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Sarasol 150/200

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name Sarasol 150/200

Product code Q6532

Synonyms : Brightsol, ShellSol S

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Industrial Solvent.

Restrictions on use This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore

Telephone : +82 2 360 1169 Telefax : +82 2 393 6196 Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

Emergency telephone

number

: + (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

Organization that prepared

the SDS

JOIN International Ltd. (JIL) Samsung Cheil Bldg., 18th Fl, 309, Tereran-ro, Gangnam-gu,

Seoul, 06151, Republic of Korea

+82 (0)2 527 4317

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3 Aspiration hazard : Category 1 Skin irritation : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity -: Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

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single exposure

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off

immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

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

attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

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P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container

tightly closed. P235 Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, : 1, 2, 0

Reactivity)

: 2, 3, 0

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Alkanes, C10-14	alkanes, C10- 14	93924-07-3	65 - 75
Nonane	nonane	111-84-2	25 - 35

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by

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		washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.	
If inhaled	:	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.	
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.	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.	
		Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.	
		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. 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.	
		Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.	
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.	
Notes to physician	:	Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Treat symptomatically.	

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media

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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

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: 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.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant 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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

: 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.

: 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.

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.

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Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and 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.

Additional advice : 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.

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

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

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.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still

accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is

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> 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.

Safe storage methods (including conditions to be avoided)

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation Conditions for safe storage

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 during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment

to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie

in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be

flammable.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

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> See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Dearom. Mineral spirits 150 - 200	Not Assigned	TWA	1,200 mg/m3	OEL based on European Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers (CEFIC- HSPA) methodology.

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 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

Engineering measures : Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

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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

Protective measures

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

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)].

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

protective evewear is recommended.

Hand protection

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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 or neoprene 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 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 : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

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 assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Data not available Odour Threshold : Data not available рΗ : Data not available Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Initial boiling point and boiling : 150 - 200 °C / 302 - 392 °F

range

: ca. 40 °C / 104 °F Flash point

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

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

Upper/Lower explosion limit

Upper explosion limit : 6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 0.7 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 1.78 hPa (25 °C / 77 °F)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : negligible

Relative vapour density : > 3

(20 °C / 68 °F)

: Data not available Relative density

Density : ca. 0.73 - 0.77 g/cm3 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Pow: > 6.5

: ca. 212 °C / 414 °F Auto-ignition temperature

: Data not available Decomposition temperature

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

 $: < 1.0 \text{ mm2/s} (40 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / 104 \,^{\circ}\text{F})$ Viscosity, kinematic

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Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

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 semiconductive 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

Particle size : Data not available

Molecular weight : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions:

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph. No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions, Stable under normal

conditions of use.

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

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.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

: 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.

Health hazard information

Acute toxicity

Product:

: LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: > 20 mg/l

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

: LD50 Rat: > 2000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

: LD 50 : > 5,000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

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.

: LD 50 : > 5,000 mg/kgAcute dermal toxicity

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alkanes, C10-14	No carcinogenicity classification.
Nonane	No carcinogenicity classification.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

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.

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

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.

Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

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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Components:

Alkanes, C10-14:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : LL50 : > 100 mg/l

toxicity) Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EL50: > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

: EL50: > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

crustacean : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Components: Alkanes, C10-14:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

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Toxicity to : Remarks: Data not available

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Nonane:

M-Factor (Short-term (acute)

aquatic hazard)

: 1

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.,

Readily biodegradable.

Components: Alkanes, C10-14:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water <u>Components:</u> Alkanes, C10-14: : Pow: > 6.5

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

particles and will not be mobile.

Components: Alkanes, C10-14:

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, one or more of its constituents

will be moderately mobile and may contaminate groundwater.,

Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological

information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the

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> toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. 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.

Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 1223

Proper shipping name : KEROSENE

Class : 3 Packing group : 111 Labels 3 Hazard Identification Number : 30 Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1223 Proper shipping name : KEROSENE

Class : 3 Packing group : 111 Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1223

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Proper shipping name : KEROSENE

Class 3 : III Packing group Labels : 3 Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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.

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

INDUSTRY SAFETY & HEALTH ACT:	DUSTRY SAFETY & HEALTH ACT: Hazardous substances prohibited from manufacturing, etc., Not applicable	
	Hazardous substances subject to authorization, Not applicable	
	Hazardous substances subject to control, Not applicable	
	Substances established for exposure limits, Not applicable	
	Hazardous factor subject to keep below permissible limit, Not applicable	
	Hazardous Factors Subject to Working Environment Monitoring, Not applicable	
	•	
	Hazardous Factors Subject to Special Medical Examination, Not applicable	

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CHEMICALS CONTROL ACT:	Toxic chemical substances, Not applicable
	Authorization chemical substances, Not applicable
	Restricted chemical substances, Not applicable
	Prohibited chemical substances, Not applicable
	Accident precaution chemical substance, Not applicable
DANGEROUS GOODS SAFE CON ACT:	TROL Category/Classification of dangerous material:, Category 4 Dangerous Goods (Flammable Liquids), Grade 2 petroleum chemicals
WASTES MANAGEMENT ACT:	Treat with Article 4/5/24/25 of Disposal Considerations Section.

Other requirements in domestic and other countries

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

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

DSL : Some components are not listed on the DSL.

NDSL : Listed

AICS : Listed

IECSC : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TCSI : Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard

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Flammable liquids Flam. Liq. Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate: NOM - Official Mexican Norm: NTP - National Toxicology Program: NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention: PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance: PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

: Provide adequate information, instruction and training for Training advice

operators.

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).

2017.04.05 Issuing date

Revision number and date

Number of Revision 3.4

Revision Date

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

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from the previous version.

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