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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : CARADOL GB250-200

Product code : U3281 CAS-No. : 25791-96-2

Synonyms : Polyol

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

Use of the : Use for the manufacture of polyurethane products.

Substance/Mixture

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Trading (M.E.) Pvt. Ltd.

PO Box 16968 16968 Jebel Ali Unit.Arab Emir. : +971 4 331 6500

 Telephone
 : +971 4 331 6500

 Telefax
 : +971 4 332 1597

 Contact for Safety Data
 : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

Other information : CARADOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark

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

of Shell plc.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

2.2 Label elements

GHS-Labelling

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

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Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

: Prevention: Precautionary statements

No precautionary phrases.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

2.3 Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Propoxylated glycerol	25791-96-2	<=100

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

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

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with

> water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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	Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.	
If swallowed	: In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.	

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Treat symptomatically. Following cases of gross overexposure, investigation of liver, kidney and eye function may be advisable. Records of such incidents should be maintained

for future reference.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Large fires should only be fought by properly trained fire

fighters., Alcohol-resistant 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

: Will only burn if enveloped in a pre-existing fire. Hazardous combustion products may include: Carbon dioxide

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Toxic gases

Carbon monoxide.

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).

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Specific extinguishing methods Further information	 Standard procedure for chemic Clear fire area of all non-emery All storage areas should be prefighting facilities. Keep adjacent containers cool 	gency personnel. ovided with adequate fire

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding

area.

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : 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 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.

Proper disposal should be evaluated based on regulatory status of this material (refer to Section 13), potential contamination from subsequent use and spillage, and regulations governing disposal in the local area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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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 : In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices,

precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

Use local exhaust extraction over processing area.

Avoid unintentional contact with isocyanates to prevent

uncontrolled polymerisation.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before

laundering.

Do not empty into drains. Handling Temperature:

Ambient.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Product Transfer : Lines should be purged with nitrogen before and after product

transfer. Keep containers closed when not in use.

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 : Prevent all contact with water and with moist atmosphere.

Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free. Prevent ingress of water. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Nitrogen blanket recommended for large tanks (capacity 100 m3 or higher). Drums should be stacked to a

maximum of 3 high.

Storage period : 24 month(s)

Storage Temperature: Ambient.

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	Storage should be handled at temperatures such that viscosities are less than 500 cSt; typically at 25-50 °C. Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where the ambient temperatures are below the recommended product handling temperatures. Heating coil skin temperatures should not exceed 100 °C.	
Packaging material	 Suitable material: Stainless steel.F epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint. Unsuitable material: Copper.Copper 	•
7.3 Specific end use(s)		
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable	
	Ensure that all local regulations regastorage facilities are followed.	irding handling and

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dquv.de/inhalt/index.isp

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

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential

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for airborne concentrations to be generated.

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

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

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

Personal protective equipment

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

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

protective eyewear is recommended.

Hand protection

Remarks

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

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Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal

conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

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

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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 : Clear; Colourless, Clear; Pink

Odour : odourless
Odour Threshold : Not relevant

pH : ca. 7

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range : 290 °C Flash point : > 140 °C

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability

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 Data not available

Relative vapour density : Data not available

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Relative density : 1,03Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 1.033 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Miscible.

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Auto-ignition temperature : 305 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 305 mPa.s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be

a static accumulator.

Molecular weight : 672 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, Hygroscopic.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Polymerises exothermically with di-isocyanates at ambient

temperatures.

The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can

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> be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence

of solvents.

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Avoid contact with isocyanates, copper and copper alloys.

zinc, strong oxidizing agents, and water.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Unknown toxic products may be formed.

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).

exposure

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

: LD 50 : > 2.000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 : > 2.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.000 mg/kg

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Insufficient to classify., Based on available data, the

classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify., Based on available data, the classification

criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

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Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: 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.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Propoxylated glycerol	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Components:

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Propoxylated glycerol:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female **Application Route: Oral**

Method: OECD Test Guideline 421

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Rat, male and female: **Application Route: Oral**

Method: OECD Test Guideline 407

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

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

Further information

Product:

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

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

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).

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to algae (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

(Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity)

: IC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Practically non toxic:

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

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

Toxicity to algae (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/I

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

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity)

: EC10 (Activated sludge, domestic waste): > 10.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity) Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Data not available

: NOEC: >= 10 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates

(Chronic toxicity)

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 99 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B

Remarks: Inherently biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by

photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: Data not available

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

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

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and

may contaminate groundwater., Dissolves in water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Propoxylated glycerol:

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

no data available

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.

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

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

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Contaminated packaging	Send to drum recoverer or me	egulations. e stringent than regional or st be complied with. lace away from sparks and fire. evailing regulations, preferably intractor. The competence of

Local legislation

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

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

14.2 Proper shipping name

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

14.3 Transport hazard class

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

14.4 Packing group

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

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

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 3

Product name : Glycerol Propoxylated

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

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observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be

comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this

document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and

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	Toxicology Of Chemicals ECHA = European Chemicals A: EINECS = The European Invent Chemical Substances EL50 = Effective Loading fifty ENCS = Japanese Existing and Inventory EWC = European Waste Code GHS = Globally Harmonised Systabelling of Chemicals IARC = International Agency for IATA = International Air Transpol IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration of IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty IMDG = International Maritime D INV = Chinese Chemicals Invent IP346 = Institute of Petroleum of determination of polycyclic arom KECI = Korea Existing Chemical LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effect LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty MARPOL = International Convent Pollution From Ships NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effort Observed Effect Level OE_HPV = Occupational Expose PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulation PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Substances PNEC = Predicted No Effect Con REACH = Registration Evaluation Chemicals RID = Regulations Relating to Ind Dangerous Goods by Rail SKIN_DES = Skin Designation STEL = Short term exposure lim TRA = Targeted Risk Assessme TSCA = US Toxic Substances Con TWA = Time-Weighted Average VPVB = very Persistent and very	New Chemical Substances stem of Classification and Research on Cancer ort Association fifty Dangerous Goods tory test method N° 346 for the natics DMSO-extractables Is Inventory y nt. tive Loading/Inhibitory loading ntion for the Prevention of fect Concentration / No ure - High Production Volume ive and Toxic Chemicals and Chemical ncentration on And Authorisation Of iternational Carriage of
Further information		
Training advice	 Provide adequate information, ir operators. 	nstruction and training for
Other information	: A vertical bar () in the left margi from the previous version.	n indicates an amendment
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	 The quoted data are from, but no sources of information (e.g. toxic Health Services, material supplie 	cological data from Shell

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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.