







SDS no. 0TYWUZYP • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2024-07-09

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name SODIUM SULFATE

Other means of identification

Name Product Code

SODIUM SULFATE Decahydrate LR SL066

Glauber's salt

SODIUM SULFATE Anhydrous Granular AR SA192
SODIUM SULFATE Anhydrous Powder AR SA007
SODIUM SULFATE Anhydrous Powder BP SP007

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Paper pulp, plate and window glass, soaps and detergents, sodium salts, ceramic glazes, processing textile fibers, dyes, tanning, pharmaceuticals, freezing mix, food additive, laboratory reagent, solar heat storage, air-conditioning and pharmaceutical production.

Supplier's details

Name ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd

Address 38-50 Bedford Street

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Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight: 142.0432213

Anhydrous or Decahydrate

Components

Component	CAS no.	Concentration
Sodium sulfate (EC no.: 231-820-9)	7757-82-6	98 - 100 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.		
Sodium sulfate Decahydrate	7727-73-3	98 - 100 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: No data available. HAZARDS: No data available.		

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.

If inhaled If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial

respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if

cough or other symptoms appear.

In case of skin contact

Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water. Remove contaminated clothing

and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

In case of eye contact Irrigate with copious quantity of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance if

symptoms persist.

If swallowed Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have

been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.

Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.

If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is

Contain escaping vapours with water. Prevent runoff entering surface water or groundwater.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazards from Combustion Products: May librate toxic fumes in fire (sulfur oxides).

Not considered a fire hazard. Violent explosions occur when potassium sulfate and sodium sulfate are melted with aluminium. Ambient fire may liberate hazardous vapours.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use suitable protective equipment for surrounding fire.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Do NOT touch or walk through this product. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains, confined areas. Prevent dust cloud.

Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dust formation. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Wash hands and face thoroughly after working with material.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Dry product can be stored in mild steel. Hot concentrated aqueous solutions are corrosive to mild steel. Wet product or hot solutions are aggressive towards ordinary concrete.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hand Protection: Ensure hand protection complies with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Respiratory protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or

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planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Appearance

Color Odor

Odor threshold

Melting point/freezing point

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

Flammability

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

Flash point

Explosive properties
Auto-ignition temperature
Decomposition temperature
Oxidizing properties

На

Kinematic viscosity

Solubility

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

Vapor pressure Evaporation rate

Density and/or relative density

Relative vapor density Particle characteristics

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

No data available.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

Other Information: Taste: Saline taste

Solid

Colourless to White crystals, granules or powder.

No data available.

Odourless.

No data available.

888 °C (anhydrous); 32.4 °C (decahydrate)

No data available.

5.2 - 8.0 (50 g/L, H2O, 20 °C) Solutions neutral to litmus.

No data available.

Solubility in Water: Soluble. Solubility in Organic Solvents: Soluble in glycerol, hydrogen iodide. Insoluble in alcohol.

No data available. No data available. No data available.

Specific Gravity: 2.67 (anhydrous); 1.46 (decahydrate)

No data available. No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Violent reaction with aluminium.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Exposure to moisture.

Avoid storing in direct sunlight and avoid extremes of temperature.

Incompatible materials

Strong mineral acids and bases. In combination with sodium sulfate, aluminium and magnesium.

Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of sulfur and sodium.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Ingestion: Slowly absorbed from the alimentary tract. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Because of osmotic activity, this substance will draw water into the lumen of the bowel and may cause purging, fluid loss, blood in stools, fall of blood pressure and high sodium levels in the blood.

Inhalation: May cause irritation to respiratory tract and mucous membranes.

Skin corrosion/irritation

May cause skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Dust may cause mechanical irritation to the eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available.

Aspiration hazard

No data available.

Additional information

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in dermatitis. After swallowing of large amounts may cause cardiovascular disorders and symptoms in the gastrointestinal tract, possibly including nausea and vomiting.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

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Safety Data Sheet SODIUM SULFATE

Acute Toxicity - Fish: LC50 (Gambusia affinis): 120 mg/l/96 h.

LC50 (L. macrochirus): $\sim 3040-4380 \text{ MG/L/96 H}$. LC50 (P. promelas): 13500-14500 mg/l/96 h.

The following applies to sulfate in general:

fish: toxic as from 7 g/l.

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia: EC50 (Daphnia magna): 2564 mg/l/48 h.

Acute Toxicity - Bacteria: The following applies to sulfate in general:

bacteria: toxic as from 2.5 g/l.

Bioaccumulative potential

When released into soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Sewage disposal

When released into soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.

Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)

Not dangerous goods

IMDG

Not dangerous goods

IATA

Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: NS

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer

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Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.

Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airbourne Contaminants, December 2019

Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au

IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)

IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)