# **NEODENE 1518 Internal Olefin**

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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : NEODENE 1518 Internal Olefin

Product code : V1192 CAS-No. : 93762-80-2

Synonyms : C15-18, Alkenes, Internal Olefins C15-18, SHOP C15-C18

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the : Use as an intermediate in industrial chemicals manufacture.

Substance/Mixture

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : SHELL MARKETS (MIDDLE EAST) LIMITED

CHEMICALS
PO Box 307
. Jebel Ali, Dubai
United Arab Emirates
+971 4 405 4400

Telephone : +971 4 405 4400 Telefax : +971 4 329 3311

Email Contact for Safety

**Data Sheet** 

# 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

Other information : NEODENE is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark

Management B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates

of Royal Dutch Shell plc.

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### **GHS Classification**

Aspiration hazard : Category 1 Skin irritation : Category 3

#### 2.2 Label elements

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### **GHS-Labelling**

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

: Prevention: Precautionary statements

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/

attention. Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

### 3.1 Substances

#### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
C15-C18 Alkenes	93762-80-2	<= 100

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#### SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

> large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

> If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms** : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for

several hours after exposure.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear

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within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon

dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing : Do not use water in a jet.

media

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of

airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated i

gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

methods

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or

unprotected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour.

Do not operate electrical equipment.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** 

: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure

electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all

equipment.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

: For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require

specialist advice.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

**General Precautions** 

: Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

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appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

: Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

**Product Transfer** 

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Storage Temperature: Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Electrostatic charges will be generated

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	during pumping. Electrostatic discharge Ensure electrical continuity by bonding a (earthing) all equipment to reduce the rischead space of the storage vessel may lie flammable/explosive range and hence m	and grounding sk. The vapours in the e in the
Packaging material	<ul> <li>Suitable material: For containers, or comild steel, stainless steel. For container paint, zinc silicate paint.</li> <li>Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contitions on the paint.</li> </ul>	paints, use epoxy
Container Advice	: Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform s near containers.	imilar operations on or
7.3 Specific end use(s)		
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable	
	See additional references that provide sa for liquids that are determined to be static American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Prot Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning a National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recon Static Electricity).  IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazard	ic accumulators: tection Against and Stray Currents) or commended Practices

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

## **Occupational Exposure Limits**

### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

#### **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances

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http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany

http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure quidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

#### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands 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.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

#### Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective eyewear is recommended.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as

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appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

**Environmental exposure controls** 

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental

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assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : Clear colourless Odour : Mild hydrocarbon Odour Threshold : Data not available pΗ : Not applicable

: -6 °C Melting / freezing point

Boiling point/boiling range 259 - 332 °C

: 135 °C Flash point

**Evaporation rate** : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : Data not available Lower explosion limit : Data not available Vapour pressure : 0,115 Pa (20 °C)

Relative vapour density : Data not available Relative density : 0,780 (20 °C)

: ca. 790 kg/m3 (20 °C) Density

Method: SMS 2570

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility  $: < 0.01 \text{ g/l } (25 ^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 7,6 - 9

Auto-ignition temperature : ca.

240 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: 4,5 mm2/s (20 °C) Viscosity, kinematic

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ca. 2,9 mm2/s (40 °C)

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material

makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a

liquid

Molecular weight : Data not available

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions, Stable under normal conditions of use.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

products during normal storage.

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Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

: Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar Basis for assessment

products, and/or components.

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

### **Product:**

Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### **Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Not a sensitiser., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

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**Product:** 

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
C15-C18 Alkenes	No carcinogenicity classification.

## Reproductive toxicity

### **Product:**

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Does not impair fertility.

# STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### STOT - repeated exposure

### **Product:**

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## **Aspiration toxicity**

### **Product:**

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## **Further information**

### **Product:**

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Toxicity to algae (Acute : Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

toxicity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic : Remarks: Data not available

toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Data not available

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity) Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

no data available

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 7,6 - 9

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil

particles and will not be mobile.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

#### 12.6 Other adverse effects

no data available

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### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture,

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Local legislation

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class

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**ADR** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** Not regulated as a dangerous good : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IATA** 

14.4 Packing group

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** Not regulated as a dangerous good Not regulated as a dangerous good ΙΔΤΔ

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADR** : Not regulated as a dangerous good **IMDG** Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Υ Pollution category Ship type

Product name : Olefins, (C13+, all isomers)

**Additional Information** : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

> Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a

confined space entry.

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be

comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

**TSCA** : Listed DSL Listed **AICS** Listed **IECSC** Listed **ENCS** : Listed KECI : Listed **NZIoC** : Listed **PICCS** : Listed **TCSI** : Listed

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#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

Abbreviations and Acronyms

: The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and

**Toxicology Of Chemicals** 

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

**Chemical Substances** 

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No

Observed Effect Level

OE\_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

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PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Rail SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

**Further information** 

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.