Material Safety Data Sheet

N HEXANE (RXSOL-19-1315-132)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	HEXANE N
Part Number	RXSOL-19-1315-025

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

Branch : Sikka, Kandla, Dahej , Hazira, JNPT, Goa, Mngalore, Cochin, Tuticorin,Chennai, Kakinada,Vizag, Paradip, Haldia, Kolkata,Fujairah, Muscat Oman, Nairobi Kenya, Canada

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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Name of Substance	Cas Number	Weight %
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	>99%

3. Hazards Identification

POTENTIAL PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL EFFECTS	Extremely flammable. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an incendiary electrical discharge.
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS	Danger of adverse health effects by prolonged exposure. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage. Overexposure to n-hexane may cause effects on the peripheral nerves, resulting in weakness or numbness of lower limbs. May cause central nervous system depression.
Target Organs	Nervous system
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container according to section 13 of the SDS.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0 HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 1* Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
NOTE	This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

4. First Aid Measures

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.
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.
INGESTION	Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treatappropriately.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE	Hexane- Individuals with neurological disease should avoid exposure.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Appropriate Extinguishing Media	Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.
Inappropriate Extinguishing Media	Straight Streams of Water
Unusual Fire Hazards	Highly flammable. Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.
Hazardous Combustion Products	Smoke, Fume, Carbon monoxide, Incomplete combustion products.
Flash Point [Method]	-18C (0F) [ASTM D-56]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air	LEL: 1.2 UEL: 7.3 Autoignition Temperature : 290°C (554°F)

6. Accidental Release Measures

PROTECTIVE MEASURES	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 firefighting information. See Section 3 for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment.
SPILL MANAGEMENT Land Spill	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.
Water Spill	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Warn other shipping. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. 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.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS	ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

7. Handling and Storage

HANDLING	Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contact with skin. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use proper bonding and/or grounding procedures. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source).
STORAGE	Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool and well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Drums must be grounded and bonded and equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arresters.
Suitable Containers/Packing	Tank Cars; Barges; Drums; Tank Trucks Suitable Materials and Coatings : Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyethylene; Polypropylene; Polyester; Teflon
Unsuitable Materials and Coatings	Natural Rubber; Butyl Rubber; Ethyleneproplyene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polystyrene

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

ENGINEERING 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 respiratorFor 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/vapor 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. Work conditions can greatly effect glove durability; inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves.
Skin Protection	Wear protective gloves. Inspect gloves for chemical break-through and replace at regular intervals. Clean protective equipment regularly. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work
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: Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended. Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Clear
Physical State	Liquid
Colour	Colorless
Odour	NonMild Petroleum/Solvent
Odor Threshold	N/D
Density (at 20 ºC)	0.66 gm/cm3