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## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Potassium Chloride (WSM)

#### Product Information

<b>Chemical Family</b>	Inorganic Salt	<b>CAS No</b>	: 747-40-7
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Potassium Chloride	<b>Molecular Weight</b>	: 74.6
<b>DOT Class</b>	Not regulated by DOT	<b>Formula</b>	: KCl

#### Composition

<b>Typical Composition</b>		
<b>KCl</b>	95 to 97 %	CAS No 7447-40-7
<b>NaCl</b>	2.2 %	CAS No 7647-14-5
<b>Minor (Ca, Mg, SO<sub>4</sub>)</b>	2.3 %	

Potassium Chloride is not classified as a hazardous material by the criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Regulation.

#### Physical Data

<b>Melting Point</b>	772°C	<b>Apparent Density</b>	: 1.29 gr/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Vapour Pressure(mm Hg)</b>	Not applicable	<b>Percent Volatile</b>	: Not applicable
<b>Solubility in Water (25°C)</b>	33 gr/100ml	<b>Appearance, odour</b>	: Fine white crystals, odourless

#### Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

<b>Flash Point</b>	Not applicable	<b>Flamable Limits</b>	: Not applicable
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Not applicable		

Potassium Chloride is a non flammable inorganic salt. It will not support combustion, and is non-hazardous. When subjected to very high temperatures, it may release small amounts of chlorine gas.

#### Reactivity Data

<b>Stability</b>	Potassium Chloride is stable under all normal conditions.
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Contact with hot nitric acid may cause toxic nitrosyl chloride. Contact with other strong acids may produce irritating hydrogen chlorine gases.
<b>Appearance and Odour</b>	Will not occur.

## Health Hazard Data

<b>Acute</b>	Irritation of eyes, skin (especially in cuts or open wounds), nasal passages, and trachea. Swallowing a large amount of potassium chloride may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, cramps, diarrhea, tingling of hands or feet, weak pulse, and circulatory disturbances.
<b>Long Term</b>	High concentrations of dust (up to 2.000mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) may cause perforation of the nasal septum. Long term exposure to high concentrations could cause cough and mild bronchitis. There is no evidence of permanent lung damage due to long term exposure to KCl dust.
<b>Toxicity</b>	Oral, rat - LD 50:3020 mg/kg.
<b>First Aid</b>	<p><b>Eyes:</b> Flush thoroughly with water, including under the eyelids. See a physician if discomfort or irritation persists.</p> <p><b>Skin:</b> Wash with water.</p> <p><b>Inhalation:</b> Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if discomfort persists.</p> <p><b>Ingestion:</b> Give large amounts of water and then cause vomiting. See a physician as soon as possible if a large amount of potassium chloride is swallowed.</p>

## Spill, Leak and Disposal Information

### Steps to be taken in case material is released of spilled:

If uncontaminated, sweep up or collect, and reuse as product.  
If contaminated with other materials, collect in suitable containers.

### Waste disposal method:

Uncontaminated material can generally be disposed of on approved land disposal facility, in accordance with applicable local regulations. Depending upon type and extent of contamination, if any, other disposal methods may be required by environmental regulatory agencies.

## Special Protection Information

### Respiratory Protection:

If dust concentrations exceed recommended Permissible Exposure Limits, use NIOSH-approved dust respirators, with approval TC-21-xxx, until feasible engineering controls are completed.

### Ventilation:

Local exhaust or other ventilation that will reduce dust concentrations to less than Permissible Exposure Limits is recommended.

### Eye Protection:

If high dust concentrations exist, tight-fitting goggles are recommended to reduce dust exposure to the eyes.

### Other Protective Equipment:

Optional.

## Special Precautions

None