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### ShellSol A100 High Cumene

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# SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS PRODUCT OR MIXTURE AND THE SUPPLIER OR MANUFACTURER

Product name : ShellSol A100 High Cumene

Product code : Q7291, Q7391

Synonyms : Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics

CAS-No. : 64742-95-6

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : Shell Chemical LP

PO Box 576

HOUSTON TX 77001

USA

SDS Request : +52 (55) 3223 9057

Customer Service : +52 (55) 5089 5792, +52 (55) 5089 5790

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : SETIQ ANIQ 800 002 1400 (Rep. Mexicana), +52 (55) 5559

1588 (local e internacional)

Chemtrec International (24

hr)

: CHEMTREC +1 (703) 527-3887 (Internacional)

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Industrial Solvent.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier., Re-

stricted to professional users.

Other information : SHELLSOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark Man-

agement B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of

Shell plc.

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3 (Respiratory Tract)

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Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

#### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equip-

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

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

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

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

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

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tion

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep

at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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

P391 Collect spillage.

#### Storage:

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

P235 Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Section 11 for details. Target organ(s):

Auditory system

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Substance

#### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Solvent naphtha (pe-	Solvent naph-	64742-95-6	<= 100
troleum), light arom.	tha (petrole-		
	um), light arom.		

#### **Further information**

#### Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Cumene	98-82-8	>=0 - <=2
Benzene	71-43-2	>=0 - <0.1

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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

conditions.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

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transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

> large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

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

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

rinsina.

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing,

and/or difficulty breathing.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, 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 burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss

and/or ringing in the ears.

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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special

treatment needed

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

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#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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 meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : 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).

#### **SECTION 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 unpro-

tected 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

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against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist 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.

#### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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.

Precautions that must be taken to ensure safe handling

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

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**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 ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures

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

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical

assistance.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibility

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on storage stability

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 flamma-

ble.

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

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near containers.

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**

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Cumene	98-82-8	VLE-PPT	50 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014
Cumene		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Benzene		VLE-PPT	0.5 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014
Benzene		VLE-CT	2.5 ppm	NOM-010- STPS-2014
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH

#### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentra-	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	S-phenyl- mercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift	25 μg/g creatinine	MX BEI
		t,t-muconic acid	Urine	End of shift	500 µg/g creatinine	MX BEI
		S- Phenylmer- capturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible	25 μg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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			after exposure ceases)		
	t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 μg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

#### **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

#### **Engineering measures**

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

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

#### 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

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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

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

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: butyl-rubber Nitrile rubber gloves.

Incidental contact/Splash protection: 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 non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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

protective eyewear 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 Stand-

ard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

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

assessment deems it so.

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

#### **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 envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : aromatic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range : 150 - 185 °C / 302 - 365 °F

Flash point : 38 - 50 °C / 100 - 122 °F

Method: IP 170

Evaporation rate : < '

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : Flammable liquid and vapour.

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Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / up- : 7 %(V)

per flammability limit

: 0.6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

: 210 - 1,300 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F) Vapour pressure

Relative vapour density 4.3

Relative density : 0.87 - 0.88 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density Typical 876 kg/m3 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.7 - 4.5

507 °C / 945 °F Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic Typical 0.9 mm2/s (25 °C / 77 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Not applicable Explosive properties

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 con-

ductivity 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

Molecular weight Data not available

Data not available Particle size

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SECTION 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 reac-

tions

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 elec-

tricity.

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 degra-

dation.

#### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data obtained from similar sub-

stances.

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

ponent(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:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2000 - <= 5000

Method: Acceptable non-standard method. Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2 -<= 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

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Remarks: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concen-

tration.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg

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

402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Moderately irritating to skin (but insufficient to classify)., Repeated exposure may

cause skin dryness or cracking.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

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

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Rat

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

475

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Remarks: Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans., Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Cumene 98-82-8

**OSHA**No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

Cumene 98-82-8

Benzene 71-43-2

#### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Effects on fertility

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Species: Rat, female

Application Route: Inhalation Method: Other guideline method.

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which

are maternally toxic.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### STOT - single exposure

### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Lungs, Central nervous system

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness., May cause respiratory irritation.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### Components:

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. , Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 452

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

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

#### **Further information**

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

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

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#### **SECTION 12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

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

ponent(s).

#### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 9.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

ErL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 2.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Toxic

LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

NOEC (Activated sludge): > 99 mg/l

Exposure time: 0.16 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

#### Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Biodegradability Biodegradation: 78 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

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#### Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac-

cumulate.

#### Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be

mobile.

#### Other adverse effects

#### **Components:**

#### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Does not have ozone depletion potential.

#### **SECTION 13. INFORMATION ON PRODUCT DISPOSAL**

#### **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : 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 meth-

ods 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.

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Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech-

nical 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.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### **National Regulations**

no data available

#### **International Regulations**

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1268

Proper shipping name : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1268

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

(NAPHTHA)

Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

#### Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

#### Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

**Additional Information**: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined

space entry.

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#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### 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

IECSC : Listed

TSCA : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TCSI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Further information** 

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

MX BEI : Official Mexican Norm NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental

Health - Biological exposure indices for workers occupational-

ly exposed to chemical agents

NOM-010-STPS-2014 : Mexico. Norm NOM-010-STPS-2014 on Chemicals Polluting

the Work Environment - Identification, Assessment and Con-

trol - Appendix 1 Occupational Exposure Limits

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE- : Time weighted average limit value

PPT

NOM-010-STPS-2014 / VLE- : Short term exposure limit value

СТ

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

ment 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

Mexican official standard NOM-018-STPS-2015

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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 Toxicolo-

gy 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 Ob-

served 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 Dan-

gerous 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

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vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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).

Revision Date : 12/04/2023

The information is considered as correct, but not exhaustive, and will be used only as a guide, which is based in the current knowledge of the substance or mixture, and is applicable to proper safety precautions for the product.

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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