Material Safety Data Sheet

Exxsol D80 (RXSOL-81-8202-210)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	Exxsol D80

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

Branch : Kandla, Mumbai, Chennai, Vizag , Kolkata, UAE, OMAN and KENYA

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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	GHS Hazard Code	Weight %
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	H227, H304	100 %

3. Hazards Identification

Signal Word	Danger
Contains	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY
PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Combustible.	Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours thatreadily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Combustible.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.
Aspiration hazard	NA
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS.	NA
Hazard Statements	Physical: H227: Combustible liquid. Health: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Precautionary statements - prevention	Prevention: P210: Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye / face protection. Response: P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish.

4. First Aid Measures

General notes	NA
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	NA
Skin Contact	Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye Contact	Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Inhalation	Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection.If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek Immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious)
Most important symptoms/effects both acute and delayed	NA
Notes to Physician	If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

General information	Extinguishing materials should be selected according to the surrounding area. The product itself is not combustible.
Appropriate Extinguishing Media	Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) toextinguish flames
Inappropriate Extinguishing Media:	Straight streams of water
Flammability of the Product	Flammable.
Suitable extinguishing media	Carbon dioxide (CO2), BC-powder, foam, alcohol resistant foam, water mist
Unsuitable extinguishing media	NA
Hazardous combustion products	NA
Advice for firefighters	Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapours/dust/spray/gases. Co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings. Do not allow firefighting water to enter drains or water courses. Collect contaminated firefighting water separately. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Keep containers cool with water spray.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	May produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide if burning.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	Evacuate area Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel
Unusual Fire Hazards	Combustible.
Hazardous Combustion Product	Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume
Flash Point [Method]:	61 °C (142F) - 66 °C (151F)
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):	LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.3
Autoignition Temperature	>200 °C (392F)

6. Accidental Release Measures

Notification Procedure	In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Protective Measur	Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders. For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that areresistant toaromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

Spillage	Land Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Recover by pumpingor with suitable absorbent. Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Warn other shipping. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.
Personal Protection	NA
Enviromental Precaution	Large Spills Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Avoid contact with skin. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate staticcharges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, anelectrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Wash hands after use. Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Never keep food or drink in the vicinity of chemicals. Never place chemicals in containers that are normally used for food or drink. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding
Packaging compatibilities	Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to ADR) may be used. Suitable materials and coatings for container/equipment: Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Polyester, Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) Unsuitable Materials and Coatings for container/equipment: Butyl Rubber, Natural Rubber, Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM), Polystyrene, Polyethylene, Polyacrylonetrile
Storage	The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge
Transport Temperature	[Ambient]
Transport Pressure	[Ambient]
Loading/Unloading Temperature	[Ambient]
STORAGE	The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release.Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.
Suitable Containers/Packing	Tank Trucks; Railcars; Barges; Drums
Hygiene measures	Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply preventive skin protection. Wash hands and face after working with substance.
Unsuitable Materials and Coatings	Ethylene-proplyene-diene monomer (EPDM); Natural Rubber; Polystyrene; Butyl Rubber

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Exposure Limit Values

Exposure limits/standards (Note Exposure limits are not additive)

Country	Chemical Name	Form	Limit/Standard	Note
	DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM) , HYDROTREATED LIGHT	Vapor.	RCP -1200 mg/m3165 ppm TWA	Total Hydrocarbon

Engineerine Controls	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal Protection	Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection,use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:Half-face filter respirator Type A filter material.For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded
Hand Protection	Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical-resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet-style gloves. Nitrile
Eye Protection	If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.
Skin and Body Protection	Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and oil resistant clothing is recommended
Environmental contols	Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.



Gloves



Suit

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Form	Clear
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Mild Petroleum/Solvent
Odor Threshold	N/D
Relative Density (at 15 °C)	N/D
Boiling Point	183 °C (361F) - 208 °C (406F)
Flash Point	61 °C (142F) - 66 °C (151F)
Density (at 15 ºC):	776 kg/m³ (6.48 lbs/gal, 0.78 kg/dm³)
Evaporation Rate	0.7
pH:	N/D
Flammability (Solid, Gas):	N/A
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air)	LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.3
Explosive limits	Lower explosion limit (LEL) - 0.6 vol% Upper explosion limit (UEL) - 7 vol%
Vapour pressure	0.269 kPa (2.02 mm Hg) at 20 °C 0.811 kPa (6.1 mm Hg) at 38°C
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):	N/D
Vapour Density	> 1 at 101 kPa
Secific Gravity	0.878
Decomposition Temperature	N/D
Solubility in Water:	Negligible
Autoignition Temperature	>200 °C (392F)
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Kintic viscosit	0.8?–?2 mm²/s at 20 °C
Vapor Pressure:	0.06 kPa at 20 °C
Molecular Weight	0.07 kPa (0.53 mm Hg) at 20 °C 0.24 kPa (1.8 mm Hg) at 38C 0.5 kPa (3.75 mm Hg) at 50 °C

Oxidizing Properties:	See Hazards Identification Section.
Freezing Point:	14°C (7°F)
Melting Point:	N/D
Hygroscopic:	No
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1)	0.05
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient)	N/D
Viscosity	1.3 cSt (1.3 mm2/sec) at 40 C 1.64 cSt (1.64 mm2/sec) at 25 °C
Freezing Point	-50 °C (-58F)

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See sub-sections below
Chemical Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions
Material to avoid	Strong oxidisers
Incompatible materials	Oxidisers
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Inhalation	Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 8 hour(s) LC50 > 5000 mg/m3 (Vapor) Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Irritation	No end point data for material
Ingestion	Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
Skin	Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Sensitisation	No end point data for material.
Skin Sensitization	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Aspiration	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474 476 478 479
Carcinogenicity	Data available.
Lactation	No end point data for material.
Single Exposure	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoixicity	Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. Material -- Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms
mobility	Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
Biodegradation	Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
Hydrolysis	Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant
Photolysis	Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant
AtmosphericOxidation	Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air
VOC	Yes

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Recommendation	Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.
Waste treatment method	Sewage disposal-relevant information . Do not empty into drains.
Waste treatment of containers/packagings	Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.
Regulatory disposal information	RCRA Information: The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrositivity or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated.
Remarks	Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities.

14. Transport information

Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Hazard Class & Division	Combustible Liquid
UN / ID Number	UN 1268
Packing Group	III
ERG Number	128
Label(s)	None
Transport Document Name	UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, PG III
Land (TDG)	Not Regulated for Land Transport
Sea (IMDG)	Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code
Air (IATA)	Not Regulated for Air Transport

15. Regulatory information

The hazard classification for this material is in accordance with the General Rules for Classification and Hazard Communication of Chemicals (GB 13690-2009).

Osha Hazard Communication Standard	This material is considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories	AICS, DSL, ENCS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA
Cercla	This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA petroleum exclusion applies for this product. Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.
CWA / OPA	This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on either surface water, or in waterways/sewers which lead to surface water, must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.
Sara (313) Toxic Relese Inventory	This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

16. Other information

Other Information	The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and weassume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Rx Marine International has been advised of the possibility of such damages.