1. Product and Company Identifaction

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Product Name ROCK Salt

Part Number RXSOL-19-1306-050

Company Details:

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

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2. Composition / Information on ingredients

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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

General Measure Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of

Suitable extinguishing media

Hazardous combustion products

Protective Equipment

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk.

In case of fire, use appropriate extinguishing media most suitable for surrounding fire conditions (dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam).

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

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).

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

Personal Protectio

Environmental Precaution

Evacuation Criteria

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.

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.

Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.

Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.

7. Handling and Storage

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Handling

Storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene

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.

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.

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

Personal Protection

Other Protection Measure

Exposure Limit



Gloves Suit

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.

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.

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.

Not Available

9. Physical and chemical properties

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Form Solid Crystals

Colour Translucent to opaque white

Odour Odourless Odor Threshold Not Applicable

7-8 50g/l 20 °C рΗ 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 No Data Available Explosive limits Vapour pressure No Data Available

Vapour Density No Data Available 1.2 - 1.45 g/cm3 at 20 °C Specific Gravity

No data available Partition coefficient

Explosive properties None

Solubility Freely Soluble

Ignition temperature No information available.

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/ Material to avoid are Bromine trifluoride, lithium, strong acids. Under Incompatible materials

wet conditions can corrode many common metals, particularly iron,

aluminum and zinc. Stainless steel and monel resist attack.

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

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

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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.

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 Abrasive irritant to mucous membranes. May give salty taste or cause irritation to nose & throat. Symptoms could be coughing, sore and

dry throat.

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

Inhalation

Skin Irritant

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:

Mo information available
Mobility in soil

Bioaccumulation Potential

Environmental Impact

No information available
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

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DOT

UN Number Not Applicable

Proper shipping name Sodium Chloride PVD Salt

Hazard Class No Data Available
Packing group No Data Available

TDG

UN Number Not Applicable

Proper shipping name Sodium Chloride PVD Salt

Hazard Class No Data Available
Packing group No Data Available

IATA

UN Number Not Applicable

Proper shipping name Sodium Chloride PVD Salt

Hazard Class No Data Available
Packing group No Data Available

IMDG/IMO

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
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

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Other Information

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