

1. Product and Company Identification

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Product Name Mono Ammonium Glycyrrhizinate
Part Number RXSOL-19-3452-025

Company Details:....

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

Branch : Kandla, Mumbai , Chennai, Vizag, Kolkata, UAE , OMAN , CANADA and KENYA

Phone +91 22 20871200 - 1400
Fax +91 22 27612100 ::AOH :0091 9821214367
Email mail@rxmarine.com
Website www.rxmarine.com

2. Composition / Information on ingredients

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Substances

Synonyms D-Glucopyranosiduronic acid,
(3,20)-20-carboxy-11-oxo-30-norolean-12-en-3-yl
2-O--Dglucopyranuronosyl-, ammonium salt (1:1) Glycamil, Glycyrram
Formula C42H65NO16
Molecular Weight 839.96
CAS No 53956-04-0

3. Hazards Identification

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Classification of the substance or mixture Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410
GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard statement(s)

H302
H410
Harmful if swallowed.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P264
P270
P273
P301 + P312 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P330 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P391	Avoid release to the environment.
P501	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Other hazards	None.

4. First Aid Measures

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Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	Remove any contact lenses, locate eye-wash station, and flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water. Separate eyelids with fingers to ensure adequate flushing. Promptly call a physician.
Inhalation	Immediately relocate self or casualty to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Avoid mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Skin contact	Rinse skin thoroughly with large amounts of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and call a physician.
Ingestion	Wash out mouth with water; Do NOT induce vomiting; call a physician.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2).
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

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Extinguishing media	Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, and carbon dioxide fire extinguisher.
Suitable extinguishing media	
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	During combustion, may emit irritant fumes.
Advice for firefighters	Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a

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the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable

distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use full personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, dust or gas. Ensure adequate

ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 8.

Environmental precautions

Try to prevent further leakage or spillage. Keep the product away from drains or water courses

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Absorb solutions with finely-powdered liquid-binding material (diatomite, universal binders); Decontaminate surfaces and equipment by scrubbing with alcohol; Dispose of contaminated material according to Section 13.

7. Handling and Storage

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Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is

handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating,

drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before

entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene

measures.

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area.

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated

area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate

all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed

and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully

resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for

incompatible materials before handling or use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or

other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any

recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas,

vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof

ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before

eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety

showers are close to the workstation location.

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk

assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists,

gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless

the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with sideshields.

Eye/face protection

Skin protection

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be

worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is

necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check

during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be

noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different

glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the

protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Body protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the

appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a

respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important

aspects of use.

Respiratory protection

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid. [COLORLESS LIQUID]
Colour	Colorless
Odor	Characteristic.
Odor Threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting Point	