1. Product and Company Identifaction

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Product Name	RXSOL-60-6604-001
Product Type	SN-150 RX
Revised date	

Company Details:

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

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

Phone	+91 22 27815541 / 42
Fax	+91 22 2781 1318 :::AOH :0091 9821214367
Email	mail@rxmarine.com

Product Name	SN-150 RX
Identication of the substance:	Mixture for cleaning
Chemical family:	Hydrocarbon mixture
CAS No:	64742- 94-5
EINECS No:	265-198-5

Product description:		Clear, colorless liquid
U.N No.:	1268	
NFPA hazard rating:	2.3.0	
IMO hazard group:	3	
Stationary phase:	Liquid	
Solubility in water:	Insoluble	

2. Composition / Information on ingredients

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EINECS Number:	265-198-5
CAS Number:	64742- 94-5
Components Or Ingredients:	C5 -C10+ ALKYL AROMATICS MIXTURE OF ISOMERS C5 -C10+ ALKYL AROMATICS MIXTURE OF
	ISOMERS ISOMERSC5 -C10+ ALKYL AROMATICS MIXTURE OF ISOMERS
R-phrase:	R37 , R20/21, R36/37/38

3. Hazards Identification

Physical And Chemical Hazards / Fire And Explosion Hazards

Moderate hazard:	Liquids can release vapors that can readily form ammable mixtures upon moderate heating to temperature at or above the ash point ash point Liquids can release vapors that can readily form ammable mixtures upon moderate heating to temperature at or above the ash point
Static discharge:	Product can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge.Product can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:	Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the aected victim from exposure. Administer articial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention ash point
	Liquids can release vapors that can readily form ammable mixtures upon moderate heating to temperature at or above the ash point
Skin Contact:	Flush with large amounts of water; use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after ushing has begun If irritation persists, get medical attentionFlush with large amounts of water; use soap if available.
	Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after ushing has begun If irritation persists, get medical attention
Eye Contact:	Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subside .
	If irritation persists, get medical attention
	If irritation persists, get medical attentionFlush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subside .
	If irritation persists, get medical attention
Ingestion:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Fire Fighting Procedures:

	Use water spray to cool re exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut o "fuel" to re. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect men attempting to stop a leak. Use foam or dry chemical to extinguish fire ash point. Liquids can release vapors that can readily form ammableVmixtures upon moderate heating to temperature at or above the ash point
Special Fire Precautions:	Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boiler. See also section 4 "FIRST AID MEASURES" as well as section 10 "STABILITY AND REACTIVITY"
	If irritation persists, get medical attentionFlush with large amounts of water; use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after ushing has begun If irritation persists, get medical attention
Hazardous Combustion	No unusual
Products:	If irritation persists, get medical attentionFlush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subside .
	If irritation persists, get medical attention

6. Accidental Release Measures

Land Spill:	Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn occupants of down wind areas of re and explosion hazard. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, wa tercourses, or low areas. Keep public away. Shut o source if possible to do so w ithout hazard. Advise police if substance has entered a watercourse or sewer or has contami nated soil or vegetation. Take measures to minimize the eect on the ground wa ter. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof or hand pump) or with a suitable absorbent. If li quid is too viscous for pumping, scrape up with shovels or pails and place in s uitable containers for recycle or disposal Consult an expert on disposal of recove red material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.See section 4 " FIRST AID MEASURES"as well as section 10 "STABILITY AND REACTIVITY"ash point Liquids can release vapors that can readily form ammable mixtures upon moderate heating to temperature at or above the ash point
Water Spill:	Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn occupants and ship ping in downwind areas of re and explosion hazard and request them to stay clear. Noti fy port or relevant authority and keep public away. Shut o source if possib le. Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If allowed by l ocal authorities and environmental agencies sinking and/or suitable dispersa nts may be used in non- conned waters. Consult an expert on disposal of any recov ered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. See also section 4 "FIRST AID MEASURES" and section 10 "STABILITY AND REACTIVITY".

