# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Sodium Chloride PVD Salt** (RXSOL-19-1306-050)

## 1. Product and Company Identifaction

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| Product Name | Sodium Chloride PVD Salt |
| Part Number | RXSOL-19-1306-050 |

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

STOCK POINT : Kolkata. Mumbai, Chennai, Kandla, Visakhapatnam, Fujairah, Muscat

| | |
|---|---|
| Phone | +91 22 27815540 / 41 / 42 |
| Fax | +91 22 2781 1318 :::AOH :0091 9821214367 |
| Email | 123@rxmarine.com |
| Website | www.rxmarine.com |

## 2. Composition / informationon ingredients

| Name of Substance | Cas Number | EC Number | Wight % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium Chloride | 7647-14-5 | 231-598-3 | 100% |

## 3. Hazards Identification

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| Signal Word | None |
| Hazard Statements | NOT hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals GHS |
| Precautionary statements prevention | NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail ADG Code |
| Precautionary statements response | No dangerous ingredients according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 |

## 4. First Aid Measures

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| Eye Contact | Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention. |
| Skin Contact | Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. |
| Inhalation: | Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if effects persist. |
| Ingestion: | Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. |
| Notes to Physician | Treat symptomatically |

## 5. Fire-fighting Measures

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| Flammability | Non Flammable |

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| General Measure | Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. |
| Suitable extinguishing media | In case of fire, use appropriate extinguishing media most suitable for surrounding fire conditions (dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam). |
| Hazardous combustion products | Salt withstands temperatures up to its meting point and beyond without decomposing, but at very high temperatures (greater than approximately 800 deg C) a vapour may be emitted which is particularly irritating to the eyes. Contains no water of crystallization. Does not react with alkalis at ordinary temperatures. When heated to decomposition at a very high temperature it emits toxic fumes of chlorine & sodium oxide |
| Protective Equipment | Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves). |
| Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical | Salt poses no fire or explosion hazard if involved in a fire, therefore use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Salt is not combustible. |

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

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| Spillage | Avoid the spillage or runoff entering drains, sewers or watercourses. Avoid generation and spreading of dust. Remove spillage with vacuum cleaner or collect with a shovel and broom, or similar. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. |
| Personal Protectio | Avoid prolonged contact with the skin and inhalation of dust concentrations, otherwise normal good handling and housekeeping practice is adequate. No special protective clothing is required. An eyewash bottle with clean water should be available. Avoid generating dust. Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the danger area. Use clean, nonsparking tools and equipment. |
| Enviromental Precaution | Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management. |
| Evacuation Criteria | Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. |

## 7. Handling and Storage

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| Handling | Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product dust/fumes. Salt dust is non-flammable but static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying, therefore pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially in environments where a spark could prove hazardous. |
| Storage | Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from oxidising materials. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Due to its hydroscopic nature, salt should be stored in a dry atmosphere and away from concentrated acids. Absorbs moisture if the relative humidity is above 75 % Product should be stored in such a way that it does not present a hazard if product were to fall. This product is not classified dangerous for transport according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail. |
| Advice on general occupational hygiene | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Wash hands and any other contaminated areas of the body with soap and water before leaving the work site. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. |

## 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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| Engineering Control | Under normal circumstances engineering controls are not required however if use creates dust to a level that is a discomfort to workers a local exhaust system is recommended. A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Static electricity can be generated by pneumatic conveying, therefore pipes should be bonded and earthed, especially in environments where a spark could prove hazardous. |
| Personal Protection | Eye/face Protection: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations .<br>Skin and body protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.<br>Respiratory Protection : Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134.Use a NIOSH/MSHA any Standard approved respirator exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced. |
| Other Protection Measure | Skin should be washed to remove salt. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin. An eyewash and hand washing facilities should be readily available. |
| Exposure Limit | Not Available |



Gloves



Suit

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

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| Form | Solid Crystals |
| Colour | Translucent to opaque white |
| Odour | Odourless |
| Odor Threshold | Not Applicable |
| pH | 7-8 50g/l 20 °C |
| Melting Point | 801°C (1473.8°F) |
| Boiling Point | 1413 - 1465°C |
| Flash Point | Not Applicable |
| Evaporation Rate | Not Applicable |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | No Data Available |
| Explosive limits | No Data Available |
| Vapour pressure | No Data Available |
| Vapour Density | No Data Available |
| Specific Gravity | 1.2 - 1.45 g/cm3 at 20 °C |
| Partition coefficient | No data available |
| Explosive properties | None |
| Solubility | Freely Soluble |
| Ignition temperature | No information available. |
| Molecular Weight | 58.44 |

