Material Safety Data Sheet

Asphaltene Inhibitor 2021 (RXSOL-81-8207-210)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	Asphaltene Inhibitor 2021
Part Number	RXSOL-81-8207-210

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

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

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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Name of Substance	Cas Number	EC Number	Weight %
Asphaltene Inhibitor 2021	1330-20-7	215-535-7	100%

3. Hazards Identification

Signal Word	DANGER!
Hazard Statements	Flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements - prevention	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not breathe mist or vapours. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
Precautionary statements - response	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell. Do NOT induce vomiting. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish

Storage	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Other hazards	No data available

4. First Aid Measures

General advice	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Skin Contact	Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.
Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately
Most important symptoms/effects	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Notes to Physician	Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog or fine spray.. Dry chemical fire extinguishers.. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.. Foam.. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use direct water stream.. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire..Do not use direct water stream.. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire..
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Hazardous combustion products	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.. Combustion products may include and are not limited to:. Phenolic compounds.. Carbon monoxide.. Carbon dioxide..
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation.. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.. Electrically ground and bond all equipment.. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature..
Fire Fighting Procedures	Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container.. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.. Eliminate ignition sources.. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment..
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance..

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Enviromental Precaution	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning	Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling	Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. See SECTION 8, Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, prior to handling.
Conditions for safe storage	Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Engineering Control	Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.
Individual protection measures	Eye/face Protection : Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a fullface respirator. Skin and body protection :Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples ofpreferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include:Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinylchloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particularapplication and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection),potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specificationsprovided by the glove supplier. Respiratory Protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential toexceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limitrequirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positivepressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborneconcentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressureself-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approvedself-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained airsupply.The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Control parameters If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value

Xylene	OSHA Z-1 ACGIH	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
		TWA	20 ppm
		Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen; Ototoxicant	
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	ACGIH	20 ppm
		Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Ototoxicant	
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
Potassium hydroxide	ACGI	C	2 mg/m3

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS- No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippu ric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-1	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Colour	Amber to Red-brown
Odour	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	not determined
pH	No data available
Melting Point	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling Point	140 °C (284 °F) Supplier
Flash Point	closed cup 25 °C (77 °F) Literature
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammability (liquids)	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid
Explosive limits	Upper Not available Lower Not available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Vapour Density	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.9 - 1.0 at 25 °C (77 °F) Literature
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Partition coefficient	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No data available
Solubility in Water	insoluble
Viscosity	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular Weight	No data available

10. Stability and reactivity

Recativity Hazard	No data available
Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Will not occur by itself. Masses of more than one pound (0.5 kg) of product plus an aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat buildup.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid temperatures above 300°C (572°F) Potentially violent decomposition can occur above 350°C (662°F) Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid static discharge.
Incompatible materials	Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Avoid unintended contact with amines.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.. Gases are released during decomposition.. Uncontrolled exothermic reaction of epoxy resins release phenolics, carbon monoxide, and water..

