Pentane blend 80/20

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Pentane blend 80/20

Product code : Q1117

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

Use of the : Industrial Solvent.

Substance/Mixture
Uses advised against

This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the

supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

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

 Telephone
 : +971 4 331 6500

 Telefax
 : +971 4 332 1597

 Contact for Safety Data
 : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+ (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 1 Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

single exposure

Short-term (acute) aquatic : Category 2

hazard

2.2 Label elements

GHS-Labelling

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Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting

equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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 or

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.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

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

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.

2.3 Other hazards

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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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
pentane	109-66-0	Flam. Liq.1; H224 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Acute2; H401	80
isopentane	78-78-4	Flam. Liq.1; H224 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Acute2; H401 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	20

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

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

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

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	Remove contact lenses, if present and rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain me	•
If swallowed	: Call emergency number for your location of swallowed, do not induce vomiting: the medical facility for additional treatments spontaneously, keep head below hips the facility of the following delayed signs an within the next 6 hours, transport to the facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° breath, chest congestion or continued of	ansport to nearest If vomiting occurs o prevent aspiration. d symptoms appear e nearest medical °C), shortness of

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms

: 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.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions. 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.

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.

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.

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting

: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

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

Further information

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

: 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.

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 against static discharge. Ensure

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	electrical continuity by bonding equipment. Monitor area with combustible	

6.3 Methods and materials 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

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : 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.

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Product Transfer	Even with proper grounding and bonding, to accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Inhandling operations that may give rise to a that result from the accumulation of static conclude but are not limited to pumping (espection), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning tanks and containers, sampling, switch load vacuum truck operations, and mechanical activities may lead to static discharge e.g. Restrict line velocity during pumping in ord generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 milling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling handling operations.	cient charge is arge and ignition of Be aware of additional hazards charges. These pecially turbulenting and filling of ding, gauging, movements. These spark formation. ler to avoid n/s until fill pipe m/s). Avoid splash
	Refer to guidance under Handling section.	
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities		
Requirements for storage areas and containers	: Refer to section 15 for any additional spec covering the packaging and storage of this	
Other data	: Storage Temperature: Ambient.	

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use

mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy

flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

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)

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Specific use(s)	: Not applicable	
	See additional references that provious for liquids that are determined to be American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightn National Fire Protection Agency 77 on Static Electricity). IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic ha	static accumulators: Protection Against ing and Stray Currents) or (Recommended Practices

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

pentane : End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Dermal

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 432 mg/kg bw/day

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 3000 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Dermal

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 643 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Oral

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day

isopentane : End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Dermal

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 432 mg/kg bw/day

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

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	Value: 3000 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Dermal Potential health effects: Long-term systemi Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term systemi Value: 643 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Oral Potential health effects: Long-term systemi Value: 214 mg/kg bw/day	c effects

Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measuresUse sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

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

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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 for subsequent recycle.

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.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Skin and body protection

: Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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 Standard,

and provide employee skin care programmes.

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

assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne

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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 AX

boiling point ≤65°C (149°F)].

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : colourless
Odour : Paraffinic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting / freezing point : -130 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 33 - 35 °C

Flash point : -50 °C

Method: IP 170

Evaporation rate : '

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

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Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit : 7,8 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1,3 %(V)

Vapour pressure : Typical 68 kPa (20 °C)

Typical 169 kPa (50 °C)

Relative vapour density : 2,5 (20 °C)

Relative density : Data not available : 631 kg/m3 (15 °C) Density

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3,4

: 285 °CMethod: DIN 51794 Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available Viscosity, kinematic : 0,32 mm2/s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

9.2 Other information

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Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity : 0.91 pS/m at 20 °C

Method: ASTM D-4308 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 semiconductive 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 : 72 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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

10.2 Chemical stability

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

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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

: 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

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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, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

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

individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of

exposure

: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

Acute dermal toxicity

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Components:

pentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat, male and female: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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isopentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LD50 Rat, male and female: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Components:

pentane:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Insufficient to classify.

isopentane:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Components:

pentane:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

isopentane:

Species: Rabbit

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

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

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Product:

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

Components:

pentane:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

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

isopentane:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Components:

pentane:

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: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Test species: RatMethod: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V,

B.12.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

isopentane:

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: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Test species: RatMethod: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V,

B.12.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

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Product:

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

Components:

isopentane:

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
pentane	No carcinogenicity classification.
isopentane	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

not met.

