

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: July 15, 2019

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YATAI CHEMICAL CORP

1. SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. GHS Product identifier

Product name Potassium chloride

1.2. Other means of identification

Other names Sylvite; Muriate of potash

1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Processing Aids and Additives

Uses advised against no data available

1.4. Supplier's details

Company Yatai Chemical Corp

Address Room 20A5, No.585, Longhua West Road,
Shanghai, China

Telephone 0086-21-64563115

1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number 0086-21-64563115

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone:
UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2. SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

2.2. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.

Signal word No signal word

Hazard statement(s) none

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention none

Response none

Storage none

Disposal none

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3. SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Potassium chloride	Potassium chloride	7447-40-7	231-211-8	100%

4. SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Large doses of this chemical usually induce vomiting, so acute intoxication by mouth is rare. If no pre-existing kidney damage, it is rapidly excreted. Poisoning disturbs the rhythm of heart. Large doses by mouth can cause gastrointestinal irritation, purging, weakness, and circulatory disturbances. (NTP, 1992)

4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

KCl poisoning can be potentially life-threatening, particularly in massive ingestions of sustained-release preparations. Profound hyperkalemia, developing over several hours, can lead to cardiac arrhythmias and death. This case series reports three episodes of sustained-release KCl poisoning in two individuals requiring whole bowel irrigation or hemodialysis. The first two episodes, in the same patient, illustrate the contrast between the successful use of decontamination versus the need for hemodialysis. The second case, in a child, illustrates the need for tertiary level pediatric expertise in managing this type of poisoning. Whole bowel irrigation with polyethylene glycol is a resource-intensive procedure most beneficial when large numbers of radio-opaque tablets are seen in the stomach. In cases where most of the tablet matter has already been absorbed, extracorporeal methods of rapidly reducing the total body burden of potassium, such as hemodialysis, might be life-saving.

5. SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammability data is not available, but this compound is probably nonflammable. (NTP, 1992)

5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

6. SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Avoid breathing dust.

7. SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Dry. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Hygroscopic, keep in a dry place. Storage class (TRGS 510): Non combustible solids.

8. SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	Potassium chloride			
CAS No.	7447-40-7			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Latvia		5		
	Remarks			

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Solid. Crystalline.
Colour	White.
Odour	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point	770 °C. Remarks:Pressure but can be assumed to be normal atmospheric pressure.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	146°C
Flammability	Not combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	40°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	7. Remarks:Temperature and concentration not reported.
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	greater than 100 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	1.984.
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10. SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hygroscopic. Water soluble.

10.2. Chemical stability

no data available

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE is not in general strongly reactive. Violent reaction with BrF₃ and with a mixture of sulfuric acid potassium permanganate mixture (NTP, 1992). Reacts with concentrated sulfuric acid to generate fumes of hydrogen chloride.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5. Incompatible materials

An attempt to prepare permanganyl chloride by cautiously adding concn sulfuric acid to an intimate mixture of the salts at 0 deg C in clean glass apparatus caused a violent explosion.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrogen chloride gas, Potassium oxides.

11. SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (female) - ca. 3 020 mg/kg bw. Remarks: Death occurred in less than 2 hours after dosing due to respiratory failure and prostration was the most common pre-mortem clinical sign.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. Ingestion of large amounts could cause effects on the cardiovascular system. This may result in cardiac dysrhythmia.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

12. SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 880 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - see below - ≥ 440 - ≤ 880 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus) - > 100 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge, domestic - $> 1\,000$ mg/L - 3 h. Remarks: Respiration rate.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4. Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5. Other adverse effects

no data available

13. SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.2. UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.4. Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7. Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

15. SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Potassium chloride	Potassium chloride	7447-40-7	231-211-8
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

16. SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

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Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to ydcl@yataichemical.com

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