SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier	
Trade name	: SBP 80/110 LNH
Product code	: Q5411
Synonyms	: Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 5% n- hexane
CAS-No.	: 64742-49-0
Index-No.	: 649-328-00-1
1.2 Relevant identified uses of t	he substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the Sub- stance/Mixture	: Industrial Solvent.
Recommended restrictions on use	: This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the	e safety data sheet
Company	: Shell Chemicals Europe B.V. PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	: +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	: +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	: sccmsds@shell.com
1.4 Emergency telephone numb	er
Emergency telephone num- ber	 +44 (0) 1235 239 670 National Poison Counselling Centre (UZEM) – 114

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification T.R. SEA No 28848

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Flammable liquids, Category 2

SBP 80/110 LNH

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		3D3 Nullibel: 0000 1003	112
		ways.	
Skin irritation, Category 2		H315: Causes skin irritation.	
Specific target organ toxicity posure, Category 3, Narcoti			
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Cat	tegory 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effect	ts.
2.2 Label elements			
Labelling T.R. SEA No 288 Hazard pictograms	348 : (
Signal word	: Da	nger	
Hazard statements	: H2 H3 H3 H3 H4	 HEALTH HAZARDS: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: 	cts.
Supplemental Hazard Statements	: EU	H066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dry- ness or cracking.	
Precautionary statements	: Pre P2	open flames and other ignition sources. N smoking.	١o
	P3 P3 P3	eye protection/ face protection. sponse: 03 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skir with water/shower. 01 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.	di- n

2.3 Other hazards

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 airvapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Substance name	:	SBP 80/110 LNH, 64742-49-0
Index-No.	:	649-328-00-1
Chemical nature	:	A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a petroleum fraction with hydrogen in the presence of a cata- lyst. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers pre- dominantly in the range of C4 through C11 and boiling in the range of approximately minus 20°C to 190°C (-4°F to 374°F).

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	T.R. SEA No 28848	Concentration (%)
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0 265-151-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	< 100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	>= 0 - < 5

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	: DO NOT DELAY. Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.
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	: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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In case of skin contact	: Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
In case of eye contact	 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 facili- ty: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
4.2 Most important symptor	ns and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms	 If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen- sation, redness, or swelling.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	: Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
	Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox- ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water in a jet.
E 2 Special bezards origing from	the substance or mixture

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-	: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
fighting	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.
5.3 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 meth- ods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Further information	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	 Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro- tected personnel. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	: For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical
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means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

6.4 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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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 Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as- sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropri- ate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor- age facilities are followed.
Advice on safe handling	:	Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). When using do not eat or drink.
		The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities				
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, in- spection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict proce- dures 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 prod- ucts which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environ- ment. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical con- tinuity 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.			
Packaging 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. 			
7.3 Specific end use(s)				
Specific use(s)	: 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 Igni- tions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity). IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance			

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Aliphatic solvents 60 - 95 , low n-		TWA	900 mg/m3	EU HSPA

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hexane

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

8.2 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.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are 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

Eye protection	: If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
Hand protection	
Remarks	: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves.
	For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break- through 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

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		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 de- pendent 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. Al- ways 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 rec- ommended.
Skin and body protection	:	Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.
Respiratory protection	:	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra- tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specif- ic 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 appropri- ate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].
Protective measures	:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom- mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Thermal hazards	:	Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

	Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental as- sessment must be made to ensure compliance with local envi- ronmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.
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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties			
Appearance	:	Liquid.	
Colour	:	colourless	
Odour	:	Paraffinic	
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available	
рН	:	Not applicable	
pour point	:	< -30 °C	
Boiling point/boiling range	:	Typical 88 - 105 °C	
Flash point	:	Typical -12 °C Method: IP 170	
Evaporation rate	:	4,2 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1	
		2,9 Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1	
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable	
Upper explosion limit	:	8 %(V)	
Lower explosion limit	:	1 %(V)	
Vapour pressure	:	4 kPa (0 °C)	
		8,5 kPa (20 °C)	
		29 kPa (50 °C)	
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available	
Relative density	:	Data not available	
Density	:	Typical 714 kg/m3 (15 °C) Method: ASTM D4052	

Solubility(ies)

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Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: 3,4 - 5,2
Auto-ignition temperature	: 367 °C Method: ASTM E-659
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Typical 0,61 mm2/s (25 °C)
Explosive properties	: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable
9.2 Other information	
Surface tension	: Typical 21,2 mN/m, 20 °C, ASTM D-971
Conductivity	 0,7 pS/m at 20 °C Method: ASTM D-4308 Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumula- tor., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its con- ductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi- conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid tem- perature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Molecular weight	: 99 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 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.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 200 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen. Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans.

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Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification		
naphtha (petroleum), hy- drotreated light	No carcinogenicity classification.		
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.		

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which

can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

	Product:		
	Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- ty)	:	Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 >10 - <=100 mg/l Harmful
	Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l Toxic
	Toxicity to algae (Acute tox- icity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l Harmful
	Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox- icity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
	Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron- ic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l
	Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
12.2	2 Persistence and degradabilit	y	
	<u>Product:</u> Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
12.:	Bioaccumulative potential		
	Product: Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

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12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility	: Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
12.5 Results of PBT and	vPvB assessment
Product:	
Assessment	: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis- tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid- ered to be PBT or vPvB

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-	: Remarks: Does not have ozone depletion potential.
mation	

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 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 meth- ods in compliance with applicable regulations.
	Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or 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 na- tional requirements and must be complied with.
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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	UN 1268
RID	:	UN 1268
IMDG	:	UN 1268
ΙΑΤΑ	:	UN 1268
14.2 UN proper shipping na	ame	
ADR	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
RID	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
IMDG	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Petroleum naphtha)
ΙΑΤΑ	:	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
14.3 Transport hazard class	s(es)	
ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG IATA	:	3 3
14.4 Packing group		
ADR Packing group Classification Code Hazard Identification Nu Labels RID Packing group Classification Code Hazard Identification Nu	: mber : : :	II F1 33 3 II F1 33
Labels IMDG Packing group Labels IATA Packing group Labels 14.5 Environmental hazards	:	3 3 3
ADR Environmentally hazardo	ous :	yes

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RID Environmentally hazardous	:	yes
IMDG Marine pollutant	:	yes
14.6 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.

14.7 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 nitro- gen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must ob- serve strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.
	serve strict safety precautions when involved with a confined

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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Other regulations	: The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehen- sive. Other regulations may apply to this material.
	Regulations on the health and safety precautions for chemi- cals in the workplace. Regulations on the fire protection of buildings. Regulations on the prevention of industrial acci- dents and the reduction of their effects.
The components of this proc	duct are reported in the following inventories:
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
EINECS/ELINCS/EC	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed
AIIC	: Listed
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ENCS	: Li:	sted
NZIoC	: Li	sted
PICCS	: Lis	sted
TCSI	: Li:	sted

SECTION 16: Other information

SDS Author	
Name, Surname	Orkan Akbörü
Address	: The Shell Company of Turkey Ltd Gülbahar Mh. Salih Tozan Sk. Karamancılar İş Merkezi No:18 B Blok 34394 Esentepe – Şişli / İstanbul
Certified Qualification date	: 12 May 2018
Certificate number	GBF01.16.05
Further information Training advice	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
Other information	A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
	Revision changes: Revised according to regulation on Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) regarding hazardous substances and mixtures (R.G. 13/12/2014-29204)
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).

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

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