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

| 1.1 Product identifier | | |
|---|--|--------|
| Trade name | ShellSol TD | |
| Product code | Q7411 | |
| Synonyms CAS-No. | Hydrocarbons, C10-C12, isoalkanes, < 2% aromatics 64741-65-7 | |
| Index-No. | 649-275-00-4 | |
| 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the Use of the Sub- stance/Mixture | ubstance or mixture and uses advised against Industrial Solvent. | |
| Recommended restrictions on use | This product must not be used in applications other that above without first seeking the advice of the supplier. | an the |
| 1.3 Details of the supplier of the s | ety 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 number | | |
| Emergency telephone num- ber | +44 (0) 1235 239 670 | |
| Other information | SHELLSOL is a trademark owned by Shell Trademark agement B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affilia Royal Dutch Shell plc. | |
| SECTION 2: Hazards identifica | on | |

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

| Classification T.R. SEA No 28848 | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Flammable liquids , Category 3 | H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. |
| Aspiration hazard , Category 1 | H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air- |
| 1 / 18 | 800001000856 |

Initial release date: 18.12.2002 Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001000856

| | ways. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chronic aquatic toxicity , Category 2 | H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| Supplemental Hazard Statements | EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dry- ness or cracking. |
| Classification T.R. SAE No 27092 | |
| | R10: Flammable. |
| Harmful | R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swal- lowed. |
| | R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |
| Dangerous for the environment | R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environ-ment. |

2.2 Label elements

| Labelling T.R. SEA No 2884 Hazard pictograms | 48 : | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Signal word | : | Danger | • |
| Hazard statements | : | H226 H304 | PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Flammable liquid and vapour. HEALTH HAZARDS: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air- ways. |
| | | H411 | ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| Supplemental Hazard Statements | : | EUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dry- ness or cracking. |
| Precautionary statements | : | Prevention: P210 P243 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static |
| | | P273 Response: | discharge. Avoid release to the environment. |
| | | P301 + P310 P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| | | Disposal: | |
| 18 | | | 800001000856 |

Initial release date: 18.12.2002 Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001000856

P501

Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

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 : ShellSol TD, 64741-65-7

Index-No.

: 649-275-00-4

Hazardous components

| Chemical Name | CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number | T.R. SAE No 27092 | T.R. SEA No 28848 | Concentration (%) |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate | 64741-65-7 265-067-2 | R10 Xn; R65-R66 N; R51/53 | Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Aquatic Chronic2; H411 EUH066 | 100 |

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 | : 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 wa- ter 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. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. |
| If swallowed | : 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. |
| 4.2 Most important symptoms and | l 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. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn- ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. |

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 dio- xide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. |
|-----|---|----|--|
| | Unsuitable extinguishing media | : | Do not use water in a jet. |
| 5.2 | Special hazards arising from t | he | 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. |

| 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 me- thods | : | Standard procedure for chemical fires. |
| Further information | : | Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. |

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

| 6.1 Personal precautions, protect | tive 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 con | tainment and cleaning up |
| Methods for cleaning up | : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. |

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 sto- rage 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 cov- ering 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- | | |
| 6 / 18 | 800001000856 | | |

Initial release date: 18.12.2002 Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001000856

| | 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). CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity). |

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters | Basis |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| RCP Isoparaffinic solvents 180 - 220 | | TWA | 1,200 mg/m3 | EU HSPA |

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, 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 resis- |
| 18 | | 800001000856 |

| | tance 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. |
|--------------------------|---|
| 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. |
| | Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so. |
| Respiratory protection | If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)]. |
| Protective measures | : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom- mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. |
| 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 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. |

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

: colourless

| Appearance | : | Liquid. |
|------------|---|---------|
|------------|---|---------|

Colour

Initial release date: 18.12.2002 Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001000856

| Odour | : Paraffinic |
|--|---|
| Odour Threshold | : Data not available |
| рН | : Not applicable |
| Melting point/freezing point | : Data not available |
| Boiling point/boiling range | : Typical 172 - 185 °C |
| Flash point | : Typical 44 °C Method: IP 170 |
| Evaporation rate | : 70 Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1 |
| | 0,18 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1 |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : Not applicable |
| Upper explosion limit | : 6 %(V) |
| Lower explosion limit | : 0,6 %(V) |
| Vapour pressure | : Typical 40 Pa (0 °C) |
| | Typical 160 Pa (20 °C) |
| | Typical 1,000 Pa (50 °C) |
| Relative vapour density | : no data available |
| Relative density | : no data available |
| Density | : Typical 751 kg/m3 (15 °C) Method: ASTM D4052 |
| Solubility(ies) Water solubility | : insoluble |
| Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water | : log Pow: 6,2 - 7,2 |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : 450 °C Method: ASTM E-659 |

