

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

SODIUM CHLORIDE

OTHER NAMES

NaCl, "common salt", halite, rocksalt, "rock salt", "sea salt", saline, salt, "Saxa table salt", "dendritis white crystal", "Natrii chloridum", "solar salt", "vacuum salt", "PDV salt", "butter salt", APS, "Chem-Supply sodium chloride LR", "Selby sodium chloride Pronalys BSPSL944", "Salt water softener granular sodium ST180"

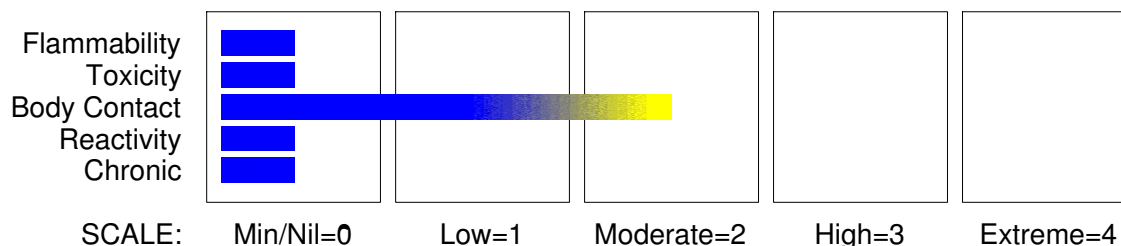
PRODUCT USE

As a source of chlorine and sodium.
In the curing of hides; in glazing of pottery; in metallurgy.
Preservative for a wide range of packaged foods.
Minor use as household food seasoning. Laboratory reagent.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED
Address:
315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.
technical@sdfine.com
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 2 of 11

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
Eye Irritation Category 2B
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H303 H316 H320
May be harmful if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation
Causes eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium chloride	7647-14-5	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· 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
· Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
· Seek medical advice.

continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 3 of 11

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE

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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: chlorides and caustic compounds.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

No known incompatibility with normal range of industrial materials.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 4 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Avoid generating and breathing dust.
Sweep up.
Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sodium chloride 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

sodium chloride 300 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sodium chloride 40 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

sodium chloride 15 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ + + + + +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 5 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Food grade materials must be protected from all possible contaminants.

Keep dry and Segregate from strong acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

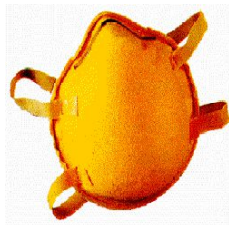
EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium chloride:

CAS:7647- 14- 5 CAS:8028- 77- 1 CAS:11062- 32- 1
CAS:11062- 43- 4 CAS:418758- 90- 4

PERSONAL PROTECTION



continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 6 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 lens 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: sodium chloride

Protective Material :

NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 7 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult
your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,
gas discharge (active generation into zone of
rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high
speed wheel generated dusts (released at high
initial velocity into zone of very high rapid
air motion).

Air Speed:

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within

continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 8 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Odourless, colourless, transparent crystals or white crystalline powder; completely soluble in water.
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

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 58.44
Melting Range (°C): 801
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable.
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 1413
Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.165
pH (as supplied): 6.7- 7.3
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible @ 25
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Non flammable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not applicable
Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for

continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

concern.

Use as a food additive indicates good tolerance of small amounts, but excessive amounts or overuse may bring irritant and/or harmful effects.

EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. 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.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

Contact with cuts, abraded skin is painful, but this is transient.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust and skin contact.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Repeated overexposure may cause kidney damage.

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 10 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 12357 mg/kg/23d

Oral Lowest Toxic Dose (Human): 8.2 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - Moderate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TLm 96 > 1000 ppm

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

sodium chloride (CAS: 7647-14-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for sodium chloride as CAS: 8028-77-1, CAS: 11062-32-1, CAS: 11062-43-4, CAS: 418758-90-4.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name
sodium chloride

CAS
7647- 14- 5, 8028- 77- 1, 11062 - 32- 1, 11062-
43- 4, 418758- 90- 4

continued...

GYPSUM POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1
Page 11 of 11

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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