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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Isopentane 75/25
Product code	:	Q1124

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Industrial Solvent.
Uses advised against	:	This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	**Shell Trading (M.E.) Pvt. Ltd.** PO Box 16968 16968 Jebel Ali Unit.Arab Emir.
Telephone	:	+971 4 331 6500
Telefax	:	+971 4 332 1597
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids	:	Category 1
Aspiration hazard	:	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	:	Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Category 2

2.2 Label elements

2.3 Other hazards

In use, 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 air-vapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
isopentane	78-78-4	Flam. Liq.1; H224 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Acute2; H401 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	75
pentane	109-66-0	Flam. Liq.1; H224 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Acute2; H401	25

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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 : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of 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.
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.
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	:	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. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. 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.

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 media : Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).

Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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.
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 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 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.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

isopentane :
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 432 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 3000 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 643 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Oral
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day

pentane :
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 432 mg/kg bw/day

End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 3000 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Dermal
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 643 mg/m3
End Use: Consumers
Exposure routes: Oral
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day

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

8.2 Exposure controls

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.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
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 for subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

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

Eye protection	:	Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
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 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	:	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 AX 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 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.
Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	Paraffinic
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Pour point	:	-150 °C
Melting / freezing point		-160,5 °C
Boiling point/boiling range	:	Typical 24 - 32 °C
Flash point	:	Typical -57 °C

		Method: IP 170
Evaporation rate	:	1 Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1
		12 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit	:	7,6 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	1,3 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	Typical 36 kPa (0 °C)
		Typical 77 kPa (20 °C)
		Typical 207 kPa (50 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	2,4
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	Typical 624 kg/m3 (15 °C) Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3,4
Auto-ignition temperature	:	468 °CMethod: ASTM E-659
		370 °CMethod: DIN 51794
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic	:	Typical 0,56 mm2/s (0 °C) Method: ASTM D445 Typical 0,32 mm2/s (25 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	:	Not classified
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	0,25 pS/m at 20 °C Method: ASTM D-4308 Low 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 semiconductive, 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	:	72 g/mol

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 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.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

isopentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

pentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat, male and female: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

isopentane:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

pentane:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

isopentane:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

pentane:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

isopentane:
Species: Guinea pig
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

pentane:
Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

isopentane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	:	Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	:	Test species: RatMethod: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment	:	This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

pentane:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	:	Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	:	Test species: RatMethod: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

isopentane:

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
isopentane	No carcinogenicity classification.
pentane	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

isopentane:

Species: Rat :
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

pentane:
Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

isopentane:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

pentane:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

isopentane:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

isopentane:
Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: Gas
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

pentane:
Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: Gas
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

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

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

Further information

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

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:
isopentane :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,26 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301 F
Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : EL50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 25,12 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling
Remarks: Harmful
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity) : EL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 130,9 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOELR: 7,618 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d
Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOELR: 13,29 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

pentane :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,26 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202 Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 10,7 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	NOEL (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 23,7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL >100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOELR: 6,165 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOELR: 10,76 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling Remarks: No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:
isopentane :

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 71 %

Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301 F
Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

pentane :

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 87 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301 F
Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3,4

Components:

isopentane :

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171
Method: Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.
Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

pentane :

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171
Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling
Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

isopentane :

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

pentane :

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

isopentane :

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

pentane :

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Components:
isopentane :

Additional ecological information : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life., Does not have ozone depletion potential.

pentane :

Additional ecological information : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

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.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

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 : 1265
IMDG : 1265
IATA : 1265

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR : PENTANES
IMDG : PENTANES
IATA : PENTANES

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADR : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR
Packing group : I
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

IMDG
Packing group : I
Labels : 3

IATA
Packing group : I
Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

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 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 3
Product name : Pentane (all isomers)

Additional Information **:** Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

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:

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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
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.