Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Material Name : **Pentane blend 80/20, Pentane Mix**
Uses : Industrial Solvent.
Product Code : Q1117

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell CAPSA**
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Argentina

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Emergency Telephone Number : En Argentina: (+11 15) 4970-7391 / 4970-7390 / 5062-6601 / 4973-7368; Desde el exterior: (+54 911) 4970-7391 / 4970-7390 / 5062/6601 / 4973-7368; Teléfono de Emergencia Médica (+54) 11 4962-6666 / 4962-2247 Centro de Toxicologia Hospital Ricardo Gutiérrez - Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires (Atentión 24 hrs.)

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture Description : Mixture of n-pentane and iso-pentane.

Hazardous Components

Chemical Name	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
Pentane, iso-	78-78-4	201-142-8	F+, Xn, N	R12; R51/53; R65; R66; R67	20,00 %W
Pentane, -n	109-66-0	203-692-4	F+, Xn, N	R12; R51/53; R65; R66; R67	80,00 %W

UN number : 1265

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Health Hazards : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Signs and Symptoms : Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness,

		headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Safety Hazards	:	Extremely flammable. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
Environmental Hazards	:	Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	:	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Skin Contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
Eye Contact	:	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	:	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. Give nothing by mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
Advice to Physician	:	Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific Hazards	:	Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Extinguishing Media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters	:	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
Additional Advice	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures	:	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) 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.
Clean Up Methods	:	For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, 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.
Additional Advice	:	See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	:	Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 10 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains.
Storage	:	Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Storage Temperature: Ambient.
Product Transfer	:	Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 10 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. If positive displacement pumps are used, these must

be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve.

Recommended Materials : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable Materials : Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Pentane, -n	ACGIH	TWA	600 ppm		
	AR OEL	CMP	600 ppm		
Pentane, iso-	ACGIH	TWA	600 ppm		
	AR OEL	CMP	600 ppm		

Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

No biological limit allocated.

Additional Information : Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapour through the eyes or mucous membranes.

Exposure Controls : 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: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Personal Protective Equipment : 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. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point <65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Hand Protection : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374,

		US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) 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 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. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Eye Protection	:	Monogoggles (EN166)
Protective Clothing	:	Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.
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. 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/nmam/nmammenu.html. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/index.html Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances, http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/mdhs/index.htm Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany. http://www.dguv.de/ifa/en/gestis/analytical_methods/index.jsp L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/risques/chimiques/controle-exposition.html
Environmental Exposure Controls	:	Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Colourless. Liquid.
Odour	:	Paraffinic.
pH	:	Not applicable
Boiling point	:	33 - 35 °C / 91 - 95 °F
Melting / freezing point	:	ca. -130 °C / -202 °F
Flash point	:	-50 °C / -58 °F (IP 170)
Explosion / Flammability limits in air	:	1,3 - 7,8 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	285 °C / 545 °F
Vapour pressure	:	169 kPa at 50 °C / 122 °F

		68 kPa at 20 °C / 68 °F
Density	:	631 kg/m3 at 15 °C / 59 °F
Water solubility	:	Negligible.
Solubility in other solvents	:	Organic solvents Readily soluble in various organic solvents.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	:	3,4
Kinematic viscosity	:	0,32 mm2/s at 25 °C / 77 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	:	2,5 at 20 °C / 68 °F
Electrical conductivity	:	0,93 pS/m at 20 °C / 68 °F
Reaction with water	:	floats
Volatile organic carbon content		84 % (EC/1999/13)
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	:	Data not available.
Molecular weight	:	72 g/mol
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to Avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	:	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	:	Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
Acute Oral Toxicity	:	Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Low toxicity: LD50 >5000 mg/kg , Rat
Acute Dermal Toxicity	:	Expected to be of low toxicity:
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	:	Low toxicity: LC50 >20 mg/l / 4 hours, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.
Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Not irritating to skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not irritating to eye.
Respiratory Irritation	:	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Sensitisation	:	Not a skin sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity	:	Expected to have low toxicity on repeated exposure. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	:	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity	:	Not expected to impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant.
Additional Information	:	Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Acute Toxicity

Fish	:	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
Aquatic crustacea	:	Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
Algae/aquatic plants	:	Harmful: LL/EL/IL50 >10 - <=100 mg/l
Microorganisms	:	Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Chronic Toxicity

Fish	:	NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l (based on modeled data)
Aquatic crustacea	:	NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 10 - <= 100 mg/l (based on modeled data)
Mobility	:	Floats on water. If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Persistence/degradability	:	Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation	:	Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.
Other Adverse Effects	:	In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal	:	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. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
Container Disposal	:	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Local Legislation	:	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 in compliance.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR

Class	:	3
Packing group	:	I
Classification code	:	F1
Hazard identification no.	:	33

UN number	:	1265
Danger label (primary risk)	:	3
UN proper shipping name	:	PENTANES
Environmental hazards	:	No

RID

Class	:	3
Packing group	:	I
Classification code	:	F1
Hazard identification no.	:	33
UN number	:	1265
Danger label (primary risk)	:	3
UN proper shipping name	:	PENTANES
Environmental hazards	:	No

IMDG

Identification number	UN 1265
UN proper shipping name	PENTANES
Class / Division	3
Packing group	I
Marine pollutant:	No

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN number	:	1265
UN proper shipping name	:	Pentanes
Class / Division	:	3
Packing group	:	I

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EC Label Name	:	PENTANE/ISOPENTANE MIXTURE
EC Classification	:	Extremely flammable. Harmful. Dangerous for the environment.
EC Symbols	:	F+ Extremely flammable. Xn Harmful. N Dangerous for the environment.
EC Risk Phrases	:	R12 Extremely flammable. R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

EC Safety Phrases	:	S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S29 Do not empty into drains. S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets. S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Chemical Inventory Status

PICCS (PH)	:	All components listed.
AICS	:	All components listed.
DSL	:	All components listed.
EINECS	:	All components listed.
KECI (KR)	:	All components listed.
TSCA	:	All components listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrase(s)

R12	Extremely flammable.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

MSDS Version Number	:	1.0
MSDS Effective Date	:	09/11/2012
MSDS Revisions	:	A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
MSDS Regulation	:	The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with Commission Directive 2001/58/EC of 27 July 2001, amending for the second time Commission Directive 91/155/EEC.
MSDS Distribution	:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product
Disclaimer	:	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.