Components:

pentane:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal : Species: Rat, female development : Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

isopentane:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Species: Rat, female Application Route: Oral

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Components:

pentane:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

isopentane:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Components:

pentane:

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

isopentane:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

pentane:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation

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Test atmosphere: Gas

Method: OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

isopentane:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: Gas

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

pentane:

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

isopentane:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest., Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Components:

pentane:

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

isopentane:

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

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

> The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

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

individual component(s).

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

toxicity) Toxic

: Remarks: Toxic Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Toxicity to algae (Acute

toxicity)

Harmful

: Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Data not available

Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 10 <= 100 mg/l

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity)

Components:

pentane:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,26 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to algae (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 10,7

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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	LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l	
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	: NOEL (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 23,7 n Exposure time: 48 h Method: Based on quantitative structure (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL >100 mg/l	
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	: NOELR: 6,165 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbown Method: Based on quantitative structure (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 m	e-activity relationship
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	: NOELR: 10,76 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: Based on quantitative structure (QSAR) modelling Remarks: No data available	e-activity relationship
isopentane :		
Toxicity to fish (Acute : toxicity)	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trou Exposure time: 96 h Method: Information given is based on data similar substances. Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l	-
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4, Exposure time: 48 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to F Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l	•
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	: EL50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (gree Exposure time: 72 h Method: Based on quantitative structure (QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l	
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	: EL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 130,9 r Exposure time: 48 h Method: Based on quantitative structure (QSAR) modelling Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l	

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Toxicity to f toxicity)	ish (Chronic :	NOELR: 7,618 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbo Method: Based on quantitative structur (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 n	e-activity relationship
Toxicity to c aquatic inve (Chronic tox	ertebrates	NOELR: 13,29 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: Based on quantitative structur (QSAR) modelling Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 m	•

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

Components:

pentane :

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 87 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

isopentane:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 71 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3,4

Components: pentane :

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

isopentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

Components:

pentane:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

isopentane:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

pentane:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for

persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

isopentane:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for

persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological

information

: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Components:

pentane:

Additional ecological

in formation

: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

isopentane:

Additional ecological

information

: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life., Does not

have ozone depletion potential.

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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.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

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ADR	: 1265	
IMDG	: 1265	
IATA	: 1265	
14.2 Proper shipping name ADR	: PENTANES	
IMDG	: PENTANES : PENTANES	
IATA	: PENTANES	
14.3 Transport hazard class		
ADR	: 3	
IMDG	: 3	
IATA	: 3	
14.4 Packing group		
ADR Packing group	: 1	
Classification Code	: F1	
Hazard Identification Number	: 33	
Labels	: 3	
IMDG		
Packing group Labels	: I : 3	
IATA	. 0	
Packing group	: [
Labels 14.5 Environmental hazards	: 3	
ADR		
Environmentally hazardous	: no	
IMDG		
Marine pollutant	: no	
14.6 Special precautions for user		
Remarks :	Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling for special precautions which a user needs to be a needs to comply with in connection with transport.	ware of or
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk acco	rding to IMO instruments	
Pollution category :	Y	
Ship type : Product name :	3 Pentane (all isomers)	
Floduct Hame .	rentarie (all isomers)	
Additional Information :	This product may be transported under nitrogen be Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposs nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personne observe strict safety precautions when involved we confined space entry. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and Code	ure to e oxygen el must ith a

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Acute Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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

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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

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	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.