

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019**SECTION 1: Identification**

MF:CLK

K<sup>+</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup>**1.1 GHS Product identifier****Product name** Potassium chloride**1.2 Other means of identification****Product number** -  
**Other names** Sylvite; Muriate of potash**1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use****Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available**1.4 Supplier's details****Company** Jiangxi LinQ Spices Co.,Ltd.  
**Address** Building15#,Xinghai Gardon,TianLi Square,QingYuan District,  
Ji'An City,JiangXi Province  
**Telephone** (+86)0796-8287629**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

**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%

**SECTION 4: First-aid measures****4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures****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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

## 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/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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

## 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

## 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 BrF<sub>3</sub> 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.

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# 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.

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# 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 -  $\geq 440$  -  $\leq 880$  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

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# 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.

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# 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

## 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.

## 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](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/>

*Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.*