# Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid ROWE SCIENTIFIC

Chemwatch: 21-9219 Version No: 7.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: '

Issue Date: **27/03/2024**Print Date: **27/03/2024**L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

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Product name	Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid
Chemical Name	potassium chloride
Synonyms	CP2420; CP2425; CP2600; CP2605; CP2607
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses Laboratory chemical.

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9302 1911
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905
Website	http://rowe.com.au/
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au

#### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 9302 1911 (24 Hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

### **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Applicable

### Label elements

Laber elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

### **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
7447-40-7	>99	potassium chloride		

Chemwatch: 21-9219 Page 2 of 8

Version No: 7.1 **Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid** 

Issue Date: 27/03/2024 Print Date: 27/03/2024

Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

Description of first aid measur	res
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  Wash out immediately with fresh running water.  Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.  Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.  Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.</li> <li>Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.</li> <li>Seek immediate medical attention.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For potassium intoxications:

- Hyperkalaemia, in patients with abnormal renal function, results from reduced renal excretion following intoxication.
- The presence of electrocardiographic evidence of hyperkalemia or serum potassium levels exceeding 7.5 mE/L indicates a medical emergency requiring an intravenous line
- and constant cardiac monitoring.

  The intravenous ingestion of 5-10 ml of 10% calcium gluconate, in adults, over a 2 minute period antagonises the cardiac and neuromuscular effects. The duration of action is approximately 1 hour. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

#### **Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> <li>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</li> <li>hydrogen chloride</li> <li>metal oxides</li> </ul>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

	5.7
Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li> <li>Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning</li> <li>Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.</li> <li>Sweep / shovel up.</li> <li>If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.</li> </ul>

Chemwatch: 21-9219 Version No: 7.1

#### **Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid**

Issue Date: **27/03/2024**Print Date: **27/03/2024** 

- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

#### Precautions for safe handling

- ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
  - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### Other information

Safe handling

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### Storage incompatibility

Avoid reaction with bromine trifluoride; potassium permanganate, plus sulfuric acid.

- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
   These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels -
- contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.

  The state of subdivision may affect the results.
- SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
potassium chloride	Not Available		Not Available	

### MATERIAL DATA

#### Exposure controls

## Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range Upper end of the range

Chemwatch: 21-9219 Page 4 of 8 Issue Date: 27/03/2024 Version No. 7.1 Print Date: 27/03/2024

#### Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only	

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment











### Eye and face protection

"Safety glasses with side shields Chemical goggles

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]"

#### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- · frequency and duration of contact,
- · chemical resistance of glove material,
- · glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374. AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- · Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed

moisturiser is recommended Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where

abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene.
- nitrile rubber.
- butyl rubber.
- fluorocaoutchouc.
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

### Body protection

Hands/feet protection

See Other protection below

#### Other protection

Overalls Evewash unit.

#### Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-

Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid

Issue Date: **27/03/2024**Print Date: **27/03/2024** 

| Air-line\* | - | 100+ x ES | - | Air-line\*\* | PAPR-P3 |

Version No: 7.1

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

### **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless or white, odourless crystals or crystalline powder with a strong saline taste. Soluble in water (26%), slightly soluble in alcohol.		
Dhariaal state	Divided Calid	Deletine demoits (Meter 4)	4.007
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.987
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Sublimes @ 1500
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	773	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Sublimes at 1500	Molecular weight (g/mol)	74.55
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	7
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

### **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

### **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

Chloride Solid

Not Available

### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product	
Ingestion	The material is generally regarded as being of very low toxicity and is material may produce weakness and circulatory problems. Persons w the substance.  Acute potassium poisonings following ingestion are rare because larg excretion. Potassium poisoning disturbs the rhythm of the heart (a slo block) and eventually produces a fall in blood pressure (due to weake muscle weakness may bring to the stage of paralysis. Orally poisoned and gastroenteritis, dehydration of organs and early kidney damage (r (anorexia), excessive thirst (polydipsia), increase volumes of urine (pot the first 24 hours; rapid recovery occurs thereafter.	ith impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of e doses usually induce vomiting and a healthy kidney ensures rapid w, weak pulse, heightened T waves on the ECG, arrhythmias heart ned cardiac contractility). Respiration is initially accelerated but skeletal animals die from respiratory failure, sometimes following convulsion renal tubular necrosis). Survivors may develop loss of appetite
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.  Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.  Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin	
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by E discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with w produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.	
Chronic	Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes i micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is bre	in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 athlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.
Rowe Scientific Potassium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Not Available

<sup>\* -</sup> Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

Page 6 of 8 Issue Date: 27/03/2024 Print Date: 27/03/2024 **Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid** 

	TOXICITY IRRITAT	ON
potassium chloride	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Eye (rab	it): 500 mg/24h - mild
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	
	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflamma	tion. Deposted or prolonged exposure to irritante may
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE	produce conjunctivitis.	ion. Repeated of profonged exposure to initialits may
Acute Toxicity		
	produce conjunctivitis.	city ×
Acute Toxicity	produce conjunctivitis.  Carcinogen	city X vity X
Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye	produce conjunctivitis.  Carcinogen  Reproduct	city X vity X sure X

Legend:

X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

### **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

### Toxicity

Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	93mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	894.6mg/L	4
potassium chloride	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	25h	Fish	9.319mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	390mg/l	4
Legend:	Ecotox databas		CHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Inform C Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) -		

### DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium chloride	HIGH	HIGH

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4608)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium chloride	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)

### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

### Waste treatment methods

waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

### **SECTION 14 Transport information**

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

### Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid

Issue Date: 27/03/2024
Print Date: 27/03/2024

#### 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Version No: 7.1

### 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
potassium chloride	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
potassium chloride	Not Available

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

### potassium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

### **Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non- Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (potassium chloride)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	Yes		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	Yes		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.		

### **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	27/03/2024
Initial Date	31/07/2009

### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
7.1	27/03/2024	Name

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### **Definitions and abbreviations**

- ▶ PC TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ► IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ► TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ► LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection

Issue Date: 27/03/2024 Chemwatch: 21-9219 Page 8 of 8 Version No: 7.1 Print Date: 27/03/2024

#### **Rowe Scientific Potassium Chloride Solid**

▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value

▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors

- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
   ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
   NLP: No-Longer Polymers

- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
  PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
  TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.