According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Piperylene 75%

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#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Piperylene 75%

Product code : X2163

CAS-No. : 68477-35-0

#### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : Shell Chemical LP

PO Box 576

HOUSTON TX 77001

USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

**Emergency telephone number** 

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24

hr)

: 1-703-527-3887

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

Recommended use : Base chemical., Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

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

# GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2

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Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 2

Carcinogenicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3 (Respiratory system, Narcotic effects)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

# Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

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

ment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

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

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

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P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response:

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P391 Collect spillage.

## Storage:

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

P235 Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

#### Disposal:

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

# Other hazards which do not result in classification

Highly flammable.

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.

Highly reactive.

May form explosive peroxides.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

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

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

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

Substance / Mixture : Substance

### **Hazardous components**

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Chemical name Synonyms CAS-No. Concentration (% w/w) Distillates (petrole-Distillates (pe-68477-35-0 <= 100 um), C3-6, troleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich piperylene-rich

#### Further information

#### Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
penta-1,3-diene	504-60-9	50 - 70
Cyclopentene	142-29-0	20 - 30
2-Methyl-2-butene	513-35-9	5 - 15
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7	0.1 - <1.5
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	0.1 - <1.5
Isoprene	78-79-5	0.1 - <1
Other C5 Hydrocar-		1 - 5
bons		
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - <=0.1
TBP (tert-butylphenol) - inhibitor	27178-34-3	<=0.01

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

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

conditions.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

> large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If needed, transport

to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

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

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed Call emergency number for your location / facility.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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

and/or difficulty breathing.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

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> 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 sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. 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.

Protection of first-aiders When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

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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#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protec: : tive equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

Environmental precautions

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

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

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Additional advice

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Risk of explosion. Inform the emergency services if liquid enters surface water drains.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800)

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

Technical measures Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

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

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age 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.

The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits

and confined spaces.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still

accumulate an electrostatic charge.

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

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 for-

mation.

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 han-

dling operations.

Inhibitor levels should be maintained.

Protect against light.

Avoidance of contact Strong oxidising agents.

Strong acids. Strong bases. Copper alloys

**Product Transfer** : If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted

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with a non-integral pressure relief valve. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Further information on storage stability

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.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.

Must be kept inhibited during storage and shipment as material can polymerise.

Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.

Nitrogen blanket recommended.

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.

Reacts with atmospheric oxygen. Material contains a stabilizer to inhibit oxidative colour change.

Prolonged storage of the product can cause the stabiliser to lose its effectiveness.

The product is normally supplied in a stabilized form. If the permissible storage period and/or storage temperature is noticeably exceeded, the product may polymerise with heat evolution.

Packaging material

Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

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

on Static Electricity).

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

#### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
		- 1 /	0011001111011011	
2-Methyl-2-butene	513-35-9	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

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cyclopentadiene	542-92-7	TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
cyclopentadiene	042 02 1	STEL	1 ppm	ACGIH
cyclopentadiene		TWA	75 ppm 200 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
Dicyclopentadiene		STEL	1 ppm	ACGIH
Isoprene	78-79-5	TWA	3 ppm 8.4 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Benzene		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2

# **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	S- Phenylmer- capturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 μg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 μg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

# **Monitoring Methods**

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

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

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or con-

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tact 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.

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**

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

#### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

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ratus.

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)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical and cold resistant gloves/gauntlets, and

boots, and apron.

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

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

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General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

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

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

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

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour Colourless to light coloured

Odour strong

Odour Threshold not determined

pΗ Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range 42 °C / 108 °F

Flash point -29 °C / -20 °F

Evaporation rate not determined

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Data not available

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / Up- : 8.3 %(V)

per flammability limit

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

1 %(V)

Vapour pressure 45 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density 2.35

0.7 (15.6 °C / 60.0 °F) Relative density

Method: ASTM D4052

Typical 725 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F) Density

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility insoluble

Solubility in other solvents Data not available

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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.2 - 5

Auto-ignition temperature : not determined

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its con-

ductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-

conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives

can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Particle size : Data not available

### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Prolonged exposure to air may lead to peroxide formation.

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Chemical stability : The product is normally supplied in a stabilized form. If the

permissible storage period and/or storage temperature is noticeably exceeded, the product may polymerise with heat evo-

lution.

Reacts violently with:

Nitric, sulphuric and chlorosulphuric acids.

