

Section 1 – Identification of the Material and Supplier

Product Name: Evopure Ultra Fine Pure Pool Salt
Other Name: Ocean Pool Salt, Ocean Fine Salt
Proper Shipping Name: Sodium Chloride (Salt)
Product Use: Swimming pool salt.
Creation Date: 1/11/2018
This version issued: 1/01/2023 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Details of Manufacturer:

Evolution Water & Lighting Solutions Pty Ltd
1/33 Hinkler Drive, Highland Park QLD 4211
Phone: +61 7 5565 0000
Email: enquiries@evolutionwls.com.au

Emergency Telephone Number: 000

Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 in Australia, 0800 764 766 in New Zealand

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification of Substance

Not classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safework Australia;

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	CAS Number	Proportion	GHS Classification
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	100%	

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible. If the sum of ingredients is less than 100%, the material consists of further ingredients determined not to be hazardous or below their cut-off limits.

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

General Information: You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 131 126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: 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).

Skin Contact: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of continued irritation.

Eye Contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes, and seek medical advice.

Ingestion: High water (or milk) intake facilitates urinary excretion. Provide liquid slowly but as much as casualty will drink. No need to induce vomiting. CAUTION: NEVER MAKE UNCONSCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS. In serious cases obtain medical attention.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Fire / Explosion Hazard: 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.

Hazards From Combustion Products: When heated to decomposition at a very high temperature it emits toxic fumes of chlorine & sodium oxide.

Firefighting Details: Salt poses no fire or explosion hazard if involved in a fire, therefore use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures / Environmental Precautions: Recover product where practical. Contain spills to prevent release to water systems or environment.

Personal Precautions / Protective Equipment / Methods & Materials for Containment & Cleaning Up: Contain spills to prevent release to water systems or environment. Recover product where practical, vacuum or sweep up remnants (avoid generating dust) & dispose of in sealed containers to licensed waste.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: Under normal circumstances no specific handling measures are required. Where prolonged contact may occur, rubber gloves, safety goggles, overalls etc. may be used for personal comfort.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and away from oxidising materials. Keep containers securely sealed. 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.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

National Exposure Standards: No exposure standard allocated.

Engineering Controls: 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: Under normal circumstances protective wear is not required however under particularly dusty conditions a dust mask is recommended. Where prolonged contact may occur, rubber gloves, safety goggles, overalls etc. may be used for personal comfort.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Translucent to opaque white crystals or powder.
Melting Point:	801°C
Boiling Point:	1413°C at 101.3 kPa
Vapour Pressure:	1 mm Hg at 865°C
Density:	1.2 gm / cc
Flashpoint / Flammability:	Not applicable
Solubility In Water:	35.7 gm / 100 ml @ 0°C 39.12 gm / 100 ml @ 100°C
Molecular Weight:	58.44

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable. Slightly hygroscopic.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials (below).

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.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Health Effects:

Acute:

Swallowed: 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.

Eyes: Dust exposure may cause physical irritation to the eyes because of the particulate nature of the product.

Skin: Abrasive irritant to some sensitive persons, or when applied to open cuts & abrasions. Intensive exposure may result in dermatitis.

Inhaled: Abrasive irritant to mucous membranes. May give salty taste or cause irritation to nose & throat. Symptoms could be coughing, sore and dry throat.

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

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No information available

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods and Containers: Contain spills to prevent release to water systems or environment. Recover product where practical, vacuum or sweep up remnants (avoid generating dust) & dispose of in sealed containers to licensed waste.

Section 14 – Transport Information

This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Considered naturally occurring chemical by AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) when used industrially.

Section 16 – Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Contact Person / Point:

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY CONTACT: Australia: 000
 POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: Australia 131126
 New Zealand 0800 764 766

Acronyms:

ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
Carcinogen Category Number	1. Established human carcinogen 2. Probably human carcinogen 3. Substances suspected of having carcinogenic potential
Code AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EPG	Emergency Procedure Guide (superseded by IERG)
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IERG	HB 76-2004 Dangerous goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods. A uniform code for transport of dangerous goods at sea.
LEL	lower flammable (explosive) limits in air;
LD₅₀	Lethal Dose sufficient to kill 50% of test population
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health The United States federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness.
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEL	No Observable Effect Level
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Symyx Technologies)
TCLO	Toxic Concentration Low
TDLO	Toxic Dose Low : lowest dosage per unit of bodyweight (typically stated in milligrams per kilogram) of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity in a particular animal species.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH):The time weighted average used to describe exposure which is harmless to most of the population when exposed 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week.
TWA	(Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day 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.
SAFEWORK	Independent statutory agency with primary responsibility to improve occupational health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia.
STEL	(Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UEL	upper flammable (explosive) limits in air;

UN Number United Nations Number

Sources for data. Safety Data Sheets from Suppliers
Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS)– ASCC Australia (on-line)
GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Substance Classification & Labelling)
REACH (European Chemical Substance Information System)
ADG Code 7th Edition
SUSMP No 13

Disclaimer:

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Evolution Water and Lighting Solutions Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material. If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact Evolution Water and Lighting Solutions Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1. Evolution Water and Lighting Solutions Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request. Evolution Water and Lighting Solutions Pty Ltd however makes no warranty whatsoever, expressed, implied or of merchantability regarding the accuracy of such data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof and assumes no responsibility for injury to buyer or third persons or for any damage to property, Buyer assumes all risks.