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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Propylene - Polymer Grade
Product code	:	X2121, X2125
CAS-No.	:	115-07-1
Other means of identification	:	Propene
EC-No.	:	204-062-1

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Base chemical., Raw material for use in the chemical industry.
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 MARKETS (MIDDLE EAST) LIMITED** CHEMICALS PO Box 307 JEBEL ALI, DUBAI Unit.Arab Emir.
Telephone	:	
Telefax	:	
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	

1.4 Emergency telephone number

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

Flammable gases	:	Category 1A
Gases under pressure	:	Compressed gas

2.2 Label elements

GHS-Labelling

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
Response:
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
Storage:
P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.
Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.
May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
This material is shipped under pressure.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
propylene	115-07-1	> 99,5

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 : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Slowly warm the exposed area by rinsing with warm water. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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 : 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, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.
Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Treat symptomatically.
Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Shut off supply. If not possible and no risk to surroundings, let the fire burn itself out.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE). The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Contents are under pressure and can explode when exposed to heat or flames. As the vapours become lighter than air, the vapours may reach ignition sources at ground or elevated locations.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Further information	:	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Observe the relevant local and international regulations Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or

unprotected personnel.
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas 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 meter.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Allow to evaporate.
Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location, for example by using fog sprays. Otherwise treat as for small spillage.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

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.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning

materials in order to prevent fires.
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.
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Other data : Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from products harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material : **Suitable material:** For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
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.
Purge system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Personal protective equipment

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

Eye protection	:	Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas, combined with face shield with chin guard.

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. Neoprene rubber. If contact with liquefied product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be thermally insulated to prevent cold burns. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
Skin and body protection	:	Chemical and cryogenic gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

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. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type AX boiling point ≤65°C (149°F)].
Thermal hazards	:	When handling cold material that can cause frost burns, wear cryogenic gloves, safety hat and visor, cold resistant overalls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots) and heavy duty boots e.g. leather for cold resistance.
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 under pressure.
Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	Faint
Odour Threshold	:	Typical 67 ppm
pH	:	Data not available
Melting point/freezing point	:	-185,2 °C

Boiling point/boiling range	:	-47,7 °C
Flash point	:	-108 °C Method: No information available.
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Flammable gas.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit	:	11 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	2 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	600 kPa (0 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	1,5 (0 °C)
Relative density	:	0,58 (0 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Density	:	610 kg/m3 (0 °C) Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility	:	260 mg/l (40 °C)
		380 mg/l (22 °C)
		930 g/l (0 °C)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1,77
Auto-ignition temperature	:	455 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic	:	0,01 mPa.s (0 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	no data available
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Surface tension	:	17,5 mN/m, -50 °C
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
Molecular weight	:	42 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

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents. Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames, and sparks. Exposure to air. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	:	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on product testing. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
Information on likely routes of exposure	:	Inhalation is the primary route of exposure.

Acute toxicity

Components:

propylene:

Acute oral toxicity :

Remarks: Not applicable

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas
Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity :

Remarks: Not applicable

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

propylene:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

propylene:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

propylene:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

propylene:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Components:

propylene:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
propylene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
propylene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

propylene:

:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

propylene:
Remarks: Not a respiratory irritant

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

propylene:
Remarks: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:
propylene:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Components:
propylene:
Remarks: High gas concentrations will displace available air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen., Rapid release of gases which are liquids under pressure may cause frost burns of exposed tissues (skin, eye) due to evaporative cooling., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment	:	Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:
propylene :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Inherently biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air., Not 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 340ºC (645ºF) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370ºC (700ºF) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Components:
propylene :

Biodegradability : Remarks: Inherently biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air., Not 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 340ºC (645ºF) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370ºC (700ºF) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1,77

Components:
propylene :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:
propylene :

Mobility : Remarks: Because of their extreme volatility, air is the only environmental compartment that hydrocarbon gases will be found.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

Components:

propylene :

Additional ecological information	:	Physical properties indicate that hydrocarbon gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and chronic effects would not be observed in practice., In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product	:	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with. MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.
Contaminated packaging	:	Data not available

Local legislation

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	1077
IMDG	:	1077
IATA	:	1077

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR	:	PROPYLENE
IMDG	:	PROPYLENE
IATA	:	PROPYLENE

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADR	:	2

IMDG : 2.1
IATA : 2.1

14.4 Packing group

ADR
Packing group : Not Assigned
Classification Code : 2F
Hazard Identification Number : 23
Labels : 2.1

IMDG
Packing group : Not Assigned
Labels : 2.1

IATA
Packing group : Not Assigned
Labels : 2.1

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Ship type : 2G/2PG
Product name : Propylene

Additional Information : Transport in bulk according to the IGC code
Transport in bulk according to the IGC code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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

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

AIIC : Listed
DSL : Listed
IECSC : Listed

ENCS	:	Listed
KECI	:	Listed
NZIoC	:	Listed
PICCS	:	Listed
TSCA	:	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 Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Training advice	:	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
Other information	:	A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.