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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical product name : NEODENE 2022

Product code : V1131

CAS-No. : 93924-10-8

Other means of identification : Alkenes, C20-24 a-, Alpha C20-22 Linear Olefin

ENCS/ISHL number : 2-27 (CAS: 93924-10-8)

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier's company name, :

address and phone number 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 : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

Emergency telephone : +65 6542 9595 (Alert SGS)

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use as an intermediate in industrial chemicals manufacture.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

Other information : NEODENE is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark

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

of Shell plc.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of chemical product

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



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Signal word : Danger

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Hazard statements

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Substance

Hazardous components

Substance name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (%
			w/w)
C20-24 Alpha Olefin	93924-10-8	Asp. Tox.1; H304	<= 100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

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If inhaled	: No treatment necessary under If symptoms persist, obtain me		
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	Remove contact lenses, if pres rinsing.	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 lf swallowed, do not induce you medical facility for additional truspontaneously, keep head below lf any of the following delayed within the next 6 hours, transportacility: fever greater than 101° breath, chest congestion or control	miting: transport to nearest eatment. If vomiting occurs ow hips to prevent aspiration. signs and symptoms appear ort to the nearest medical F (38.3°C), shortness of	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	 Not considered to be an inhala conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation si a temporary burning sensation coughing, and/or difficulty brea 	igns and symptoms may include of the nose and throat,	
	No specific hazards under norm Skin irritation signs and sympton sensation, redness, or swelling	oms may include a burning	
	No specific hazards under norm Eye irritation signs and sympton sensation, redness, swelling, a	ms may include a burning	
	If material enters lungs, signs a coughing, choking, wheezing, congestion, shortness of breat If any of the following delayed within the next 6 hours, transportations facility: fever greater than 101° breath, chest congestion or confidence.	difficulty in breathing, chest h, and/or fever. signs and symptoms appear ort to the nearest medical F (38.3°C), shortness of	
Protection of first-aiders	 When administering first aid, e appropriate personal protective incident, injury and surrounding 	e equipment according to the	
Notes to physician	: Call a doctor or poison control Potential for chemical pneumo Treat symptomatically.		

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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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.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

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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

Handling

Technical measures : 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.

Facial protective equipment : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

protective eyewear is recommended.

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

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toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical

assistance.

Describe contact avoidance.

: Strong oxidising agents.

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.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : 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.

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Packaging material	steel, stainless steel., For containe zinc silicate paint.	Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,	
Container Advice	: Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or per near containers.	form similar operations on or	
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable		
	See additional references that pro for liquids that are determined to be American Petroleum Institute 2003 Ignitions Arising out of Static, Ligh National Fire Protection Agency 7 on Static Electricity). IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic I	pe static accumulators: 3 (Protection Against thing and Stray Currents) or 7 (Recommended Practices	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment

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

労働者の健康障害を防止するため化学物質の濃度基準値とその適用方法などを定めました (mhlw.go.jp)

Engineering measures : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select

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controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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 the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C

(149°F)].

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

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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.

Eve and face protection

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes.

protective evewear is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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

assessment deems it so.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

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

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Physical state : Liquid at 60 °C.

Colour : clear Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : 30 - 35 °C / 86 - 95 °F

Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range

: ca. 367 °C / 693 °FDecomposes

Flash point : $176 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / 349 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$

Method: ASTM D7236 (closed cup)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : Data not available Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : Data not available (50 °C / 122 °F)

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Density and / or relative density

Relative density : 0.792 (30 °C / 86 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 790 kg/m3 (30 °C / 86 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: $\log Pow: > 5.4 (20 °C / 68 °F)$

Auto-ignition point : Data not available

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity (Dynamic) : Not applicable (20 °C / 68 °F)

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Viscosity (Dynamic) 4.0 mPa.s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Viscosity, kinematic 5.4 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not applicable : Data not available Oxidizing properties

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity : 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 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 characteristics

: Data not available Particle size

Molecular weight : Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: 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

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degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

products, and/or components.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

exposure

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

: Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation. Acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
C20-24 Alpha Olefin	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

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

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.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

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Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)
Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Not toxic at limit of water solubility:

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Persistent per IMO criteria.,

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a

temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulation

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: $\log Pow: > 5.4 (20 °C)$

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility, Floats on

water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Hazardous to the ozone layer

Not applicable

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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Chemicals (residual waste)

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

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 containers and 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Regulatory information when there are domestic regulations

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

International Regulations

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

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

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

Related Regulations

Fire Service Law

Group 4, Type 3 petroleums

Industrial Safety and Health Law

Substances Subject to be Indicated Names

Not applicable

Substances Subject to be Notified Names

Not applicable

Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture

Not applicable

Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances

Not applicable

Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)

Not applicable

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law

Not applicable

Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof

Not applicable

Vessel Safety Law

Not applicable

High Pressure Gas Safety Act

Not applicable

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Aviation Law

Not applicable

Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law

Bulk transportation : Classified as marine pollutant(Category Y)

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

NDSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Full text of other abbreviations

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard

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

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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

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 guoted 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).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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