



Product: Salt Tablets
Brand: The Salt Company
Pack Size(s): 10KG and 25KG

Chemical Analysis

	Typical	Minimum	Maximum
NaCl (calculated on dry basis)	99.8%	99.5%	99.9%
Of which sodium	39%		
Of which chloride	60%		
Ca	0.4%	0.01%	0.08%
Mg	0.3%	0.01%	0.05%
SO ₄	0.10%	0.04%	0.25%
Insolubles	0.01%	0.00%	0.03%
H ₂ O	0.10%	0.05%	0.15%

Use: Water softener
Country of Origin: Israel
Label Declaration: Salt tablets

The supplier ensures that the product complies in all respects with EU Legislation.

Shelf Life

Salt has existed in underground deposits for millions of years without evidence of chemical or microbiological spoilage. Therefore for all practical purposes the shelf life of salt is indefinite. However we do advise a minimum of 12 months to enable customers to feed this data into their stock rotation systems. If salt is stored incorrectly (damp conditions) the packaging may deteriorate and the salt could cake resulting in a loss of free-flow characteristics. Legislation on shelf life has exempted salt from the need to declare a best before date on packaging. Storage should be ambient to warm with a relative humidity less than 75%.

Packaging

PARAMETER	INNER	OUTER
Description:	Form fill bag	Pallet wrap
Dimensions (mm):	10kg: 550x340 25kg: 595x325x95	n/a
Material:	Food grade polythene	Polythene
Seal:	Heat	n/a
Weight (g):	10kg: 72 25kg: 47	n/a

Product Protection

Each bag is packed, then metal detected. Metal detection tolerances: 0.5mm Fe, 1.0mm Non-Fe, 2.5mm s/steel.

Intolerance Information

Not applicable. The product is for water softening purposes.

Safety Data Sheet**Identification of Substance**

Chemical Name: Sodium Chloride
Synonyms: Halite
Formula: NaCl

Hazard Identification**Inhalation**

Very high concentrations of salt dust may result in inflammation of the mucus membranes of the respiratory tract.

Skin Contact

Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin and may, on prolonged contact, produce 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

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 body and fluid balance particularly in the young and elderly. Less than 1 tbsp of salt may severely poison and infant can sometimes prove fatal.

First Aid Measures**Inhalation**

Remove patient to fresh air. Keep warm and rest. Give drinks if desired.

Ingestion

Vomiting will probably occur. Provided that the patient is conscious give plenty of liquid to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention especially if vomiting has not occurred.

Eye Contact

Irrigate with eyewash solution or water. If symptoms develop obtain medical help.

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of water.

Fire Fighting Measures**Flammability**

Non-Flammable

Extinguishants

Use agents suitable for type of surrounding fire (Dry Chemical, CO₂, Water Spray or Foam).

Special Hazards

Salt withstands temperatures up to its melting point without decomposing, but at very high temperatures, greater than 800°C approx., a vapour may be emitted which is particularly irritating to the eyes.

Protective Equipment

As applicable to the combustion products associated with the fire.

Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions

Avoid prolonged contact with the skin and inhalation of dust concentrations, otherwise normal good handling and housekeeping practice is adequate. No special protective clothing is required. An eyewash bottle with clean water should be available.

Spillages

Spillages should be swept up or may be safely water hosed to drain under normal circumstances.

Handling & Storage

Salt dust is non-flammable but static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying, therefore pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially where a spark could prove hazardous.

Due to its hygroscopic nature, salt should be stored in a dry atmosphere and away from concentrated acids. Absorbs moisture if the relative humidity is >75%.

Exposure Controls

Occupational Exposure Limits	As Total Dust	10mg/m ³ (8h TWA)
	As Respirable Dust	5mg/m ³ (8hr TWA)

Dangerous Exposure

None specified.

Engineering Controls

Static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying. Pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially in environments where a spark could prove hazardous.

Personal Protection

Respiratory

If the process is such that salt dust is generated, a disposable facemask should be worn.

Hand Protection

Gloves to be worn if prolonged contact is anticipated. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin.

Eye Protection

Wear chemical safety goggles in situations where contact with the eyes may occur.

Skin Protection

Skins should be washed to remove salt. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin.

Other Protective Measures

An eyewash and hand washing facilities should be readily available.

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, aluminium 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. Contains no water of crystallisation. Does not react with alkalis at ordinary temperatures.

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.

LD50 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

None identified.

Disposal Considerations

Disposal should be in accordance with local or national regulations.

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.

Regulatory Information

User: Not classified as hazardous to users.

EC Classification

Under the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations, 1984, this material is not dangerous for supply or conveyance.

Confidentiality

This specification is issued for an on behalf of The Salt Company (Int.) Ltd. The information contained within it remains the property of The Salt Company (Int.) Ltd and must not be disclosed to any third party without the prior written permission of The Salt Company (Int.) Ltd.

Contact Information

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Signed on behalf of The Salt Company

Date: 03.04.14

Signed on behalf of Customer

Date: