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### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name Hexane (extraction grade)

Product code Q1252

CAS-No. : 64742-49-0

Synonyms : Hydrocarbons, C6, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier **Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.** 

> PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

: +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telephone Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

Emergency telephone

number

: +44 (0) 1235 239 670

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

Recommended use Industrial Solvent.

Restricted to professional users., This product must not be Restrictions on use

used in applications other than the above without first seeking

the advice of the supplier.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids Category 2 Aspiration hazard Category 1 Skin irritation Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity -

single exposure

: Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity -: Category 2 (Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous

repeated exposure

system)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

: Category 2

#### Label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal word : Danger

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Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous system) through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

: EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin

dryness or cracking.

: Prevention: Precautionary statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

and other ignition sources. No smoking. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste

site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national

regulations.

### Other hazards

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. Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Substance

# **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No	Concentration [%]
Naphtha (petroleum),	number 64742-49-0	F; R11	1272/2008) Flam. Liq. 2; H225	99 - 100
hydrotreated light	017 12 10 0	Xi; R38	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	00 100
		Repr.Cat.3; R62	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	
		Xn; R48/20	STOT SE 3; H336	

Xn; R65	Repr. 2; H361	
R66	STOT RE 2; H373	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	R66 R67 N; R51/53	R67 Aquatic Chronic 2;

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For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **Further information**

#### Contains:

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Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	- <= 55
Hexane, other isomers		>= 45

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

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

facility for additional treatment.

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

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

rinsina.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed Call emergency number for your location / facility.

> If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. 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

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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. Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs).

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

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.

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

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.

Specific extinguishing

methods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant

gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

: Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.

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

Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

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

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require

specialist advice.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

# 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.

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> 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.

: Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Advice on safe handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

**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.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation

covering the packaging and storage of this product.

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,

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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.

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.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

> See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Technical Hexane	Not Assigned	TWA	150 mg/m3	OEL based on European Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers (CEFIC- HSPA) methodology.

### **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.

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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

### **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.

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

#### General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

#### Personal protective equipment

#### **Protective measures**

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

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne

concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker

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health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use:

Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: 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. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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

protective eyewear is recommended.

: Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where Skin and body protection

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

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

assessment deems it so.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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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.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

: liquid Appearance

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic, sweet Odour Threshold : Data not available pΗ : Not applicable : -95 °C / -139 °F Melting / freezing point

range

Flash point

Initial boiling point and boiling : Typical 63 - 79 °C / 145 - 174 °F

: -27 °C / -17 °F

Method: IP 170

: 1,4 Evaporation rate

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : upper flammability limit

7,4 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : Lower flammability limit

1,1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : Typical 8.000 Pa (0 °C / 32 °F)

Typical 19.000 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Typical 58.500 Pa (50 °C / 122 °F)

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# **Hexane** (extraction grade)

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Relative vapour density : 2,8
Relative density : 0,66

Density : Typical 670 - 675 kg/m3 (15 °C / 59 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 9,5 mg/l
Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 4

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature : 375 °C / 707 °F

Method: ASTM E-659

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Typical 0,45 mm2/s (25 °C / 77 °F)

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 18,5 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F, ASTM D-971

Conductivity : 0,04 pS/m at 20 °C / 68 °F

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 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 : 86 g/mol

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

# **Hexane** (extraction grade)

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Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this

material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

products, and/or components.

exposure

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

# **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

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

Remarks: Low toxicity:

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

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Causes skin irritation., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

# Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### **Product:**

Remarks: Not irritating to eye., Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Product:**

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Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not mutagenic.

# Carcinogenicity

### **Product:**

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No carcinogenicity classification.
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Hexane, other isomers	No carcinogenicity classification.

# Reproductive toxicity

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic., Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects.

### STOT - single exposure

# **Product:**

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system., Peripheral nervous system: causes peripheral neuropathy which can be potentiated by ketones., Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

# **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

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#### **Further information**

# **Product:**

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

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

**Ecotoxicity** 

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity) Remarks: no data available

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

### Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

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

chemical reactions in air.

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 4

Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil

particles and will not be mobile.

Other adverse effects

no data available

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**Product:** 

Additional ecological

information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential.

#### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

# **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal 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 ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. 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.

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.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### **International Regulations**

**ADR** 

UN number : 1208
Proper shipping name : HEXANES

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

UN number : 1208
Proper shipping name : HEXANES

Class : 3 Packing group : II

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Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IATA-DGR** 

UN/ID No. : UN 1208 Proper shipping name : HEXANES

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1208
Proper shipping name : HEXANES

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

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Hexane (all isomers)

Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a

confined space entry.

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

#### Other international regulations

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

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

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#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Full text of R-Phrases**

R11 Highly flammable. R38 Irritating to skin.

R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure

through inhalation.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the

aquatic environment.

R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### **Full text of H-Statements**

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids Repr. Reproductive toxicity

Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

STOT RE Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure 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.

SDS Regulation :

**Further information** 

П

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.

There has been a significant change in the required exposure

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controls/personal protection requirements in section 8.

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.