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## SECTION 1. ID ENTIFICATION

Product name MasimoSol GTL G80

Product code 00206783

CAS-No. : 1437281-03-2

### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier Masimo Chemicals South Africa (Pty) Ltd  
G9 Arbour Grove Office Park  
10 Oppenheimer Road  
Amanzimtoti,  
Durban, 4126

**Emergency telephone number : +27 (0) 82 430 9754 / +27 (0) 83 638 0165**

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

Recommended use Synthetic drilling base fluid., Feedstock in chemical industry., Solvent.

Restrictions on use This product must not be used in applications other than those listed In Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids Category 4

Aspiration hazard Category 1

GHS label elements  
Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H227 Combustible liquid.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

**Prevention:**

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

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**

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

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.

**Storage:**

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. 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**

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. 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.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

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

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

Substance/ Mixture

Substance

**Hazardous components**

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C12-C15, n-alkanes, iso-alkanes, < 2% aromatics (Alkanes, C12-15-branched and linear)	Alkanes(C=12-15)-branched and linear	1437281-03-2	<= 100

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#### SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If inhaled	If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
In case of skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
In case of eye contact	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	Call emergency number for your location / facility. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.  Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
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	Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Do not induce vomiting. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Treat symptomatically.

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#### SECTION 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.
Specific extinguishing methods	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Further information	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).

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
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 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. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. 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.

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.

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) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

**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 storage facilities are followed.

For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.

Advice on safe handling

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

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.

Avoidance of contact

Strong oxidising agents.

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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.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Further information on storage stability

Drum and small container storage:  
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.  
Use properly labeled and closable containers.  
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.  
Tank storage:  
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.  
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.  
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.  
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material

Suitable material: Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.  
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Container Advice

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or



near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

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 AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

None established.

### 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.

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/inhalUindex.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securite, (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:

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.

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 for subsequent recycle. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

**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 apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles (Type A/Type P 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. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs. Nitrile rubber. For incidental contact/splash protection - Neoprene rubber. PVC. 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. 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	Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.
Protective measures	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Thermal hazards	Not applicable

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

Appearance	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	Data not available
pH	Not applicable
pour point	-40 °C / -40 °F

Boiling point	190 - 270 °C / 374 - 518 °F
Boiling range	Method: Unspecified
Flash point	>= 80 °C / >= 176 °F
	Method: Unspecified
Evaporation rate	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Data not available
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	6.0 o/o(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	0.7 o/o(V)
Vapour pressure	0.1 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F)
Relative vapour density	> 3 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative density	Data not available
Density	750 - 800 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)
	Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: > 6.5
Auto-ignition temperature	ca. 212 °C / 414 °F
Decomposition temperature	Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	<= 2 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40.0 °C / 104.0 °F)
	Method: Unspecified
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 semiconductive, 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

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## SECTION 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
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.

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## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
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### Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

### Acute toxicity

#### **Product:**

Acute oral toxicity	LD 50 (rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:**

Remarks: Non mutagenic

### Carcinogenicity

**Product:**

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

### IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

### 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

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by **NTP**.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

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

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**STOT - single exposure**

**Product:**

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

**Product:**

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

**Aspiration toxicity**

**Product:**

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.

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**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product.  
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

**Ecotoxicity**

**Product:**

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l  
Practically non toxic:  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l  
Practically non toxic:  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l  
Practically non toxic:  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be  $> 10 - \leq 100$  mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50  $> 100$  mg/l  
Practically non toxic:  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

Biodegradability

Remarks: Inherently biodegradable.

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

Bioaccumulation

Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

### Mobility in soil

#### Product:

Mobility

Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions.  
If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

### Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological information

Does not have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.  
Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which will not be released to air in any significant quantities under normal conditions of use.

Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.  
Causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

## 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 methods in compliance with applicable regulations.  
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.



	Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.
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. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### National Regulations

### International Regulations

#### IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

#### IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

### Special precautions for user

Remarks	Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.
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## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

\*: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ. Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA., 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)  
Aspiration hazard

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**SARA 313**

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

**Clean Water Act**

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

**US State Regulations**

**California Prop. 65**

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

**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:**

EINECS	All components listed.
DSL	All components listed.
TSCA	All components listed.
AICS	All components listed.
IECSC	Not all components listed.
PICCS	All components listed.

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**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Further information**

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 0, 2, 0

**Full text of other abbreviations**

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.

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).

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

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AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials  
BEL= Biological exposure limits  
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene , Xylenes  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council  
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling  
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup  
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung  
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List  
EC = European Commission  
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty  
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals  
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency  
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty  
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
EWC = European Waste Code  
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty  
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
INV= Chinese Chemicals Inventory  
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables  
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty  
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.  
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading  
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships  
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level  
OE\_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume  
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals  
RID= Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

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TWA= Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

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

03/24/2020

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.

US / EN