1. Product and Company Identifaction

www.rxmarine.com

Product Name	Vanadium Inhibitor Carboxylate
Part Number	RXSOL-81-1770-240

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

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Email	123@rxmarine.com
Website	www.rxmarine.com

2. Composition / Information on ingredients

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Name of Substance	Cas Number	Weight %
Magnesium Oxide	1309-48-4	30 - 60
Magnesium Carboxylates Blend	Trade secret.	10 - 30
Hydrotreated Naphthenic Distillates	64742-52-5	10 - 30
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	64742-94-5	10 - 30
Asphalt	8052-42-4	1 - 5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 5

3. Hazards Identification

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Physical State	Liquid
Odour	Aromatic Hydrocarbon
Colour	Dark Brown
OSHA/HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	Warning. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INI DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MA RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRI CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAG TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON A CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE

4. First Aid Measures

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Eye Contact	Get medical attention immediately. Immediate occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.
Skin Contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin wi contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothi medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:	Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breath provide artificial respiration or oxygen by traine or waistband. Get medical attention immediately
Ingestion	Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vom personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an u
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal are still present, the rescuer should wear an app be dangerous to the person providing aid to g clothing and gloves. Remove contaminated cloth
Additional information	If product is ingested and vomiting occurs n aspiration into the lungs.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flammability of the Product	Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a press the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/g Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas and flash back.
Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use a solid water stream or jet
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Carbon Dioxide,Carbon monoxide,metal Oxide/o
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective e with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Protection	No action shall be taken involving any personal r Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel fro Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smokin Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate r personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff an
Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of
Large spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from and do not allow product to reach sewage systen authorities. (See section 12 for environmental r spillage with noncombustible, absorbent materi place in container for disposal according to loc explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a li material may pose the same hazard as the spi information and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (prohibited in areas where this material is handled, face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not g

	or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ve flame or any other ignition source. Use explosi handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate bonding containers and equipment before transfer and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Storage	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store i and well-ventilated area, away from incompatib sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep Containers that have been opened must be carefull store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate conta
Hygiene measures	Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply working with substance.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling
Ingredients:	List name	ppm	mg/m^3	Other	ppm	mg/m^3	Other	ppm
Magnesium oxide	USACGIH	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
	OSHAPEL	--	15	--	--	--	--	--
	OSHAPEL 1989	--	10	--	--	--	--	--
Hydrotreated naphthenic distillates	USACGIH	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
	OSHAPEL	--	5		--	--	--	--
	USACGIH	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Asphalt, as benzene soluble aerosol Naphthalene	USACGIH	10	52	--	15	79	--	--
	OSHAPEL	10	50	--	--	--	--	--
	OSHAPEL 1989	10	50	--	18	75		

Form	[a]Inhalable fraction [b]Total particulates [c]Inha Particulate. Mass TLVs (IPM□TLVs) for those n the respiratory tract.
	Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure l Only components of this product with established If OSHA permissible exposure levels are show subsequent OSHA regulatory actions. Although th of Appeals, Baker Hughes recommends that these protection.
Recommended monitoring procedures	If this product contains ingredients with exposu monitoring may be required to determine the ef and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective e
Engineering measures	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process e controls to keep worker exposure to airborne co Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after using the lavatory and at the end of the working are close to the workstation location. Take off con
Personal protection	
Respiratory	If a risk assessment indicates it is necessary, use complying with an approved standard. Respira exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the
Hands	Chemical-resistant gloves: Nitrile or Neoprene glo
Eyes	Wear chemical safety goggles. When transferring

goggles.

Gloves Suit

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Flash point	Closed cup: 67.2°C (153°F) [SFCC]
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Flammable limits	Not available
Color	Brown. [Dark]
Odor	Brown. [Dark]
pH	9.4
	5% of product in 75% water / 25% isopropanol solution
Boiling/condensation point	Not available.
Initial Boiling Point	: 178°C (352.4°F)
Melting/freezing point	Not available
Relative density	1.31 (15.6°C)
Density	10.91 (lbs/gal)
Vapor density	>1 [Air = 1]
Odor threshold	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available
VOC	301 g/l
Viscosity	Dynamic (15.6°C): 64 cP
Solubility (Water)	Insoluble
Vapor pressure	Not available
Pour Point	-42.8°C (-45°F)
Partition coefficient : (LogKow)	Not available.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expos heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous Polymerization	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Carcinogenicity Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	
Magnesium oxide	A4	-	-	-	
Hydrotreated naphthenic distillates	A4	-	-	-	
Asphalt	A4	3	-	+	
Naphthalene	A4	2B	-	-	

Chronic toxicity Remarks

Magnesium oxide

Magnesium oxide is a component of this produ
effect level with chronic exposures up to 120
Pazynic, et al, 1984).

Magnesium carboxylates

Not available.

Hydrotreated naphthenic distillates

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy napht
to 398 - 480 g/kg of mildly hydrotreated heavy
developed tumors at the site of application. The
Animal Inadequate Evidence.

Heavy aromatic naphtha

Not available.

Asphalt

Asphalt is a component of this product. Chronic
Several investigators have suggested that repeate
risk for various types neoplasms (rapid abnorma
1988; Hansen, 1989; Austin et al, 1987).

Asphalt has shown some genetic and tumorgenic
at 600 mg/Kg produced DNA adducts (cell type
An intramuscular dose of 5400 mg/Kg/24 weeks
mice produced neoplastic tumors. Application
weeks intermittent produced neoplastic tumors o
(RTECS). There are possible links between asph
disease (Szelc et al, 1981), and lung cancer
possible mixed exposures with tar or pitch. At t
significant confounders and have not adequately
be drawn about the risk of cancer in humans chr

Naphthalen

This product contains naphthalene. A National
evidence to support carcinogenicity of naphthal
on 2-year inhalation
studies in which the test animals were exposed t
exposure to naphthalene caused significant incr
(NTP TR-500). The
relevance of the rodent findings to humans is qu

Naphthalene has caused hemolytic anemia, ja
(Tsyrkunov & Yakovleva, 1985), possible neuro
Baetjer, 1978) in humans.
Increased lung aveolar adenomas were seen in
months (ACGIH, 1992).
Naphthalene crosses the placenta leading to m
oxygen), and/or hemolytic anemia, conditions
Liver and kidney damage has also been seen wit

Peripheral lens opacities occurred in 8 of 21 wo
for 5 years, but cataracts have not been reporte
International Agency for Research on Cancer (
sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in exp
cancer in exposed humans. Accordingly, IAR

(Group 2B).

12. Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species
Naphthalene	Acute EC50 1.96 mg/L Fresh Water	