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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| Reactivity | Reaction with concentrated acid will produce hydrogen chloride. Under wet conditions, will corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminium and zinc. |
| Stability | The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature). |
| Conditions to avoid/ Incompatible materials | Material to avoid are Bromine trifluoride, lithium, strong acids. Under wet conditions can corrode many common metals, particularly iron, aluminum and zinc. Stainless steel and monel resist attack. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | When heated to decomposition at a very high temperature it emits toxic fumes of chlorine & sodium oxide. May evolve chlorine gas when in contact with strong acids. |
| Hazardous Polymerization | Hazardous polymerization does not occur. |

## 11. Toxicological information

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| Rout Of Entry | Inhalation. Ingestion. |
| Toxicity to Animal | WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3000 mg/kg [Rat.]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >10000 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the dust (LC50): >42000 mg/m3 1 hours [Rat]. |
| EyeIrritant | Dust exposure may cause physical irritation to the eyes because of the particulate nature of the product. |

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| Ingestion | Salt is an essential constituent of the diet. It provides important body electrolytes and is the source of hydrochloric, acid present in the gastric juices. The blood stream contains nearly 1% sodium chloride. In normal industrial use salt is non-hazardous. Acute and chronic toxic effects can result from the ingestion of excessive amounts of either salt or brine. Salt should not be used as an emetic to induce vomiting. High concentrations produce inflammatory reactions in the gastrointestinal tract and can cause vomiting, diarrhoea, convulsions and collapse. The ingestion of hypertonic solutions can cause fatal disturbance of body electrolyte and fluid balance particularly in the young and elderly. Less than a tablespoon of salt may severely poison an infant and sometimes prove fatal. May cause vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, thirst, fever, and convulsion after excessive ingestion. Dehydration may occur in most internal organs, central nervous system may be affected resulting in confusion or coma. |
| Inhalation | Inhalation Abrasive irritant to mucous membranes. May give salty taste or cause irritation to nose & throat. Symptoms could be coughing, sore and dry throat. |
| Skin Irritant | Irritation after prolonged contact. Dry salt and concentrated solutions can cause withdrawal of fluid from the skin and may, on prolonged contact, produce irritation. |

## 12. Ecological information

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| Eco Toxicity | A maximum value of 412 mg/l ensures the protection of all aquatic life.<br>Source: Water Research Centre - September 1990<br>96 hour LC 50 (Fish) 6750 mg/l<br>48 hour EC 50 (Daphnia) 2024 mg/l<br>72 hour IC 50 (Algae) 3014 mg/l<br>Daphnia Sub acute 1062 mg/l<br>Fish Subacute 433 mg/l<br>BOD 5 day 0 mg/l<br>COD 0 mg/l<br>Earthworm Toxicity 1000 hg/cm2 |
| COD and BOD 5 | Not Available |
| Persistence/Degradability: | No information available |
| Mobility in soil | No Information available |
| Bioaccumulation Potential | No information available |
| Environmental Impact | No Data Available |

## 13. Disposal considerations

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| Waste treatment Method | Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself |

## 14. Transport information

DOT

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| UN Number | Not Applicable |
| Proper shipping name | Sodium Chloride PVD Salt |
| Hazard Class | No Data Available |
| Packing group | No Data Available |

TDG

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|---|---|
| UN Number | Not Applicable |
| Proper shipping name | Sodium Chloride PVD Salt |
| Hazard Class | No Data Available |
| Packing group | No Data Available |

IATA

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|---|---|
| UN Number | Not Applicable |
| Proper shipping name | Sodium Chloride PVD Salt |
| Hazard Class | No Data Available |
| Packing group | No Data Available |

IMDG/IMO

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|---|---|
| UN Number | Not Applicable |
| Proper shipping name | Sodium Chloride PVD Salt |
| Hazard Class | No Data Available |
| Packing group | No Data Available |

## 15. Regulatory information

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| Fedral and State Regulation | TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium chloride |
| Other Regulation | EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances. |
| WHMIS (Canada) | Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada). |
| DSCL(EEC) | R40- Possible risks of irreversible effects. S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. |

HMIS

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| Health Hazard | : 1 |
| Fire Hazard | : 0 |
| Reactivity | : 0 |
| Personal Protection | : E |

Fire :

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| Health Hazard | : 0 |
| Fire Hazard | : 0 |
| Reactivity | : 0 |
| Specific Hazard | : |

## 16. Other information

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| 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 weassume 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. |