

**25.01 - Salt (including table salt and denatured salt) and pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solution or containing added anti-caking or free-flowing agents; sea water.**

This heading relates to sodium chloride, commonly known as salt. Salt is used for culinary purposes (cooking salt, table salt), but it also has many other uses and, if necessary, may be denatured to render it unfit for human consumption.

The heading includes :

(A) Salt which is extracted from underground :

- either by conventional mining (rock salt),
- or by solution mining (water is injected under pressure into a layer of salt and returns to the surface as saturated brine).

(B) Evaporated salt :

- solar salt (sea salt) is obtained by evaporation of sea water by the sun;
- refined salt is obtained by evaporation of saturated brine.

(C) Sea water, brine and other saline solutions.

The heading also covers :

- (1) Salt (e.g., table salt) which has been slightly iodised, phosphated, etc., or treated so that it will remain dry.
- (2) Salt to which anti-caking agents or free-flowing agents have been added.
- (3) Salt which has been denatured by any process.
- (4) Residuary sodium chloride, in particular that left after chemical processing (e.g., electrolysis) or obtained as a by-product of the treatment of certain ores.

This heading **does not include** :

- (a) Salted condiments such as celery salt (**heading 21.03**).
- (b) Sodium chloride solutions, including sea water, put up in ampoules, and sodium chloride otherwise put up as medicaments (**Chapter 30**).
- (c) Cultured sodium chloride crystals weighing not less than 2.5 g each (other than optical elements) (**heading 38.24**).
- (d) Optical elements of sodium chloride (**heading 90.01**).