



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

Product Name	MasimoSol GTL Normal Paraffin 10- 13
Product Code	002D5905
CAS-No.	129813-66-7
Synonyms	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, <2% aromatics (EC 929-018-5)
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

Recommended use	Feedstock in chemical industry. Intermediate Refinery Stream.
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.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Aspiration Hazard : Category 1
Supplemental Hazard :
Statements



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: No precautionary phrases. 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	: Not classified as flammable but will burn. Not classified as flammable but will burn. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. 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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixtures	: Substance
Chemical Nature	: Mixture of hydrocarbons containing straight and branched chain alkanes, produced by synthesis from natural gas and subsequent hydrotreatment. Aromatics hydrocarbons are present at <0.1%.



Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration [%]
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, <2% aromatics (Alkanes, C10-13)	129813-66-7		Asp. Tox. 1; H304 EUH066	100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of 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 Delay Symptoms** : 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.

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Do not induce vomiting.
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.

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.
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. ACCIDENTIAL RELEASE MEASURE

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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 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. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

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

Precautions for safe handling

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.

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.

Storage	:	
Other Data	:	<p>Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled 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.</p>
Packing Material	:	<p>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.</p>
Container Advice	:	<p>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.</p>
Specific Use(s)	:	<p>Not applicable. See additional references that provide safe handling practices</p>



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

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/inhalt/index.jsp> L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (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

Protective Measures

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

Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker 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	:	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.
Remarks		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.
Thermal Hazard	:	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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Paraffinic
Odour Threshold	Data no available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/Freezing Point	Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	190 – 230 °C / 374 – 446 °F
Flash Point	70 °C / 162 °F
Evaporation rate	Data not available
Upper Explosion Limit	Data not available
Lower Explosion Limit	Data not available
Vapour Pressure	0,1 kPa (38,0 °C / 100,4 °F)
Relative vapour density	>5 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative density	Data not available
Density	750kg/m ³ (15,0 °C / 59,0 °F)
Solubility (ies) Water Solubility	Data not available
Solubility in other solvents	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Data not available
Decomposition temperature	Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	1 – 2 mm ² /s (40,0 °C / 104,0 °F)
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data 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.
Decomposition Temperature	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.
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 data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
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 : LC50 Rat: >5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4h
Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Acute Dermal Toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 2.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
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Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, <2% aromatics (Alkanes, C10-13)	No carcinogenicity classification
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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 : 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.

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. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual components(s).

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 crustacean (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 / aquatic plants (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: Data not available
- Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100mg/l
Practically non toxic:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Persistence and degradability

Product:

- Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

- Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: Data not available.

Mobility in soil

Product:

- Mobility : Remarks: Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Floats on water. Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day.

- Other adverse effects** : No data available.

Product:

- Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.



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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

- ADR : Not regulated as a dangerous good
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,



Additional Information : for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.
Energy-rich Fuel, Alkanes (C9-C24) linear, branched and cyclic.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Full text of other abbreviations

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard

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 Masimo Chemicals South Africa (Pty) Ltd, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

SDS Regulation : Regulation 1907/2006/EC

Further information

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

Other information : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.



Masimo Chemicals South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Safety Data Sheet

MasimoSol GTL Normal Paraffin 10- 13

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

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.