MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Muriate of Potash

ABN: 81 008 668 371

Section 1 – Identification of the Material and Supplier

Product Name
Muriate of Potash

Other names
Potassium Chloride, Potash, MOP, Sylvine, CSBP Product Code: 641

Recommended use
Fertiliser, stock feed additive, lie salt

Company name
CSBP Limited

Address	State	Postcode
Kwinana Beach Road, KWINANA	Western Australia	6167

Telephone number	Emergency telephone number
(08) 9411 8777 (Australia), +61 8 9411 8777 (Overseas)	1800 093 333 (Australia), +61 8 9411 8444

Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Hazard Classification, including a statement of overall hazardous nature

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Muriate of Potash is not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

Muriate of Potash is not classified as a dangerous good according to the ADG Code.

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical identity of ingredients	Proportion of ingredients	CAS Number for ingredients
Potassium Chloride	99% minimum	7447-40-7
Various Impurities	Remainder	

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

First Aid Facilities

Whenever fertilisers are in regular use ensure drinking water and eyewash facilities are available.

FIRST AID PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH THIS PRODUCT AND EXPOSURE TO IT

1. Swallowed

If person is conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately and give water or milk to drink. Induce vomiting if more than a small quantity has been swallowed. Seek medical attention if there is pain, or difficulty with swallowing.

2. Eyes

Flush gently with running water for at least 15 minutes lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

3. Skin

Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Remove all contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

4. Inhalation

If over exposure occurs remove affected person to a well ventilated area. Keep warm and at rest. In emergency situations, if breathing is difficult give oxygen. If the affected person suffers cardiac arrest commence cardio-pulmonary resuscitation immediately. Seek urgent medical attention.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Product flammability

Non flammable and does not support combustion.

Suitable extinguishing media

Non flammable and does not support combustion.

Hazard from combustion products

None known.

Hazchem Code

None allocated.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Methods and Materials for containment and clean up

Any spillage should be cleaned up promptly and swept up. Prevent run-off into drains and waterways.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

May react violently with bromine trifluoride and may explode if mixed with potassium permanganate and sulfuric acid. May react explosively if mixed with dichloromaleic anhydride and urea.

Keep away from oxidizing agents, nitrites, permanganates, metallic powders and strong acids when transporting.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, clean, dry and well ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture, as it will cause product-handling problem.

Contact with hot nitric acid may cause evolution of toxic nitrosyl chloride. Contact with other strong acids may produce corrosive and toxic hydrogen chloride gas.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

National exposure standards

No specific official limit. ACGIH recommended value for inhalable particulates is 10 mg/m^3 (TLV/TWA).

Engineering controls

Use in well ventilated areas. Avoid high dust concentration.

Personal protective equipment

Wear rubber or PVC gloves to prevent skin contact. Where dust is a problem use a P2 type canister Respirator. Wear long sleeves and long trousers to prevent contact. Wear chemical safety glasses to prevent eye contact.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (colour, physical form, shape)
Red or white crystalline salt with saline taste.

Odour
Odourless.

pH of 10% solution
5.4 – 10.0

Vapour pressure
Does not exert significant vapour pressure.

Vapour density
Not available.

Boiling point/range
Sublimes at 1500°C.

Freezing/melting point
772 - 776°C.

Evaporation rate
Not available.

Solubility
Soluble in water, not soluble in alcohol or acetone.

Specific Gravity / Bulk density
1.98 / 1.03 – 1.20 t/m^3.

% Volatiles
Not available.

Flammability
Not Flammable.

Flash point and method of detecting flash point
Not relevant.

Upper and lower flammable (explosive) limits in air
Not relevant.

Ignition temperature
Not available.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
Incompatible with bromine trifluoride, bromine trichloride, potassium dichromate with sulfuric acid, and hot nitric acid.

Mildly corrosive, similar to common salt. In the presence of moisture, Muriate of Potash is mildly corrosive to cement mild steel, aluminium, zinc and copper.

Decomposition products
Contact with other strong acids may produce corrosive and toxic hydrogen chloride gas.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

HEALTH EFFECTS

Low toxicity. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and dust inhalation.

Potassium chloride is used as a salt substitute in human sodium reduced diets, and as an animal nutrition supplement.

Inhalation:

High dust concentration of air-borne material may cause irritation to the nose and upper respiratory tract; symptoms may include coughing and sore throat.

Skin:

Prolonged contact may cause some irritation, including redness and itching. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been recorded.

Eye:

May cause irritation, redness and pain following contact.

Swallowed:

Presents little toxicity, unless large amounts are ingested. Large amounts give rise to gastro-intestinal irritation, with symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, irregular heartbeats (arrhythmia), dehydration and hypertension.

TOXICITY DATA

Potassium chloride (7447-40-7)

LDLo (Intravenous): 77 mg/kg (guinea pig)
LDLo (Intraperitoneal): 900 mg/kg (guinea pig)
LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 620 mg/kg (mouse)
LDLo (Subcutaneous): 2120 mg/kg (frog)
TDLo (Ingestion): 60 mg/kg/days (woman)
LD50 (Ingestion): 1500 mg/kg (mouse)
LDLo (Ingestion): 20 mg/kg (man)
LD50 (Intravenous): 117 mg/kg (mouse)
LD50 (Ingestion) > 2,600 mg/kg (rat)

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Environment

It is not anticipated to cause any adverse effects to plants or animals.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods and containers

Dispose of on a farm, or authorised waste facility in accordance with statutory requirements.

Clean up personnel should vacuum or wet sweep to avoid dust dispersal.

Contact the manufacturer if additional information is required.

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

ABN: 81 008 668 371

Section 14 – Transport Information

UN Number
None allocated.

UN Proper shipping name
None allocated.

Class and subsidiary risk
None allocated.

Packing group
None allocated.

EPG
None allocated.

Hazchem code
None allocated.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Australian regulatory information

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Section 16 – Other Information

Key / legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the MSDS

NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
ES-TWA	Exposure Standard – Time weighted average
ES-STEL	Exposure Standard – Short term exposure level
ES-Peak	Exposure Standard – Peak level
LD Lo	The lowest dose in an animal study in which lethality occurred.
LD50	Lethal dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes the death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance by any route other than inhalation
t/m^3	Tonnes per cubic metre
mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic metre
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline

Important Notes

1. To the best of our knowledge this document complies with the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011 (2003)].
2. This material safety data sheet summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this material safety data sheet and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products.
3. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact the Safety and Emergency Services Department, CSBP Limited on (08) 9411 8777 (Australia), +61 8 9411 8777 (Overseas).
4. Our responsibility for products sold, is subject to our terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers, and is also available on request.
5. CSBP reserves the right to make change to material safety data sheets without notice.