

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	: Tetramer
Product code	: S1305
Synonyms	: Olefin Mixture C5-C15
CAS-No.	: 68783-10-8

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

Use of the Sub- stance/Mixture	: Chemical intermediate., Use only in industrial processes.
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 Chemicals Europe B.V. PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	: +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	: +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	: sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)
Poison Centre: (+41) 145

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-ways.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :
H226 PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 HEALTH HAZARDS:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H400 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements : EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:
No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version 1.4 Revision Date: 17.02.2025 SDS Number: 800001034151 Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
Print Date 24.02.2025

charge.

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

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization	68783-10-8	<= 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. 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.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

ty: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : 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.

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 sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.
Narcotic at high vapour concentrations.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Personal precautions :
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
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.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.,
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

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

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Product Transfer : Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

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.

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 flammable.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

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

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

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

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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.
Approved to EU Standard EN166.

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

Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use.
For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version 1.4	Revision Date: 17.02.2025	SDS Number: 800001034151	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024 Print Date 24.02.2025
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If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid at room temperature.

Colour : Clear yellow

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : < -76 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 176 - 246 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /
Upper flammability limit : Data not available

Lower explosion limit /
Lower flammability limit : Data not available

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Flash point : 58 °C
Method: PMCC / ASTM D93

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature
Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Data not available

Viscosity
Viscosity, dynamic : 3 mPa.s (20 °C)
Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 3,9 mm²/s (20 °C)
Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : immiscible

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Data not available

Vapour pressure : Data not available (50 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 772,2 kg/m³ (20 °C)
Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : Data not available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Avoid contact with strong Lewis or mineral acids. Should be reacted with halogens only under controlled conditions. Free radical initiators should be avoided.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Acute toxicity

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50: > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Remarks	:	Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Remarks	:	Not irritating to eye.
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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Remarks: Non mutagenic
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version 1.4 Revision Date: 17.02.2025 SDS Number: 800001034151 Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
Print Date 24.02.2025

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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

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

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

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

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates Very toxic.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 < 1 mg/l
Very toxic.

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox- : 1
icity)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Toxicity to microorganisms :
Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy polymerization:

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 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

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the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

- : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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

Contaminated packaging

- : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADR	:	3295
RID	:	3295
IMDG	:	3295
IATA	:	3295

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
RID	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
IMDG	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Petroleum naphtha)
IATA	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Petroleum naphtha)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement : NST 8969 Chemicals

ADR	
Packing group	: III
Classification Code	: F1
Hazard Identification Number	: 30
Labels	: 3

RID	
Packing group	: III
Classification Code	: F1
Hazard Identification Number	: 30
Labels	: 3

IMDG	
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3

IATA	
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR	
Environmentally hazardous	: yes

RID	
Environmentally hazardous	: yes

IMDG	
Marine pollutant	: yes

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.
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	: X
Ship type	: 2
Product name	: Propylene Tetramer

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Waters Protection Ordinance (WPO 814.201)
Water pollution class : Swiss Class A, (www.tankportal.ch)

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
KECI	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECL - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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 data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Classification procedure:

On basis of test data.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Tetramer

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
1.4	17.02.2025	800001034151	Print Date 24.02.2025

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