

Material Safety Data Sheet
White De-Icing Salt

1. Identification of the Substance

Product name:	White Marine Salt (PN1106, 1116 1112)
Chemical name:	Sodium Chloride
CAS Number:	007647 14 5
EINECS Number:	231 598 3
Formula:	NaCl

2. Identification of company

Maclin Sourcing Solutions Ltd

3. Composition

White De-icing salt
Sodium Chloride 99.9%

4. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	White Crystalline solid, Odourless
Boiling Point	1413°C
Melting Point	802°C
Bulk Density	1.2 - 1.5 gm/ml
Density of Sodium Chloride	up to 2.165 g/ml at 20 Deg C
Water Solubility	Freely Soluble

5. Hazards Identification

Inhalation	Very high concentration of salt dust may result in inflammation of the mucus of the respiratory tract
Skin Contact	Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin. Repeated and /or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.
Eye Contact	Salt and salt solutions are not toxic to the eye but concentrations much above that of tears cause a stinging sensation.
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.

6. First aid measures

Inhalation	Remove patient to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. Give drinks if required.
Ingestion	Vomiting will probably occur. Wash out mouth with water and give 200-300ml (half a pint) of water to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention especially if vomiting has not occurred.
Eye Contact	Irrigate with eyewash solution or clean water, holding the eyelids apart, for at least 10 minutes. If symptoms develop, obtain medical attention.
Skin Contact	Wash skin with plenty of water

7. Fire fighting measures

Flammability	Non-flammable
Extinguishing Agents	Use agents suitable for type of surrounding fire (dry chemical, CO ₂ , water, spray or foam).
Special hazards	Salt withstands temperatures up to its melting point without decomposing, but at very high temperatures (greater than approximately 800°C) a vapour may be emitted which is particularly irritating to the eyes.
Protective equipment	As applicable to the combustion products associated with fire.

8. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	Avoid prolonged contact with the skin and inhalation of dust concentrations, otherwise normal good handling and house keeping practice is adequate. No special protective clothing is required. An eyewash bottle with clean water should be made available.
Spillages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

9. Handling & 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. White salt can be stored outside. Care should be taken to avoid excessive run-off into water or onto vegetation.

10. Exposure Controls

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

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/m 3(ppm)
Dust (Total Inhalable Dust)	10
Dust (Respirable Dust)	4

12. 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 salt can corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminium and zinc

Hazard decomposition products Trace amounts of hydrogen chloride gas can be evolved at temperatures in excess of 800°C. Does not react with alkalis at ordinary temperatures.

13. Toxicological information

Eyes	Dust may be irritating
Skin	Will remove the natural greases resulting in dryness, cracking and possibly dermatitis. Repeated and /or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation.
Ingestion	May cause vomiting and diarrhoea. The swallowing of small amounts is unlikely to cause any adverse effects.
Inhalation	High concentrations of dust may be an irritant to the respiratory tract.
Carcinogenicity	Not considered to be a carcinogen.
Mutagen city	Not considered to be a mutagen.
Reproductive effects	None identified.

14. Disposal considerations

Disposal should be in accordance with local or national regulations.

15. Transport information

Material not included in the list of substances dangerous for supply. Material not included in the list of substances dangerous for conveyance by road.

16. Regulatory information

User: not classified as hazardous to users.

17. EEC Classification

Under the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances regulations, 1984, this material is not dangerous for supply or conveyance

18. Nominal particle size range

0-6 mm

19. 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.

20. Toxicity

Low toxicity to aquatic organisms.

21. Effect on Effluent Treatment

Adverse effects would not be expected.

22. Other Information

Uses: HIGHWAYS DE-ICING, ETC.

This product conforms to BS3247:2011 the specification for salt spreading on highways for winter maintenance.

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