




FERTILIZER, INC.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 Mundelein, Illinois 60060-9528
 708-970-3000

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.
INGREDIENTS:		
Potassium chloride	95.0 - 97.4	7447-40-7
Sodium (as chloride, typical)	1.1	7647-14-5
NOTE: Potassium chloride is very similar to sodium chloride, which is common table salt.		
SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA		
MELTING POINT -	1423 °F (772 °C)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1) 1.98
VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg -	Not Applicable	BULK DENSITY, loose 69 - 71 lbs/ft ³
SOLUBILITY IN WATER -	Appreciable	PERCENT VOLATILE Not Applicable
APPEARANCE AND ODOR - Reddish-brown odorless granules.		
SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA		
FLASH POINT - Not applicable. FLAMMABLE LIMITS - Not Applicable		
Coarse Muriate of 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.		
		
NFPA Hazard Rating Scale		NFPA CODE
0=Least 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme		
SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA		
STABILITY - Coarse Muriate of Potash is stable under all normal conditions.		
INCOMPATIBILITY (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 gas.		
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION will not occur.		

All information, data, and recommendations contained herein are believed to be accurate. IMC Fertilizer, Inc. is 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

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit or ACGIH TLV - None established. We suggest the OSHA nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ of air for an eight-hour time-weighted-average.

Coarse Muriate of Potash (potassium chloride) is not considered to be a cancer-causing material by OSHA, NIOSH, or IARC. It is similar to table salt. However, as with any chemical, exposures to high concentrations can cause injury. Routes of entry may be through the lungs (breathing) or swallowing.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE: Irritation of the 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.

LONG TERM: No information found, except for irritation of the mucous membranes of test animals at ten times the recommended exposure limit.

TOXICITY DATA: Oral, rat - LD50:2600 mg/kg; Eye, rabbit - 500 mg/24 Hrs Mild

FIRST AID: Eyes - Flush thoroughly with water, including under the eyelids. See a physician if discomfort or irritation 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 potassium chloride is swallowed.

SECTION VII. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:**

Potassium chloride is used as a plant food. However, large spills can kill vegetation. 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 exposure limit, use NIOSH-approved dust respirators, with approval TC-21C-xxx, until feasible engineering controls are completed.

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

VENTILATION: Local exhaust or other ventilation that will reduce dust concentrations to less than the recommended exposure limit.

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.