Material Safety Data Sheet

Water Clarifier (RXSOL-31-3047-005)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	: Water Clearliifer
Part Number	: RXSOL-31-3047-005

Company Details:
RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
105, A wing , BSEL , TECH PARK.
VASHI ,NEW BOMBAY 400703 INDIA

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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Name of Substance	Cas Number	EINECS
Diallyldimethylammonium chloride homopolymer	26062-79-3	------ ---
Proprietory Blend	----------	------ ----

3. Hazards Identification

Signal Word	Warning
Hazard Statements	H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Precautionary statements - prevention	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statements - response	P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label). P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
Other hazards Possible respiratory sensitizer*.	REACh - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

4. First Aid Measures

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 contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation:	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay
Ingestion:	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	See Section 11
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media	There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
Advice for firefighters	Fire Fighting Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Fire/Explosion Hazard Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	See section 8
Enviromental Precaution	See section 12
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Minor Spills:Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Major Spills:Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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Reference to other sections	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

7. Handling and Storage

Advice on safe handling	Safe handling Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Fire and explosion protection See section 5
Suitable container	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage	None known

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Engineering Control	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.
Personal Protection	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. Skin protection See Hand protection below Hands/feet protection Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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. Body protection See Other protection below Other protection Overalls. P.V.C. apron.

Ingredients	CAS No	Form of exposure	Value	UK EH40 OES (table 2)
diallyldimethylammonium chloride homopolymer	------- ------	------ -----	TEEL-1 TEEL-2 TEEL-3 6mg/m3 65mg/m3 590 mg/m3	----------

Exposure Limits:



Gloves



Suit

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Colour	Colourless to slightly Yellow
Odour	Not Available
Boiling point and boiling range	Not Available
Flash Point	Not Available
Freezing Point	Not Available
pH	3-5
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Available
Upper explosion limit	Not Available
Lower explosion limit	Not Available
Explosive properties	Not Available
Vapor pressure	Not Available
Relative vapor density	Not Available
Relative density	1.0
Water solubility	Miscible

Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidizing properties	Not available
VOC	Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Recativity	See section 7.2
Stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous Decomposition	See section 5.3
Condition to Avoid	See section 7

11. Toxicological information

Route of Exposure	Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact
Eyes	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur..
Skin	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident.

Inhalation	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should be taken nevertheless to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control vapours, fumes and aerosols.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
diallyldimethylammonium chloride homopolymer	LD50: 3000 mg/kg[2]
Acute toxicity	-------- -----
POOL CLARIFIER & DIALLYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE HOMOPOLYMER	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.

12. Ecological information

diallyldimethylammonium chloride homopolymer	Not Available
POOL CLARIFIER	Not Available
Persistence and degradability	Persistence: Water/Soil :No Data available for all ingredients Persistence: Air : No Data available for all ingredients
Bioaccumulation	No Data available for all ingredients
Mobility	No Data available for all ingredients
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	P B T Relevant available data: Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable PBT Criteria fulfilled? : Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable
Other adverse effects	No data available

13. Disposal considerations

	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
RemarksProduct / Packaging disposal	In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

14. Transport information

Hazard Pictograms:

UN Number	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es) 8	Not Applicable
Subsidiary risk IMDG	----------
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazards	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler) : Not Applicable Classification code : Not Applicable Hazard Label : Not Applicable Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited quantity : Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code : Not Applicable
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code	Not Applicable

15. Regulatory information

Regulations	Europe ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways Europe European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification European Union (EU) Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road - Dangerous Goods List IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2019 (English) United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs
Chemical safety assessment	No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

	National Inventory	Status
National Inventory Status	Australia -	AICS Yes
	Canada -	DSL Yes
	Canada -	NDSL No (diallyldimethylammonium chloride homopolymer)
	China-	IECSC Yes
	Europe -	EINEC / ELINCS /NLPNo (diallyldimethylammonium chloride homopolymer)
	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 -	ARIPS 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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

16. Other information

Other Information	The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if **Rx Marine International** has been advised of the possibility of such damages.