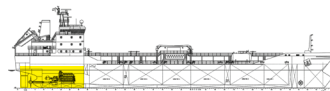


# BWT ONE SHOT



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## COMPLETE BOILER WATER CONDITIONER

### PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: Colourless liquid  
pH in 1% Solution in Water: 11.7  
Flash Point: None

APPROVED BY



### DESCRIPTION

Liquid compound containing alkaline mineral salts, sequestering agents, scale and corrosion inhibitors and sludge conditioners.

- One shot treatment product
- Heating surfaces kept at optimum thermal condition
- Promotes protective iron oxides to prevent boiler steel corrosion
- Dispersant action suspends sludge/sediment particles
- Overall boiler efficiency maintained at peak levels

### APPLICATIONS

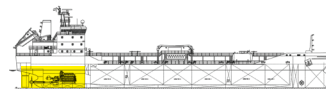
Suitable for use with all auxiliary boilers: waste heat units, economisers, package boilers, low pressure water tube boilers, smoke tube boilers and steam generators to:

- Control Scale Formation
- Inhibit corrosion
- Condition sludge/sediment particles to render non-adhering and to enable effective removal by routine blowdown.

### ADVANTAGES

- Versatile single product treatment applied as a complete boiler conditioning system.
- Dissolved hardness salts of calcium and magnesium contained in feed water tend to precipitate due to the effects of heat forming scale compounds that impair heat transfer. BWT ONE SHOT converts potential hard scale-forming salt to inert, non adhering soft sludge particles which are kept in suspension.
- The formation of scale is finally eliminated when the sludge particles are removed by blowdown/scumming. BWT ONE SHOT provides a phosphate reserve to effectively neutralise hardness salts which may be introduced with the feed water.
- The balanced alkalinity supplied by BWT ONE SHOT assures:
  1. The correct environment for the precipitation of hardness salts.
  2. The proper conditions to maintain silica in solution.
  3. The suitable level of alkalinity to prevent corrosion.
- A protective iron oxide layer is formed under correct alkaline conditions to protect boiler steel surfaces contacting with the boiler water to prevent corrosion.
- BWT ONE SHOT further inhibits corrosion due to traces of free oxygen in feed water.

# BWT ONE SHOT



## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Determine the quantity of BWT ONE SHOT for treating the boiler by obtaining a representative sample of the boiler water and performing the appropriate analysis. The product should be added to the feed water by a dosage line or directly into a feed tank.
- Blowdown and scumming operations must proceed at regular intervals to remove sludge/sediment particles.

## PRODUCT DOSE AND CONTROL

- Initial dose for an untreated system is 1 liter of BWT ONE SHOT per 1000 Ltr. untreated water.
- Thereafter the dosage rate of BWT ONE SHOT is based on alkalinity and is given in the charts overleaf to return boiler water to mid point values of the respective control limit. The mid point value is circled.

"P" ALKALINITY ppm $C_aCO_3$	0	50	100	150	200	225	250	300	350	400
<b>BWT ONE SHOT L/1000L</b>	1	0.8	0	0	0	Blowdown				

**Note:** The above phosphate and alkalinity values may not necessarily correspond. In cases of poor quality feed water, increased dosages may be required: and where P alkalinity values are persistently low, the use of ALKALINITY CONTROL is recommended to boost alkalinity.

The pH values of the boiler should be kept between 10-12.

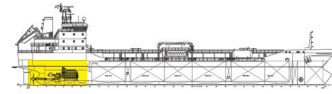
## SAFETY AND HANDLING

- Alkaline Product - do not ingest or inhale, avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Rubber gloves, safety goggles and protective clothing should be worn.
- If product or solution contacts with the skin, rinse copiously with water.
- In cases of eye contact, wash immediately with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes and seek medical aid.
- Product should be stored so that there is no risk of contact with other chemicals.
- The Testing Equipment to measure boiler water quality and control treatment with BWT ONE SHOT is available from UNISERVICE.
- Special Log forms to record test results and treatment levels are available from UNISERVICE.

