HIMALAYAN PINK SALT – SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product name (as on label)	Himalayan Pink Salt (All Types)
Chemical Name	Sodium chloride
Chemical formula	NaCl
CAS number	7647-14-5

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Registered distributor company name	Pure Ingredients Ltd
Address	626A Rosebank Road, Avondale, Auckland 1026 New Zealand
Telephone	+649 8135619
Website	www.pureingredients.co.nz
Email	compliance@pureingredients.co.nz

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

CHEMCALL	0800 CHEMCALL / 800 243 622 (24hr)
Emergency telephone numbers	111
Other emergency telephone numbers	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification: Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
.

HSNO Classifications: 6.1E (oral), 6.4A

Hazard Labelling:

Signal word: WARNING

Hazard Statements:
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

Precautions Statements:
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response Statements:
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage Statements:
Not Applicable

Disposal Statements:
Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7647-14-5	>99	sodium chloride

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact National Poisons Centre (telephone 0800 POISON; 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Have product container or label available.

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills Moderate hazard.
CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Recover product wherever possible.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride. These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition. The state of subdivision may affect the results.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.Skin/ Body Protection: Protect skin from contact with the product. Wear chemical resistant impervious gloves. If using product in commercial or industrial situations, wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. rubber. Always wear long sleeves and long trousers or coveralls.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles.
Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.

Hands/feet protection The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc. polyvinyl chloride.

Other protection Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Odourless, colourless, transparent crystals or white to pinkish crystalline powder; completely soluble in water (2.165 g/cc). Available as Rocksalt (crude), Technical, Pure, Food grade, BP grades; also solar salt, vacuum salt, sea salt and common salt. A saturated solution of solar salt is approximately pH 8 and vacuum salt is pH 9.5 - 11.0 Halite known as rock salt, is the mineral form of sodium chloride (NaCl). Halite forms isometric crystals. The mineral is typically colorless or white, but may also be light blue, dark blue, purple, pink, red, orange, yellow or gray depending on the amount and type of impurities. It commonly occurs with other evaporite deposit minerals such as several of the sulfates, halides, and borates. Contents

Physical state	Divided Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	2.165
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	801	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	1413	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	58.44
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible @ 25	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	6.7-7.3
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not available.	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled
The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result
in excessive exposures.

Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Very large doses may cause vomiting, diarrhoea and prostration.

Skin Contact
The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye
This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

Chronic
Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24h - moderate
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	5-840mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	402.6mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2430mg/L	4
NOEC	6	Fish	0.001mg/L	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Chloride: Although inorganic chloride ions are not normally considered toxic they can exist in effluents at acutely toxic levels. Incidental exposure to inorganic chloride may occur in occupational settings where chemicals management policies are improperly applied. The toxicity of chloride salts depends on the counter-ion (cation) present; that of chloride itself is unknown. Chloride toxicity has not been observed in humans except in the special case of impaired sodium chloride metabolism, e.g. in congestive heart failure. Healthy individuals can tolerate the intake of large quantities of chloride provided that there is an intake of fresh water following ingestion. Although excessive intake of drinking-water containing sodium chloride at concentrations above 2.5 g/L has been reported to produce hypertension, this effect is believed to be related to the sodium ion concentration.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways. TLm 96 > 1000 ppm

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium chloride	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.
Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002722	Not Available

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is obtained from current and reliable sources. Pure Ingredients Ltd provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This Safety Data Sheet summarises our best current knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product but does not claim to be all inclusive. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate handling of this material.

References:
Version: 00 Revision Date: 02/07/2019: PIL New issue.
Version: 01 Revision Date: 04/05/2020: PIL SDS Change of address