14549

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET c/ c17646

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
421 E. Hawley Street, Mundelein, IL 60060
(312) 566-2600, Business Hours
(312) 566-2606, After Hours

SECTION I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME - **COARSE MURIATE OF POTASH**	CAS NO. - 7447-40-7
CHEMICAL FAMILY - Inorganic Salt	MOLECULAR WEIGHT - 74.6
CHEMICAL NAME - Potassium Chloride	FORMULA - KCl
DOT CLASS - **Not Regulated by DOT**	

SECTION II. COMPOSITION

	%	CAS. NO.
K_2O	60 - 61.5	-
NaCl	2.8	7647-14-5
Insoluble	.45	-
Moisture	.10 - .18	7732-18-5

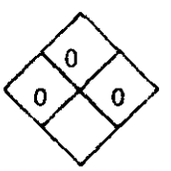
Potassium chloride is not classified as a hazardous material by the criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Regulation, 29 CFR Part 1910, §1910.1200, "Hazard Communication."

SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

MELTING POINT - 1423 °F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1) - 1.98
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg - Not Applicable
PERCENT VOLATILE - Not Applicable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER - Appreciable
APPEARANCE AND ODOR - Reddish-brown odorless granules.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Potash 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.



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SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY - Potash is stable under all normal conditions.

INCOMPATABILITY (Materials to avoid) - Contact with hot nitric acid may cause evolution of toxic nitrosyl chloride. Contact with other strong acids may produce irritating hydrogen chloride gases.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION will not occur.

The information, data, and recommendations contained herein are believed to be accurate. IMC makes no warranty of any kind whatever with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.

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SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Permissible Exposure Limit or TLV - None established. We suggest the OSHA nuisance dust limit of 15 milligrams per cubic meter of air for an eight-hour time-weighted-average.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE - Irritation of the eyes, skin (especially in cuts or open wounds), nasal passages, and trachea. Swallowing a large amount of potash may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, cramps, diarrhea, tingling of hands or feet, weak pulse, and circulatory disturbances.

LONG-TERM: Very high concentrations of dust (up to 2000 milligrams per cubic meter) may cause perforation of the nasal septum. Long-term exposure to high concentrations could cause chronic cough and mild bronchitis. There is no evidence of permanent lung damage due to long-term exposure to potash dust.

TOXICITY DATA:

Oral, rat - LD50:3020 mg/kg

FIRST AID: Eyes - Flush thoroughly with water, including under the eyelids. See a physician if discomfort persists.

Skin - Wash with water.

Inhalation - Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if discomfort persists.

Ingestion - Give large amounts of water and then cause vomiting. See a physician as soon as possible if a large amount of potash is swallowed.

SECTION VII. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

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

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD -Can generally be disposed of by burial in an approved land disposal facility, in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Depending upon type and extent of contamination, if any, other disposal methods may be required by environmental regulatory agencies.

SECTION VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If dust concentrations exceed recommended Permissible Exposure Limits, use NIOSH-approved dust respirators, with approval TC-21C-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.

SECTION IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Store in a dry location to avoid loss of product by solution in water, and to avoid subsequent caking.

September 20, 1984 PREPARED BY: Richard Gullickson

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Richard Gullickson, CIH
Manager, Industrial Hygiene

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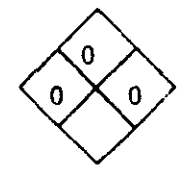

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