PLEASE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST UNISERVICE REPRESENTATIVE FOR FURTHER DETAILS

**IMPORTANT:** WHILE THE DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH AND BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR YOUR GUIDANCE ONLY. BECAUSE MANY FACTORS MAY AFFECT PROCESSING OR APPLICATION/USE, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU DO A TEST TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF A PRODUCT FOR YOUR PARTICULAR PURPOSE PRIOR TO USE. NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE MADE REGARDING PRODUCTS DESCRIBED OR DESIGNS, DATA OR INFORMATION SET FORTH, OR THAT THE PRODUCTS, DESIGNS, DATA OR INFORMATION MAY BE USED WITHOUT INFRINGING THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS. IN NO CASE SHALL THE DESCRIPTIONS, INFORMATION, DATA OR DESIGNS PROVIDED BE CONSIDERED A PART OF OUR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE. FURTHER, YOU EXPRESSLY UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT THE DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION FURNISHED BY URRUTY GG NIEGO SRL HEREUNDER ARE GIVEN GRATIS, AND URRUTY GG NIEGO SRL ASSUMES NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY FOR THE DESCRIPTION, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION GIVEN OR RESULTS OBTAINED, ALL SUCH BEING GIVEN AND ACCEPTED AT YOUR RISK.

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## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Identification of the substance / preparation and the Company

#### 1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name BWT ONE SHOT

#### 1.2 Use of the substance / preparation

Intended use Low / medium pressure boiler water treatment

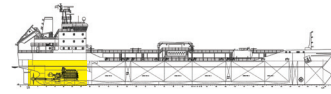
#### 1.3 Company identification

Name Urruty gg Niego S.r.l.  
Full address Via al Santuario di N.S. Guardia 58 a  
District and Country 16162 Genova Bolzaneto (GE)  
Italia  
Tel. + 39 010 711395  
Fax + 39 010 713120  
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet info@uniservicemarine.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone

For urgent inquiries refer to  
First Aid Information: Centro Antiveleni  
Milano - Niguarda  
Phone: 02 - 66101029 (specialized in  
chemical products poisoning).

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## 2. Hazards Identification

### 2.1 Substance/Preparation Classification

This product is dangerous under 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC directives and subsequent amendments. Therefore, this product requires a safety data sheet according to the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and subsequent amendments. Further information on health and/or environmental hazards can be found in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Danger Symbols: C  
R phrases: 22-35

### 2.2 Danger Identification

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  
CAUSES SEVERE BURNS.

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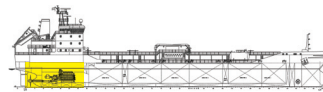
## 3. Composition / Information on ingredients

Contains:

Name	Concentration % (C)	Classification
PHOSPHORIC ACID	10,5 <= C < 12	C R34
CAS No 7664-38-2		Note B
CE No 231-633-2		
Index No 015-011-00-6		
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	35 <= C < 37,5	C R35
CAS No 1310-58-3		Xn R22
CE No 215-181-3		
Index No 019-002-00-8		

The complete text of -R- phrases is specified in section 16.

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## 4. First aid measures

**EYES:** Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

**SKIN:** Immediately wash with plenty of water. Remove all contaminated clothing. Obtain immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing separately before using them again.

**INHALATION:** Remove to open air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Obtain immediate medical attention.

**INGESTION:** Obtain immediate medical attention. Induce vomiting only if indicated by the doctor. Give nothing by mouth to an unconscious person.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The extinction equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and nebulised water.

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA WHICH SHALL NOT BE USED FOR SAFETY REASONS

None in particular.

### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products (carbon oxide, toxic pyrolysis products, etc).

### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Hardhat with visor, fireproof clothing (fireproof jacket and trousers with straps around arms, legs and waist), work gloves (fireproof, cut proof and dielectric), a depressurised mask with facemask covering the whole of the operator's face or a self-respirator (self-protector) in the event of large quantities of fume.

