Material Safety Data Sheet

SODIUM Chloride Crystal PURE (RXSOL-60-6118-500)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	Sodium Chloride Crystal Pure
Part Number	RXSOL-60-6118-500

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

Stock Point : Mumbai, Kandla, Kolkata, Chennai, Vizag, Fujairah, Muscat

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Email	123@rxmarine.com
Website	www.rxmarine.com

2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Name of Substance	Cas Number	EC Num
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	231-598

3. Hazards Identification

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

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

Flammability	Non Flammable
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

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

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

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 . Skin and body protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure. 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

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

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

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.
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

Eco Toxicity	A maximum value of 412 mg/l ensures the protection of all aquatic life. Source: Water Research Centre - September 1990 96 hour LC 50 (Fish) 6750 mg/l 48 hour EC 50 (Daphnia) 2024 mg/l 72 hour IC 50 (Algae) 3014 mg/l Daphnia Sub acute 1062 mg/l Fish Subacute 433 mg/l BOD 5 day 0 mg/l COD 0 mg/l 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

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

UN Number	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	Sodium Chloride Crystal Pure
Hazard Class	No Data Available
Packing group	No Data Available

TDG

UN Number	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	Sodium Chloride Crystal Pure
Hazard Class	No Data Available
Packing group	No Data Available

IATA

UN Number	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	Sodium Chloride Crystal Pure
Hazard Class	No Data Available
Packing group	No Data Available

IMDG/IMO

UN Number	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	Sodium Chloride Crystal Pure
Hazard Class	No Data Available
Packing group	No Data Available

15. Regulatory information

Fedral and State Regulation	TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium chloride Crystal
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

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

Fire :

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

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 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.