Material Safety Data Sheet

Degreaser Citrus Rino (RXSOL-10-1726-025)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	RXSOL-10-1726
Product Type	Citrus Cleaner Degreaser Conc. Rino Degreaser

Company Details:

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

Stock Point : Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kandla, Vizag, Fujairah, Muscat, Nairobi

Phone	+91 22 65113333 / 5555 / 9999 / 27611360
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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

COMPON E N T S - C H EMI C A L N AME S A N D COMMON N AME S (Hazardous Components 1% or greater; Carcinogens 0.1% or greater)	CAS Number	SARA III LIST	Applicable PEL-OSHA	Exposure Limits TLVACGIH
MONOCYCLIC TERPENE	5989-27-5	No	N/E	N/E
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE	111-76-2	Yes	25	25
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS BLEND	-	-	-	-
PROPRIETARY BLEND OF DEGREASERS AND CLEANSERS	-	-	-	-

3. Hazards Identification

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:	[ ] INHALATION [X] INGESTION [X] SKIN ABSORPTION [X] EYE [ ] NOT HAZARDOUS

ACUTE EFFECTS

Inhalation:	Not considered harmful.
Eye Contact:	Corrosive to eyes.
Skin Contact:	Irritant.
Ingestion:	May cause nausea, vomiting or diarrhea.
CHRONIC EFFECTS:	None identified.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:	None identified.

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:	Flush with cool water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Wash with soap and water for 15 minutes if irritation develops.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air
Ingestion:	DO NOT INDUCE VOMI T ING. Drink large volume of milk or water. Get immediate medical attention.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

FLAMMABILITY as per USA FLAME PROJECTION TEST (aerosols)	N/A
Auto Ignition Temperature	N/A
Flammability Limits in Air by % in Volume:	
% LEL:	.7
% UEL:	6.1
FLASH POINT AND METHOD USED (non-aerosols):	115ºF
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	Avoid use of water as it may spread flame. Class B fire procedures.
EXTINGUISHER MEDIA:	Dry powder, foam, carbon dioxide.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	Keep away from sparks and open flame.

6. Accidental Release Measures

SMALL SPILL: Absorb liquid on inert material such as vermiculite, and dry sand.

LARGE SPILL: Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, contain area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be absorbed with inert material such as dry sand, vermiculite, and shoveled into containers. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify the proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred.SECTION 7: PRECAUTIONS

7. Handling and Storage

Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Spilled Or Released:	Absorb on inert material & collect in suitable containers for disposal. Spills may be diluted 1:20 with water & washed down sanitary sewers.
Waste Disposal Methods:	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
Precautions To Be Taken In Handling & Storage:	Store in original shipping containers. Keep closed when not in use. Shelf life 1 year. Protect from extreme heat and cold.
Other Precautions &/or Special Hazards:	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHI LDREN. Read & follow label directions. Do not allow fish or other wildlife to be directly exposed to undiluted product. Dilute 1:20 or more with water before flushing to fish bearing waterways.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Respiratory Protection (specify type):	Not normally required. If vapor level becomes high, use self-contained breathing mask.
Protective Gloves:	Chemical resistant
Eye Protection:	Splash goggles or faceshield.
Ventilation Requirements:	Local exhaust should be adequate.
Other Protective Clothing & Equipment:	Usually not needed.
Hygienic Work Practices:	Do not eat, drink or smoke in work area. Wash hands after handling.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Boiling Point:	>100 deg C
Specific Gravity (H2O=1):	0.88 (less than 1)
Vapor Pressure:	PSIG @ 70°F (Aerosols): N/A
Vapor Pressure (Non-Aerosols)(mm Hg and Temperature):	5@100ºC
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	4.7
Evaporation Rate (BUAC = 1):	1
Solubility in Water:	Emulsifies
Water Reactive:	Emulsifies
Appearance and Odor:	Clear fluid, orange color with citrus fragrance.
V.O.C. g/l =	460 g / liter

10. Stability and reactivity

STABILITY	[X] STABLE [ ] UNSTABLE
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	[X] MAY [ ] WILL NOT OCCUR
Incompatibility (Mat. to avoid):	Strong oxidizing agents, flame, elevated
Conditions to Avoid:	Polymerization catalysts such as aluminum chloride.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None known other than oxides of carbon.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Effects

Orange terpenes have been shown to have low oral toxicity (LD50>5 g/kg) and low dermal toxicity (LD50> 5g/kg) when tested on rabbits. Orange terpenes also showed low toxicity by inhalation (RD50>1 g/kg) when tested on mice. The skin irritancy of limonene in guinea pigs and

rabbits is considered moderate and low, respectively. Inhalation may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Petroleum Spirits are minimally toxic orally (LD50 > 10000 mg/kg) and are minimally toxic on skin (LD50 > 3160 mg/kg).

Chronic Effects

D-Limonene is not classified as a carcinogen by OSHA, IARC, ACGIH or NTP. This product has not been shown to produce genetic changes when tested on bacterial or animal cells. This product does not contain known reproductive or developmental toxins. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying or dermatitis of skin. Improper storage and handling may lead to the formation of a possible skin sensitizer. Vapor/aerosol concentrations for petroleum spirits above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity: There is no information available at this time for D-limonene. However, a spill may produce significant toxicity to aquatic organisms and ecosystems. Sonic studies have shown that certain bacteria and fungi have the ability to degrade terpenes, decreasing their toxicity to fish. When spilled, this product may act as an oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of a body of water.

Persistence/Degradability: D-Limonene is expected to be readily biodegradable. Bioaccumulation/Accumulation: No appreciable bioconcentration is expected in the environment. Mobility in Environment: Orange terpenes volatilize rapidly. Ecotoxicity: Petroleum Spirits may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Biodegradation: Petroleum Spirits are expected to be readily biodegradable.

Hydrolysis: Petroleum Spirits Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis: Petroleum Spirits Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant. Atmospheric Oxidation: Petroleum Spirits expected to degrade rapidly in air

13. Disposal considerations

Do not dispose of on the land, in surface waters, sewers or in storm drains. Larger quantities should be collected for reuse or consigned to a licensed hazardous waste hauler for disposal in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. All disposal must be in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations.

14. Transport information

No restrictions for Ground, Air, of Maritime Transportation in accordance with 49 CFR parts 100-185. DOT regulations 173.120 #2 says a flammable liquid may be reclassified as a combustible if the flash point is 100 °F or above and combustible liquids do not need to be listed as a Hazardous Material when offered for transportation.

15. Regulatory information

Petroleum solvent (CAS# 64742-48-9) MASS, OSHA WAC, PA, TXAIR, WHMIS

All components are listed on TSCA

MASS = Massachusetts Hazardous Substance List

OSHA WAC = OSHA Workplace Contaminants

PA = PA Right-to-Know List of Hazardous Substances

TXAIR = Texas Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level