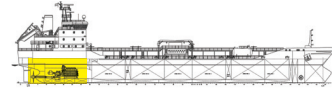
## 6. Accidental release measures

### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Wear appropriate protective equipment. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. Block the leakage if there is no hazard. Do not handle damaged containers or the leaked product before donning appropriate protective gear. For information on risks for the environmental and health, respiratory tract protection, ventilation and personal protection equipment, refer to the other sections of this sheet.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

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The product must not penetrate the sewers, surface water, ground water and neighbouring areas. Dilute the product well with water after collection.

## METHODS FOR CLEANING UP

Suck the liquid into a suitable container (made of material not incompatible with the product) and soak up any leaked product with absorbent inert material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth, Kieselguhr, tripoli powder, universal cement, etc). Neutralise remaining material. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

## 7. Handling and storage

Make sure that equipment is available for cooling the vessels, to prevent the danger of overpressure and overheating in the event of fire in the vicinity. Refer to the other sections of this data sheet for information relating to health and environmental risks.

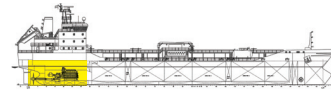
## 8. Exposure control / personal protection.

### 8.1 Exposure limit values

Name	Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		
			mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	
PHOSPHORIC ACID							
	TLV-ACGIH		1		3		
	OEL	EU	1		2		
	OEL	IRL	1		2		
	WEL	UK	1		2		
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE							
	TLV-ACGIH				2 (C)		
	OEL	IRL			2		
	WEL	UK			2		

C = CEILING

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## 8.2 Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Ask your chemical substance suppliers for advice when choosing personal protection equipment. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

### HAND PROTECTION

Protect hands with category III (ref. Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374) work gloves, such as those in PVA, butyl, fluoroelastomer or equivalent. The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: degradation, breakage times and permeation. Work glove resistance to preparations should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. Gloves' limit depends on the duration of exposure.

### EYE PROTECTION

Wear hood visor or protective visor together with airtight goggles (ref. standard EN 166)

### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category III professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (ref. Directive 89/686/CEE and standard EN 344). Wash body with soap and water after removing overalls.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If the threshold value for one or more of the substances present in the preparation for daily exposure in the workplace or to a fraction established by the company's prevention and protection service is exceeded, wear a mask with an E or universal filter, the class (1, 2 or 3) of which must be chosen according to the limit concentration of use (ref. standard EN 141).

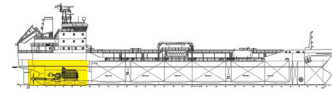
The use of breathing protection equipment, such as masks with organic vapour and dust/mist cartridges, is necessary in the absence of technical measures limiting worker exposure. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.

If the substance in question is odourless or its olfactory threshold is higher than the relative exposure limit and in the event of an emergency, or when exposure levels are unknown or the concentration of oxygen in the workplace is less than 17% volume, wear self-contained, open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (ref. standard EN 137) or fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece (ref. standard EN 138).

An emergency eye washing and shower system must be provided.

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour	Not available
Odour	odour less
Appearance	liquid
Solubility	soluble
Specific gravity	1,16 Kg/l
Vapour density	Not available
Evaporation speed	Not available
Comburent properties	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
pH	13
Boiling point	105°C
Melting point	-5°C
Flash point	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	1950kPa
Specific gravity	1,160Kg/l

## 10. Stability and reactivity

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage. Due to thermal decomposition or in the event of a fire vapours may be produced potentially dangerous to health.

Phosphoric acid decomposes when heated forming toxic fumes of phosphorus oxide; it reacts with several metals with the formation of hydrogen which is explosive. Above 200 °C it also attacks glass.

Potassium hydroxide: in preparing the solutions always add the substance to the water and not vice versus in order to avoid the formation of corrosive sprays due to a rise in temperature. It attacks aluminium, tin, lead and zinc; it reacts violently with acids.

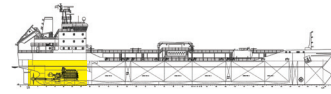
## 11. Toxicological information

Acute effects: ingestion of this product is harmful. Even small amounts of product may cause serious health problems (stomach pain, nausea, sickness, diarrhoea). This product may slightly irritate mucosae, the upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness.