11. Toxicological information

Acute oral toxicity	Information for the Product: Very low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation. May cause choking or blockage of the digestive tract if swallowed. As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Based on information for component(s): LD50, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated. Information for components: Alkyl phenol formaldehyde resin Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Xylene LD50, Rat, 4,300 mg/kg Ethylbenzene LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg Potassium hydroxide LD50, Rat, male, 333 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxic	Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Based on information for component(s): LD50, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated. Information for components: Alkyl phenol formaldehyde resin The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Xylene LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Ethylbenzene LD50, Rabbit, 15,500 mg/kg Potassium hydroxide The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
Acute inhalation toxicity	Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. In humans, symptoms may include: Lethargy Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. As product: The LC50 has not been determined. Information for components: Alkyl phenol formaldehyde resin The LC50 has not been determined. Xylene LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 27.5 mg/l Ethylbenzene LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 17.2 mg/l Potassium hydroxide The LC50 has not been determined.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Based on information for component(s): Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Vapor may cause skin irritation. Information for components: Xylene Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. Vapor may cause skin irritation. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Ethylbenzene Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Potassium hydroxide Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage. Effects may be delayed.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Based on information for component(s): May cause moderate eye irritation. Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears). Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. Information for components: Xylene May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. Ethylbenzene May cause moderate eye irritation. Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears). Potassium hydroxide May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Dust or mist may cause eye irritation and corneal injury. Effects may be delayed.
For skin sensitization:	Not classified based on available information.
Information for components:	Xylene For skin sensitization: No relevant data found. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found. Ethylbenzene Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found. Potassium hydroxide Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)	Information for components: Xylene May cause respiratory irritation. Route of Exposure: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory system EthylbenzeneEvaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant. Potassium hydroxide Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.
Aspiration Hazard	Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia. Information for components: Xylene May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Ethylbenzene Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Potassium hydroxide Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	Information for components: Xylene In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans. Ethylbenzene In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: May cause hearing loss based on animal data. Kidney. LiverLung. Although one early inhalation study on ethylbenzene reported an adverse effect on the testes, recent, more comprehensive studies have not shown this effect. Potassium hydroxide Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs

Carcinogenicity	Information for the Product: Product test data not available. Information for components: Xylene Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice. Ethylbenzene Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans. Potassium hydroxide No relevant data found Component List Classification Ethylbenzene IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans ACGIH A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Teratogenicity	Information for components: Xylene Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects. Available data are inadequate for evaluation of maternal toxicity. EthylbenzeneHas caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Potassium hydroxide No relevant data found.
Reproductive toxicit	Information for the Product: Product test data not available. Information for components: Xylene In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Ethylbenzene In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Potassium hydroxide No relevant data found.
Mutagenicity	Information for the Product: Product test data not available. Information for components: Xylene In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Ethylbenzene In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Potassium hydroxide In vitro mutagenicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological information

Toxicity to Fish	Xylene Acute toxicity to fish Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates IC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent Chronic toxicity to fish NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/lEthylbenzene Acute toxicity to fish Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 4.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 3.6 - 4.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent Toxicity to bacteria EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 12 mg/l Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, 0.96 mg/l Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d, survival, 0.047 mg/cm2
Products of Biodegradation:	Xylene Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. 10-day Window: Pass Biodegradation: > 60 % Exposure time: 10 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or EquEthylbenzene Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. 10-day Window: Pass Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 6 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg Estimated. Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.62 mg/mg Dichromateivalent Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg
Alkyl phenol formaldehyde resin Bioaccumulation	Xylene Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF 100 or Log Pow 3). Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.12 Measured Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured Ethylbenzene Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF 100 or Log Pow 3). Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.15 Measured Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 15 Fish Measured Potassium hydroxide Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable
Mobility in soil	Alkyl phenol formaldehyde resin No relevant data found. Xylene Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated. Ethylbenzene Partition coefficient (Koc): 518 Estimated. Potassium hydroxide No relevant data found.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %

20 d	72.000 %

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	31.5 %
10 d	38.5 %
20 d	45.4 %

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods	DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Waste water treatment system.

14. Transport information

DOT

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Xylene, Ethylbenzene)
UN Number	UN 1993
Hazard Class	3
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Xylene, Ethylbenzene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Xylene, Ethylbenzene)
UN Number	UN 1993
Marine pollutant	No
Hazard Class	3
Packing group	III
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

IATA

UN Number	UN1993
Proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Xylene, Ethylbenzene)
Hazard Class	3
Packing group	III

15. Regulatory information

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312	Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Aspiration hazard Skin corrosion or irritation Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313	This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372. Components CASRN Xylene 1330-20-7Ethylbenzene 100-41-4
Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:	To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute
California Prop. 65	WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.
United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)	All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

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 we assume 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. DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY :The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use or disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. This MSDS was prepared and is to be used only for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.

Liquid

Colour	Colourless

Liquid

Colour	Colourless

No information available