Initial release date: 18.12.2002 Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001000856

| Decomposition temperature | : Data not available |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic | : Data not available |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : Typical 1,6 mm2/s (25 °C) |
| Explosive properties | : Not applicable |
| Oxidizing properties | : Data not available |
| 9.2 Other information | |
| Surface tension | : Typical 23 mN/m, 20 °C, ASTM D-971 |
| Conductivity Molecular weight | Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid 160 g/mol |
| | . Too gillion |

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

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. |
|---------------------|--|
|---------------------|--|

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 elec- tricity. |

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

| i 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 | : | LD 50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: | | |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | : | (Rat): Remarks: Low toxicity: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapour concentration. | | |
| Acute dermal toxicity | : | LD 50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity: | | |

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes mild skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic. Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans.

1

| Material | GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification | |
|--|--|--|
| Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate | No carcinogenicity classification. | |

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Not expected to be a developmental toxicant. Not expected to impair fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a hazard.

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

| Toxicity to fish (Acute toxic- ity) | : | Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility. |
|---|---|---|
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) | : | Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility. |
| Toxicity to algae (Acute toxic- ity) | : | Remarks: Expected to be not toxic at limit of water solubility. |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxic- ity) | : | 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: Expected to be practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l |

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

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

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

| Bioaccumulation | : | Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate. |
|-----------------|---|--|
|-----------------|---|--|

12.4 Mobility in soil

| P | r | <u>0</u> | d | u | С | t | : |
|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

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 consi- dered to be PBT or vPvB |

_

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological informa- : Remarks: Not expected to have ozone depletion potential. tion

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 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 water. 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 packaging Drain container thoroughly. 2 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 name | | |
| ADR | : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. | |
| RID | : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. | |
| IMDG | : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate) | |
| 15/18 | | 800001000856 |

ShellSol TD

Initial release date: 18.12.2002 Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001000856

| ΙΑΤΑ | - Detroloum distillator, n.e. | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----|
| | : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. | |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | | |
| ADR | : 3 | |
| RID | : 3 | |
| IMDG | : 3 | |
| ΙΑΤΑ | : 3 | |
| 14.4 Packing group | | |
| ADR | | |
| Packing group | : III | |
| Classification Code | : F1 | |
| Hazard Identification Number | | |
| Labels | : 3 | |
| RID | | |
| Packing group | : III | |
| Classification Code | : F1 | |
| Hazard Identification Number | | |
| Labels | : 3 | |
| IMDG | | |
| Packing group | : III | |
| Labels | : 3 | |
| ΙΑΤΑ | | |
| Packing group | : III | |
| Labels | : 3 | |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | | |
| ADR | | |
| Environmentally hazardous | : yes | |
| RID | | |
| Environmentally hazardous | : Ves | |
| | . , | |
| IMDG Marine nellutent | | |
| Marine pollutant | : yes | |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | | |
| Remarks | : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage | e, |
| | 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 | |
| Pollution category | : Annex I | |
| Ship type | : Annex I or Double hull vessels with carriage of oil certification | n |
| Product name | : Petroleum naphtha | |
| Additional Information | : This product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I. | |

This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

| 15.1 Safety, health and envi ture | ronmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mix- |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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 product are reported in the following inventories:

| AICS | : Listed |
|--------|----------|
| DSL | : Listed |
| IECSC | : Listed |
| KECI | : Listed |
| NZIoC | : Listed |
| PICCS | : Listed |
| EINECS | : Listed |
| TSCA | : Listed |

SECTION 16: Other information

SDS Author

Name, Surname

: Eda Demirer

| Address | Shell & Turcas Petrol A.Ş. Derince Tesisleri Deniz Mah. P.O Cad. 41900 Derince-Kocaeli |
|---|--|
| Certified Qualification date | : 25 May 2015 |
| Certificate number | : GBF-1921 |
| 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.

TR / EN