7. Handling and Storage

Storage Temperature (Deg c el)	Ambie
Transport Temperature Deg c el)	Ambient
Loading/Unloading Temperature (Deg cel)	Ambient
	C5 -C10+ ALKYL AROMATICS MIXTURE OF SOMERS ISOMERSC5 -C10+ ALKYL AROMATICS MIXTURE OF ISOMERS
Viscosity (cS t)	0.92

Storage/Transport Pressure (Kpa)	Atmospheric
Electrostatic	Use proper grounding procedure.
Usual Shipping Containers	Tank cars , tank trucks, tankers, barges, drums
Materials And Coatings Suitable	Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Polyester, Teflon
Materials And Coatings Unsuitable	Natural Rubbers, Butyl Rubber, EPDM, Polystyrene, Polyethylene, Polypropylene, Polyvinyl chloride, Polyvinyl alcohol, Polyacrylonitrile
Compatibility with Plastic Materials can vary;	we therefore recommend that compatibility is tested prior to use.
Storage / Handling, General Notes	Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open sl owly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place away from i ncompatible materials. Do not handle, store or open near an open ame, sources of heat or sources of ign ition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Material will accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper grounding procedures.DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat or weld containers. Empty produ ct containers may contain product residue. DO NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning. residue. DO NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open sl owly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place away from i ncompatible materials. Do not handle, store or open near an open ame, sources of heat or sources of ign ition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Material will accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper grounding procedures. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat or weld containers. Empty produ ct containers may contain product residue. DO NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

Compatibility with Plastic Materials can vary; we therefore recommend that compatibility is tested prior to use.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Workplace Exposure Limits: The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control process emission s near the source. Laboratory samples should be stored and handled in a lab hood. Provide mechanical ventilation of conned spaces. See respiratory protection recommendations. Us e explosion- proof ventilation equipment.	Workplace Exposure Limits: The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control process emission s near the source. Laboratory samples should be stored and handled in a lab hood. Provide mechanical ventilation of conned spaces. See respiratory protection recommendations. Us e explosion- proof ventilation equipment.
Workplace Exposure Limits: The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control process emission s near the source. Laboratory samples should be stored and handled in a lab hood. Provide mechanical ventilation of conned spaces. See respiratory protection recommendations. Us e explosion-proof ventilation equipment.	Occupational Exposure Limits: 50 ppm total hydrocarbon Personal Protection:For open systems where contact is likely, wear chemical resistant gloves, rubber boots, achemical jacket and a face shield. Where contact may occur, wear long sleeves, che mical resistant gloves and a face shield. Where concentrations in air may exceed the limits given in this Section and engineering, work practice or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

9. Physical and chemical properties

These are indicative values only. Please refer also to the product specication sheet.

Form/Color	Clear colorless liquid
Odor	Aromatic hydrocarbon od or
Freezing /Melting Point -	50.00 deg cel
Boiling Point Range	110 -190 deg cel
Flashpoint (Tcc)	> 65 deg cel
Autoignition Temperature	> 420 deg cel
Explosive Limits (In Air)	0.8 - 7.0 vol %
Vapor Pressure @ 20 C	0.104 kPa
Vapor Pressure @ 38 C	0.207 kPa
Vapor Pressure @ 55 C	0.754 kPa
Density @ 15 C	0.881 g/cc
Vapor Density (1013 Kpa/Air)	> 1.00 kPa
Solubility In Water @ 20.00 Degc	< 0.01 Wt%
Viscosity @ 25 C	0.92 cSt
Evaporation Rate	0.100

(N-Bu Acetate=1)

0.100Evaporation Rate

(N-Bu Acetate=1)

0.100

10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization	No
Conditions To Avoid Polymerization	Not Applicable
Stability	Stable
Conditions To Avoid In-Stability	Not Applicable
Materials And Conditions To	Strong oxidizing agents

Avoid(Incompatibility):

Hazardous Decomposition Products	None

11. Toxicological information

INHALATION:	Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels may be irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, could be anesthetic and may have other central nervous system eects.
SKIN CONTACT:	- Low order of toxicity
	- Frequent or prolonged contact may defeat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.discomfort and dermatitis.- Frequent or prolonged contact may defeat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
E YE CONTACT:	- Will cause eye discomfort, but will not injure eye tissue.
INGESTION:	- Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema.

- Minimal toxicity.

Additional information is available on special request

12. Ecological information

Environmental Mobility	3.0E -02
Henry's Law Constant (Pa-M3/Mole)	
T 1/2 Hydrolysis (Days)	HYDROLYSIS UNLIKELY
T 1/2 Atmospheric (Days)	