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling & Storage: No particular handling requirements

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure:	As total dust 10mg/m ³ (8hr TWA)
Limits:	As respirable dust 4mg/m ³ (8hr TWA)
Dangerous Exposure:	Non specified.
Engineering Controls:	Static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying, therefore pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially in environments where a spark could prove hazardous
Engineering Controls	Structural integrity of various metals used in equipment and structures should be regularly checked as it may accelerate the corrosion of common metals (especially aluminium).
Fire / Explosion Hazard surrounding area.	Non-combustible, therefore use fire-fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Liquid
Colour:	Clear to hazy white
Boiling Point:	> 100 °C (> 212°F)
Melting Point:	Not available
Flammability:	Not available
Flash Point:	Not available
Explosive Properties:	Not available
Oxidising Properties:	Not available
Vapour Pressure:	Not available
Density:	Not available
Water Solubility:	Slightly Soluble in Water
Viscosity:	Not available
Vapour Density:	Not available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability:	Stable
Conditions to avoid:	Reacts with strong sulphuric acid or nitric acid to give hydrogen chloride gas.
Material to avoid:	Under wet conditions can corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminum and zinc. Stainless steel and monel resist attack.
Hazard Decomposition Products:	Trace amounts of hydrogen chloride gas may be evolved at temperatures in excess of 800°C.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Eyes :	Dust may be irritating
Skin :	Irritation after prolonged contact
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. LD ₅₀ 3000mg/kg oral, rat.
Inhalation :	Dusts may be irritating.
Carcinogenicity :	Not considered to be a carcinogen.
Mutagenicity :	Not considered to be a mutagen.
Reproductive Effects :	Non identified.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Do not empty into drains.

A maximum value of 412 mg/l ensures the protection of all aquatic life. Source: Water Research Centre - September 1990

96 hour LC 50 (Fish) 6750 mg/l

48 hour EC 50 (Daphnia) 2024 mg/l

72 hour IC 50 (Algae) 3014 mg/l Daphnia Sub acute 1062 mg/l Fish Subacute 433 mg/l

BOD 5 day 0 mg/l

COD 0 mg/l

Earthworm Toxicity 1000 hg/cm²

Persistence and Degradability: No information available

Bioaccumulation

Accumulation: No information available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Spills : Collect solid salt in a conventional manner, wash the spill area down with water if necessary.

Disposal : Refer to the Local council bylaws and Land Waste Management Authority. Dissolved material in excess water is normally suitable for disposal in storm water system.

Section 14: Transport Information

Material is not included in the requirements for "Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land"

EEC Classification: Under The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002, this material is not dangerous for supply or conveyance.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Regulatory Status (approval number):

Does not have an individual approval but may be used under an appropriate group standard.

Section 16: Other Information

No particular handling requirements