1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name	MasimoSol X7B
Product Code	MAS 2002
CAS –No.	64742-490-0
Supplier	Masimo Chemicals South Africa (PTY) Ltd G9 Arbour Grove Office Park 10 Oppenheimer Road Amanzimtoti, Durban,4120
Emergency Telephone - South Africa	+27 (0)82 430 9754 +27 (0)83 638 0165

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	Industrial Solvent
Restrictions on use	This product must not be 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
Eye irritation	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3 (Narcotic effects)
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	Category 2 (Auditory system system)
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Danger

- Health Statement

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

- Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

- Other Hazards

In use, 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 air-vapour mixtures can occur.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration No	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008	Concentration [%]
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	R10 Xn; R20/21 Xi; R38	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4; H332	<= 45

Toluene	108-88-3	F; R11 Xi; R38 Xn; R48/20 Repr.Cat.3; R63 Xn; R65 R67	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Repr. 2; H361 STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 2; H373 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	<= 40
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	F; R11 Xi; R38 Repr.Cat.3; R62 Xn; R48/20 Xn; R65 R66 R67 N; R51/53	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Repr. 2; H361 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 EUH066	<= 35
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	F; R11 Xn; R20 Xi; R36 Xi; R37 Xi; R38 Xn; R65 Xn; R48/20 N; R51/53	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	<= 15

For explanation of abbreviations, see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General Advice

  DO NOT DELAY.
  Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

- If Inhalation

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

- In case of Skin Contact

  Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

- In case of Eye Contact

  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 treatment.

- 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 Delay

  Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
  Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
  If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
  The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
  Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
  Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.
  Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours.

- Protection for 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

  Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
  Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects.
  Consider oxygen therapy.
  Call a doctor or poison control centre for guidance

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 fire fighting

  Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
  Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
  Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
  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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURE

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

- Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

  Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
  Notify authorities if any exposure to the 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 labelled, 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 Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
  Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

- Advice On Safe Handling

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

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

- 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, 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 headspace of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

- Packing 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/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA OEL-RL	50 ppm 1 88 mg/m3	ZA OEL
	Further information : Recommended Limit			
		STEL OEL-RL	150 ppm 560 mg/m3	ZA OEL
	Further information : Recommended Limit			
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA OEL-RL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	ZA OEL
	Further information : Recommended Limit			
		STEL OEL-RL	125 ppm 545 mg/m3	ZA OEL
	Further information : Recommended Limit			

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Hippuric acid	Urine	End of shift	2.5 g/g cretinine	ZA BEI
Toluene		Toluene	Venous blood	End of shift	1 mg/l	ZA BEI
Toluene		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift	1 mg/g creatinine	ZA BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Mandelic acid	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	1.5 g/g creatinine	ZA BEI
Ethylbenzene		Ethylbenzene	End exhaled air			ZA 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 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

  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:
  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.
  Eyewashes and showers for emergency use.
  Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

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

  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 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

  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.

- Skin and body protection

  Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
  Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

- Thermal Hazard

  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

  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

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Clear
Odour	Aromatic
Odour Threshold	Data not available
pH	Not applicable

Melting / Freezing Point pour point	< -30 °C / < -22 °F
Initial boiling point and boiling range	100 - 140 °C / 212 - 284 °F
Flash Point	6 °C / 43 °F
Evaporation rate	1,3 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Upper Explosion Limits	ca. 7 %(V)
Lower Explosion Limits	ca. 0,9 %(V)
Vapour Pressure	15 hPa (0 °C / 32 °F) 30 hPa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	3,5
Relative density	Data not available
Density	0,823 g/cm3 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Water Solubility	< 0,5 g/l
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 2,7 - 5,7
Auto-ignition temperature	> 250 °C / > 482 °F
Decomposition temperature	Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	< 1 mPa.s (25 °C / 77 °F)
Viscosity, Kinematic	0,7 mm2/s (25 °C / 77 °F)
Explosive properties	Not classified
Oxidising properties	Data not available
Surface tension	Data not available
Conductivity	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi- conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Molecular weight	Data not available

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.

- 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.

- Information on likely Route of Exposure
  Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact and accidental ingestion.

- Acute Oral Toxicity
  Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >5000 mg/kg, Rat

- Acute Inhalation Toxicity
  May be harmful if inhaled: LC50 Rat: > 20 mg/l

- Acute Dermal Toxicity
  May e harmful in contact with skin: LD50: > 2000 - <=5000 mg/kg

- Skin Corrosion/Irritation
  Causes skin irritation.

- Serious Eye Damage / Eye Damage
  Causes serious eye irritation

- Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation
  Not expected to be a sensitiser.

- Germ Cell Mutagenicity
  Not expected to be mutagenic

- Carcinogenicity

  Mixed xylenes contain ethylbenzene, which has shown limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Xylene, mixed isomers	No carcinogenicity classification.
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrtreated light	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethylbenzene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Ethylbenzene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

- Reproductive Toxicity

  Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

- STOT – Single Exposure

  May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

- STOT – Repeated Exposure

  Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. , Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Visual system: may cause decreased colour perception. , These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats, which are not considered relevant to humans.

- Aspiration Toxicity

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

- Further Information

  Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death. Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Basis for assessment

  Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

Acute Toxicity

- Fish — Expected to be toxic.
- Crustacean — Expected to be harmful:LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
- Algae / Aquatic Plants — Expected to be harmful: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
- Microorganisms — Expected to be harmful: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Chronic Toxicity

- Fish — Data not available
- Crustacean — Data not available

- Persistence and degradability — Biodegradability
  Expected to be readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

- Bioaccumulation — Contains component with the potential to bioaccumulation
  Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:
  log Pow: 4

- Mobility in Soil — Floats on water.

- 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.
  Not expected to have ozone depletion potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 watercourses

  Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.

  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 packing
  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 recover or metal reclaimer.
  Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IATA –DGR

UN/ID No	UN 1268
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
Class	3
Packing group	II
Labels	3

IMDG-Code

UN/ID No	UN 1208
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)
Class	3
Packing group	II
Labels	3
Marine pollutant	yes

- Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and IBC Code

Pollution category	Data not available
Ship type	Data not available
Product name	Data not available

- Special Precautions for User

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 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:

AICS	: Listed
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed

KECI	: Listed
NZLoC	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of R-Phrases	
R10	Flammable.
R11	Highly flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R36	Irritating to eyes.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
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.
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
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.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory 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	
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrupt.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Rear.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrupt.	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 Regulations

- 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.

Due to a change of detail in Section 1, this document has been released as a significant change.

- Source 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 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.