

Material Safety Data Sheet

Total Alkalinity Indicator GP (RXSOL-62-6203-100)



1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name Total Alkalinity Indicator
Part Number RXSOL-62-6202-100

Company Details:
RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
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2. Composition / information on ingredients

Name of Substance	Cas Number	Concentration
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	>=40-50%

3. Hazards Identification

Appearance	Liquid, dark green. WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.
Potential Health Effects	Exposure routes Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion.
Eye contact	Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.
Skin contact	May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.
Ingestion	Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury. Exposure causes severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.
Inhalation	Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).
Eyes	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
Aggravated Medical Condition	Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney.
Symptoms	Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), low blood pressure, mild, temporary changes in the liver, effects on heart rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), loss of coordination, confusion, lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, coma

Target Organs	Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans., Breathing isopropanol vapors has caused damage to the lining of the middle ear in experimental animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, mild, reversible liver effects Carcinogenicity. Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to
Carcinogenicity	This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
Reproductive hazard	This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes	If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate Medical attention.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.
Ingestion	Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.
Inhalation	If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention. Notes to physician.
Hazards	This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Administration of high doses of isopropanol in combination with known hepatotoxic chemicals resulted in enhanced liver toxicity in experimental animals.
Treatment	No information available.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Dry chemical, Alcohol-resistant foam, Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Hazardous combustion products	May form:, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Precautions for fire-fighting	Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.
NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Classification	Flammable Liquid Class IB.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	For personal protection see section 8. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.
Environmental Precautions	No data
Methods for containment and cleaning up	Per good environmental management practices, prevent run-off to sewers, streams and other bodies of water. Stop spill at the source. Cover sewer grates and dike the spill. Absorb spilled material on to absorbents. Shovel materials into container. Close container tightly and dispose of properly. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.
Storage	Small quantities of peroxides may form on prolonged storage. Exposure to light and/or air significantly increases the rate of peroxide formation. If evaporated to a residue, the mixture of peroxides and isopropanol may explode when exposed to heat or shock.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

General advice	These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.
Exposure controls	Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).
Eye protection	Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respiratory protection	Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	Pungent
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	1.0
Melting Point/Freezing Point	-35 °C / -31 °F
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	105 °C / 221 °F
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Solid Flammability (solid,gas)	No information available

Flammability or explosive limits	Upper No data available Lower No data available
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	2.21
Specific Gravity	1.15-1.20
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient:n-octanol/water	No information available
Auto-ignition temperature	No information available
Decomposition temperature	No information available
Molecular Formula	H F
Molecular Weight	20

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	None known, based on information available
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible products. Excess heat.
Incompatible Materials	Metals, Cyanides, Sulfides, Bases, Fluorine.
Hazardous Decomposition	Products Gaseous hydrogen fluoride (HF).
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Hazardous Reactions	Corrosive to metals. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

11. Toxicological information

Toxicologically Synergistic	No data available
Irritation	Causes severe burns by all exposure routes.
Sensitization	No data available
Carcinogenicity	The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.
Mutagenic Effects	Not mutagenic in AMES Test.
Reproductive toxicity	No information available.
Developmental Effects	No information available.
Teratogenicity	No information available.
STOT-single exposure	None known
STOT-repeated exposure	None known
Aspiration hazard	No information available
Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed	Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation
Endocrine Disruptor Information	No information available
Other Adverse Effects	The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Persistence and Degradability	Soluble in water Persistence is unlikely based on information available. Miscible with water.
Bioaccumulative potential	No information available.
Mobility in soil	Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste from Residues / Unused Products

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

ADR/RID

UN number	UN1790
UN proper shipping name	HYDROFLUORIC ACID
Hazard Class	8
Packing Group	II
Subsidiary Hazard Class	6.1