This product is corrosive and causes serious burns and vesicles on the skin, which can arise even after exposure. Burns are very stinging and painful. Upon contact with eyes, it may cause serious harm, such as cornea opacity, iris lesions, irreversible eye coloration.



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Possible vapours are caustic for the respiratory system and may cause pulmonary edema, whose symptoms sometimes arise only after some hours. Exposure symptoms may include: sting, cough, asthma, laryngitis, respiratory disorders, headache, nausea and sickness. If swallowed, it may cause mouth, throat and oesophagus burns, sickness, diarrhoea, edema, larynx swelling and, consequently, asphyxia. Perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract is also possible.

PHOSPHORIC ACID: oral LD50 (mg/kg) 1530 (RAT) ; dermal LD50 (mg/kg) 2740 (RABBIT) ; inhalation LC50 (rat) > 0,85 mg/l/1h.  
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE: oral LD50 (mg/kg) 270 (RAT).

---

## 12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

---

## 13. Disposal consideration

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

### CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

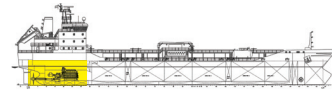
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

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## 14. Transport information

These goods must be transported by vehicles authorised to the carriage of dangerous goods according to the provisions set out in the current edition of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and in all the applicable national regulations. These goods must be packed in their original packagings or in packagings made of materials resistant to their content and not reacting dangerously with it. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all the risks deriving from these substances and on all actions that must be taken in case of emergency situations.

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## Road and rail transport:

ADR/RID Class: 8  
UN: 1719  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 8  
Nr. Kemler: 80  
Limited Quantity: LQ22  
Tunnel restriction code: (E)  
Proper Shipping Name: Caustic alkali liquid, n.o.s.  
(PHOSPHORIC ACID; POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)



## Carriage by sea (shipping):

IMO Class: 8  
UN: 1719  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 8  
EMS: F-A, S-B  
Marine Pollutant: NO  
Proper Shipping Name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(PHOSPHORIC ACID; POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)

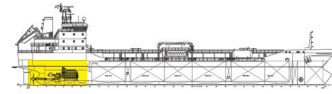


## Transport by air:

IATA: 8  
UN: 1719  
Packing Group: II  
Label: 8  
Cargo:  
Packaging instructions: 813  
Maximum quantity: 30 L  
Pass.:  
Packaging instructions: 809  
Maximum quantity: 1 L  
Special Instructions: A3  
Proper Shipping Name: CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(PHOSPHORIC ACID; POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)

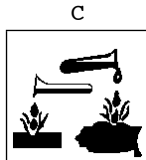


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## 15. Regulatory information



CORROSIVE

- R22 HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
- R35 CAUSES SEVERE BURNS.
- S26 IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, RINSE IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER AND SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE.
- S28 AFTER CONTACT WITH SKIN, WASH IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF . . . (TO BE SPECIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER).
- S36/37/39 WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, GLOVES AND EYE/FACE PROTECTION.
- S45 IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY (SHOW THE LABEL WHERE POSSIBLE).

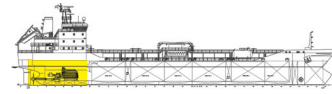
### Contains:

PHOSPHORIC ACID  
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

Danger labelling under directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and following amendments and adjustments.

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

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## 16. Other information

Text of (R) phrases quoted in section 3 of the sheet.

R22            HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  
R34            CAUSES BURNS.  
R35            CAUSES SEVERE BURNS.

### GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Directive 1999/45/EC and following amendments;
2. Directive 67/548/EEC and following amendments and adjustments (technical adjustment XXIX);
3. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament;
4. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament;
5. The Merck Index. - 10th Edition;
6. Handling Chemical Safety;
7. Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances;
8. INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet);
9. Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology;
10. N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition;

### Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product .

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Changes to previous review

The following sections were modified:

08 / 13 / 14