

1. Product and Company Identification

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Product Name RXSOL-15-1011-210

Product Type RUSTOCIDE

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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Ingredients name	CAS-NO
Phosphoric Acid with Ethoxylated Fatty alcohol	
Butylene Glycol	112-34-5
Proprietary Formulatory Detergent	
Product	
Citric Acid mixture	

Legend T+=Very toxic, T=Toxic, C=Corrosive, Xn=Harmful, Xi=Irritant, IK=No classification required, E=Explosive, O=Oxidising, F+=Extremely flammable, F=Very flammable, Fo=Flammable, N=Dang. to the environment, Mut=Genetoxic, Sens=Sensitizing, Carc=Carcinogen, Repr=Causes birth defects

Non Hazardous :::: Blend

3. Hazards Identification

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Acidic liquid. R34 Causes burns. R36 - Irritating to eyes.

Odour	Odourless
Appearance	Liquid, pale yellow, soluble in water
Contact with eyes	Can cause damage to the eyes
Contact with skin	Causes burns (R34)
Inhalation	Vapours or aerosols may cause irritation of eyes, nose and respiratory tract, Can cause damage to the lungs
Ingestion	The ingestion of significant quantities may cause damage to digestive syste

4. First Aid Measures

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Inhalation:	Remove victim from immediate source of exposure and assure that the victim is breathing. Administer oxygen if available. Seek immediate medical attention.
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Skin:	Wash skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and clean before reuse or discard if they cannot be thoroughly cleaned.
Eyes:	Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention preferably with an ophthalmologist.
Ingestion:	Contact a physician or emergency medical facility immediately. Never give anything to an unconscious person.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

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Proper Fire Fighting Equipment: Water spray, fog or mist, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Improper Fire Fighting Equipment: Fire fighters should wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Dike area to prevent run off and contamination of water sources. Persons who have been exposed to contaminated smoke should be immediately examine by a physician and checked for symptoms of poisoning.

Fire and Explosion Hazards Products: Oxides of Phosphorous.

Personal Protection When Fire Fighting: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied-air respirator in confined spaces.

Other Information: Containers close to fire should be removed immediately or cooled with water.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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Safety Measurements to Protect Persons: Wear appropriate protective gear for the situation. See personal protection information in section 8.

Safety Measurements to Protect Environment: Run off from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. Large spills should be handled according to a predetermined plan.

Proper Methods For Damage Limitation And Clean up: Carefully neutralize spill with soda ash. Clean up residual material by washing up area with water.

7. Handling and Storage

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Handling Advice: Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing vapors and mists. Do not ingest. This product reacts violently wit bases liberating heat and causing sputtering.

Storage: Store in an area that is cool, dry, well ventilated.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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EXPOSURE LIMITS

Name of Substance: Phosphoric Acid

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OSHA (PEL): 8 hour time-weighted average 1 mg/m³

ACGIH (TLV): short term exposure limit 3 mg/m³

ACGIH (TLV): time-weighted average 1 mg/m³

Eye protection: Eye contact should be prevented through use of chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles. An emergency eye wash must be readily accessible to the work area. Face contact should be prevented through use of a face shield.

Skin protection: Skin contact should be prevented through use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected with regard for use conditions and exposures potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance..

Respiratory protection: When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment based on actual or potential airborne concentrations and in accordance with the appropriate regulatory standards and industrial recommendations. Other Information: Do not smoke in work area.

9. Physical and chemical properties

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Form:	Liquid
Air Active:	Not applicable
Colour:	Colorless
Rel. vapour density:	Not applicable
Odor :	Odorless
Ignition temp:	>450°C
Solubility in Water:	Completely
Molecular weight:	Not applicable
Expl.limit:	Not established
MeltingPoint/range:	Not established
Density:	1.18 - 1.28 gram / cm ³
Vapour pressure:	2.16-5.65 mmHg at 760°C
Boiling Point :	135°C - 158°C at 760mmHg
Saturation conc :	Not applicable
Decomposition temp.:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not established
Flash Point:	Not applicable
pH:	1.2 - 2.0

10. Stability and reactivity

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Stability: Stable under normal use conditions.

Materials to be avoided: Fluorine, Strong Oxidizing Agents, Strong Reducing Agents, Bases, Metals, Sulfur Trioxide, Phosphorus Pentoxide.

Conditions to be avoided: None known.

Other Information: Hazardous decompositions products Oxide of phosphorus.

11. Toxicological information

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TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Name of Substance: Phosphoric Acid

LD50 (oral, rat): 1530 mg/kg (anhydrous substance)

LC50 (inhalation, rat) : >0.85 mg/l /1 h (anhydrous substance)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 2740 mg/kg (anhydrous substance)

Inhalation: Mists can cause lung irritation, shortness of breath, fluid in lungs.

Skin contact: Causes irritation and skin burns.

Eye contact: Corrosive, causes tissue destruction, permanent damage to the cornea, blindness.

Ingestion: Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, corrosion, burns to mouth and oesophagus, abdominal pain, chest pain, shortness of breath, seizures, death.

12. Ecological information

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ECOTOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Name of Substance: Phosphoric Acid

Fish toxicity: fish LC50: