



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

Product Name	MasimoSol GTL GS 1927
CAS-No.	1809170-78-2
EC-No.	942-085-5
Registration No.	01-212008525-55-0000
Synonyms	Hydrocarbons C11-C16, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics
Supplier	Masimo Chemicals South Africa (Pty) Ltd G9 Arbour Grove Office Park 10 Oppenheimer Road Amanzimtoti, Durban, 4126
Emergency telephone South Africa	+27 (0) 82 430 9754 +27 (0) 83 638 0165

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture	Solvent Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.
Uses advised against	This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Aspiration Hazard : Category 1
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.



Label Elements

Hazards pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard Statement : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:



Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.

Supplemental Hazard Statements

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

Response:

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

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

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 :

The substance does not fulfil all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration [%]
Alkanes, C11-C16-branched and linear	1809170-78-2 942-085-5	100



For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice	:	Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
Protection of first-aiders	:	When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
If Inhaled	:	No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. 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.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delay Symptoms	:	Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include



Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Treatment

- 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.
- Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
- : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Suitable Extinguishing Media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media : Do not use water in a jet.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- 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

Advice for firefighters

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



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

Specific extinguishing methods :

Further Information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURE

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures :

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

For non emergency personnel:

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.

For emergency responders:

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 :

Methods for 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.

Reference to other sections

- : 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.

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on Safe Handling

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

Avoidance of contact

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

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any in compatibilities

- Requirements for storage areas and containers : 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 head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.
- The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance may be obtained from the local environmental agency office.
- 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



Specific Use(s) : near containers.
 : Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.
 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

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Aliphatic dearom solvents 200 - 250		TWA	1,050 mg/m3	EU HSPA

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

Alkanes, C11-C16-branched and linear: No DNEL value has been established.

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Alkanes, C11-C16-branched and linear: Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

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 Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>.

Exposure controls

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.

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

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

Check with PPE suppliers.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Eye protection | : | If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
Approved to EU Standard EN166. |
| 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, neoprene or 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. |
| Remarks | : | |
| 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. |



- Respiratory protection : Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.
- : Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.
- : 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 meeting EN14387 [Filter type A, for use against certain organic gases and vapours with a boiling point >65°C (149°F)].
- 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**
- General Advice : Take appropriate measures to fulfil the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to wastewater. Wastewater should be treated in a municipal or industrial wastewater treatment plant before discharge to surface water. 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

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Odourless
Odour Threshold	Data not available
pH	Data not available
Melting point/Freezing Point	Data not available
Boiling point/Boiling range	206 – 261 °C
Flash Point	> 78 °C
Evaporation rate	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Data not available
Upper Explosion Limit	7 %(V)
Lower Explosion Limit	0,5 %(V)
Vapour Pressure	< 0,001 kPa (25 °C)
Relative vapour density	Data not available
Relative density	< 0,8
Density	ca. 763 kg/m ³ (15 °C)
Solubility (ies) Water Solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 4,5 – 7.0
Auto-ignition temperature	> 200 °C
Decomposition temperature	Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	< 0,2 mm ² /s (25 °C)
Explosive properties	Not classified



Oxidising properties	Data not available
Other information	
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	:	
Materials to avoid	:	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 toxicity

Product:

Acute Oral Toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 5.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : Remarks: LD50 greater than near saturated vapour concentration.
Low toxicity.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product:

Remarks : Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis. Not irritating to skin.

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation

Product:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

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 carcinogenic. Based on available data, the classification



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criteria are not met.



Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Alkanes, C11-C16-branched and linear	No carcinogenicity classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Product:

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

STOT – Single Exposure

Product:

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

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.

Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties

Germ cell mutagenicity – Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity – Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity – Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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



Ecotoxicity

Product:

- Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LL50: > 100mg/l
Remarks: Practically non-toxic.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : EL50: >100 mg/l
Remarks: Practically non-toxic.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to algae / aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : EL50: > 100mg/l
Remarks: Practically non-toxic.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

- Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo chemical reactions in air.
Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

- Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Log Pow: 4,5 – 7,0

Mobility in soil

Product:

- Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

- Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** : The substance does not fulfil all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

Other adverse effects

Product:



Additional ecological information : Physical properties indicate that hydrocarbon gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and chronic effects would not be observed in practice., Does not have ozone depletion potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated 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.

Local legislation
Remarks : Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good
IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good



IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

Proper shipping name

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport hazard class

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

Packing group

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA : Not regulated as a dangerous good

Environmental hazards

ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good

RID : Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG : Not regulated as a dangerous good

Special precautions for user

Remarks : 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.

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.

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)

Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006(REACH), Article 57).

Other Regulations

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

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended).

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

Consumers Protection Act 1987.

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.

Environment Act 1995.

Factories Act 1961.

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011.

Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).

Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (as amended).

Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002.

Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as amended).

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as amended).

Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as amended).

Energy Act 2011.

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended).

Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations.

The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XIV.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XVII.

Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso 111).

Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work and its amendments.

Directive 1994/33/EC on the protection of young people at work and its amendments.



Council Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding and its amendments.

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

EINECS	:	Listed
TSCA	:	Not listed on TSCA
ENCS	:	Listed

Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations and Acronyms

The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International 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 für 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
 ILSO = In hibitory 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
 LCSO = Lethal Concentration fifty LOSO = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
 LUEL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
 LLSO = 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 = 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 TWA = Time-Weighted Average
 vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the



CEFIC website at <http://oefic.org/industry-support>.

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

There has been a significant change to the exposure control.

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 Masimo Chemicals South Africa (Pty) Ltd material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data 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.