

1. Product and Company Identification

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Product Name RXSOL-68-1322-050
Product Type Glass Frost Liquid Plus

Company Details:

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

Stock : Mumbai, Kandla, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Muscat Barka, Fujairah

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2. Composition / Information on ingredients

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Proprietary blend of organic acids for creating smooth and seamless frosting on glass surface.

3. Hazards Identification

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Inhalation	Severely corrosive to the respiratory tract. May cause sore throat, coughing, labored breathing and lung congestion/inflammation.
Ingestion	Corrosive. May cause sore throat, abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, severe burns of the digestive tract, and kidney dysfunction.
Skin Contact	Corrosive to the skin. Skin contact causes serious skin burns which may not be immediately apparent or painful. Symptoms may be delayed 8 hours or longer. The fluoride ion readily penetrates the skin causing destruction of deep tissue layers and even bone.
Eye Contact	Corrosive to the eyes. Symptoms of redness, pain, blurred vision, and permanent eye damage may occur.
Chronic Exposure	Intake of more than 6 mg of fluorine per day may result in fluorosis, bone and joint damage. Hypocalcemia and hypomagnesemia can occur from absorption of fluoride ion into blood stream.
Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, or impaired kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

4. First Aid Measures

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Ingestion: If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: FOR ACID BURNS TO THE BODY: 1) Remove the victim from the contaminated area and immediately place him under a safety shower or wash him with a water hose, whichever is available. 2) Remove all contaminated clothing. 3) Keep washing with large amounts of water for a minimum of 15 to 20 minutes. 4) Have someone make arrangements for medical attention while you continue flushing the affected area with water. 5) a) If available, after thorough washing, the burned area should be immersed in a solution of 0.2% iced aqueous Hyamine 1622 or 0.13% iced

aqueous Zephiran Chloride. If immersion is not practical, towels should be soaked with one of the above solutions and used as compresses for the burn area. Ideally compresses should be changed every 2 minutes. 5) b) An alternative treatment to 5a is for the physician to inject sterile 10% aqueous calcium gluconate solution subcutaneously beneath, around, and in the burned area. Initially use no more than 0.5 cc per square centimeter and do not distort appearance of skin. If pain is not completely relieved, additional treatment is indicated. 6) Seek medical attention as soon as possible for all burns regardless of how minor they may appear initially. Hyamine 1622 is a trade name for Tetracaine Benzethonium Chloride, Merck Index Monograph 1078, a quaternary ammonium compound sold by Rohm & Haas, Philadelphia. Zephiran Chloride is a trade name for Benzalkonium Chloride, Merck Index Monograph 1059, also a quaternary ammonium compound, sold by SANOFI Winthrop Pharmaceutical, New York, NY.

Eye Contact: FOR ACID IN THE EYES: 1) Irrigate eyes for at least 30 minutes with copious quantities of water, keeping the eyelids apart and away from eyeballs during irrigation. 2) Get competent medical attention immediately, preferably an eye specialist. 3) If a physician is not immediately available, apply one or two drops of 0.5% Pontocaine Hydrochloride solution. 4) Do not use oily drops or ointment. Place ice pack on eyes until reaching emergency room.

Note to Physician: For burns of large skin areas, (greater than 25 square inches), for ingestion and for significant inhalation exposure, severe systemic effects may occur. Monitor and correct for hypocalcemia, cardiac arrhythmias, hypomagnesemia and hyperkalemia. In some cases renal dialysis may be indicated. For certain burns, especially of the digits, use of intra-arterial calcium gluconate may be indicated. Treat as chemical pneumonia. Monitor for hypocalcemia, 2.5% calcium gluconate in normal saline by nebulizer or by IPPB with 100% oxygen may decrease pulmonary damage. Bronchodilators may also be administered. Medical Surveillance: Provide physical examinations of exposed personnel every six months including fluoride determinations in urine, studies of liver and kidney function: chest X-ray, annually. Protect from exposure those individuals with diseases of kidneys, liver, and lung.

This is a highly corrosive and toxic acid, even in dilute form. It can severely damage the skin and eyes, causing extremely painful burns. Additionally, vapors from concentrated acid solutions can cause irritation and damage to the skin, eyes, and respiratory system.

Unlike many conventional acids, certain highly penetrating acids can cause not only surface burns but may also penetrate deeper layers of the skin, leading to damage of underlying tissues. In such cases, rinsing with water alone may not be sufficient, and the use of an appropriate neutralizing or treatment agent may be required. The onset of pain, particularly with dilute solutions, may be delayed for several hours.

It is therefore important that personnel handling such chemicals have immediate access to appropriate first aid measures and seek medical attention promptly, even if symptoms are not immediately apparent.

How to Treat Burns:

Immediately flush the affected area with copious amounts of water for at least one minute. After initial rinsing, apply a suitable first aid treatment gel or neutralizing agent as per product safety guidelines and continue until medical assistance is available. Early treatment is critical to minimize tissue damage.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

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Fire: Not considered to be a fire hazard. Fire may produce poisonous or irritating gases.

Explosion: Violent exothermic reaction occurs with water. Sufficient heat may be produced to ignite combustible materials. Reacts with metals forming flammable Hydrogen gas. Fire Extinguishing Media: Keep upwind of fire. Use water or carbon dioxide on fires in which Hydrofluoric Acid is involved. Halon or foam may also be used. In case of fire, the sealed containers can be kept cool by spraying with water. Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH- approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Avoid getting water in tanks or drums; water can cause generation of heat and spattering. In contact with air, the acid gives off corrosive fumes which are heavier than air.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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Personal Precautions

- Wear protective clothing as per section 8

Environmental Precautions

- Do not allow to enter public sewers and watercourses

Immediate Actions

- Contain spillage by any means possible

Clean Up Actions

- Absorb spillage in inert material and shovel up
- Ventilate the area and wash spill site after material pick-up is complete

Special Precautions

- Wear protective clothing as per section 8