Oxidises on contact with air to form unstable peroxides. Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures. Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly in-

hibited.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly in-

hibited.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to air. Exposure to sunlight.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

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tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Strong acids. Strong bases. Copper alloys

Hazardous decomposition

products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combus-

tion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

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

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

stances.

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

ponent(s).

### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### **Acute toxicity**

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

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

401

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male): 1,183 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

# **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 300 - 2,000 mg/kg

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

401

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male): 1,183 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404 Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

# Components:

## Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404 Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Product:**

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Components:

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

# Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### **Product:**

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.

#### **Components:**

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Piperylene 75%

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

### **Product:**

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

473

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

: Method: Literature data

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

Test species: Mouse

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

474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

### **Components:**

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Genotoxicity in vitro

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

473

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

Test species: Mouse

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

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# Piperylene 75%

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474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and

in-vitro assays.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Product:**

Species: Mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Method: Other guideline method. Test substance: Isoprene

Remarks: May cause cancer., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Causes cancer in laboratory

animals.

Species: Rat, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Test substance: Isoprene

Remarks: May cause cancer., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Causes cancer in laboratory

animals.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

: May cause cancer.

ment

### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species: Mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Method: Other guideline method.

Test substance: Isoprene

Remarks: May cause cancer., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Causes cancer in laboratory

animals.

Species: Rat, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Test substance: Isoprene

Remarks: May cause cancer., Contains Isoprene, CAS # 78-79-5., Causes cancer in laboratory

animals.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

: May cause cancer.

ment

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Isoprene 78-79-5

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

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

NTP Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

Isoprene 78-79-5

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

### **Components:**

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Effects on fertility

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

Exposure routes: Inhalation

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# Piperylene 75%

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Target Organs: Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness., May cause respiratory irritation., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

#### **Components:**

## Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness., May cause respiratory irritation., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Product:**

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

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

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

### **Components:**

#### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

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

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Piperylene 75%

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### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

#### **Components:**

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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

#### **Further information**

#### **Product:**

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

# **Components:**

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this sub-

stance.

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

ponent(s).

#### **Ecotoxicity**

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 14.1 mg/l

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 12.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

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Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

NOELR (Activated sludge, domestic waste): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 5 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: Data not available

#### Components:

### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 14.1 mg/l

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-

icity)

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 12.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

NOELR (Activated sludge, domestic waste): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 5 Days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: Data not available

#### Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

#### **Components:**

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

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Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.2 - 2.1

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

### **Components:**

### Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.2 - 2.1

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

#### **Components:**

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

# Other adverse effects

#### **Product:**

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

#### **Components:**

# Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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#### **SECTION 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 meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

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

### **National Regulations**

**49 CFR** 

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1268

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

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

### **International Regulations**

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1268

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

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1268

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

(distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich)

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

# Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

# Piperylene 75%

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Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : 1-3 Pentadiene (greater than 50%), cyclopentene, and iso-

mers, mixtures

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.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

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

#### **EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act**

# **CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ	
		(lbs)	(lbs)	
penta-1,3-diene	504-60-9	100	142	

<sup>\*:</sup> The components with RQs are given for information.

## SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

#### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Aspiration hazard Germ cell mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Dicyclopentadiene 77-73-6 >= 1 - < 5 %

Isoprene 78-79-5 >= 0.1 - < 1 %

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#### **Clean Water Act**

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Benzene 71-43-2 0.0999 % Isoprene 78-79-5 0.9999 %

# **US State Regulations**

# Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich	68477-35-0
penta-1,3-diene	504-60-9
Cyclopentene	142-29-0
2-Methyl-2-butene	513-35-9
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6
Isoprene	78-79-5

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Isoprene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

#### California List of Hazardous Substances

cyclopentadiene 542-92-7 Dicyclopentadiene 77-73-6

#### 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:

TSCA : Listed

DSL : Listed

AIIC : Listed

EINECS : Listed

KECI : Listed

TCSI : Listed

## **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

# **Further information**

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 2, 4, 2 tivity)

#### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2

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

OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)

OSHA CARC / STEL : Excursion limit

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-2 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-2 / CEIL : Acceptable ceiling concentration

OSHA Z-2 / Peak : Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling con-

centration for an 8-hr shift

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

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo-

gy Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

**Chemical Substances** 

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

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KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-

served Effect Level

OE\_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

gerous Goods by Rail

SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation

STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Revision Date : 03/06/2025

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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