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

1.1 Product identifier	
Trade name :	ShellSol A150
Product code :	Q7493
Synonyms : CAS-No. :	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene 64742-94-5
Index-No. :	649-424-00-3
	substance or mixture and uses advised against 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 sa	fety data sheet
	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 Man- agement B.V. and Shell Brands Inc. and used by affiliates of Royal Dutch Shell plc.
SECTION 2: Hazards identificati	on

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification T.R. SEA No 28848

Aspiration hazard, Category 1

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001007476 Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. posure, Category 3, Central nervous system Carcinogenicity, Category 2 H351: Suspected of causing cancer. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2 EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dry-Supplemental Hazard Statements ness or cracking. Classification T.R. SAE No 27092 **Carcinogenic Category 2** R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Harmful R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Dangerous for the environment R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling T.R. SEA No 28848		
Hazard pictograms :		
Signal word :	Danger	•
Hazard statements :		PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard accord- ing to CLP criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS:
	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters air- ways.
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
		ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Supplemental Hazard : Statements	EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dry- ness or cracking.
Precautionary statements :	Prevention:	
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P201 P261	Obtain special instructions before use. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ va- pours/ spray.
Response:	
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a
	POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical ad- vice/ attention.
Disposal:	
P501	Dispose of contents and container to ap- propriate waste site or reclaimer in accor- dance 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 A150, 64742-94-5
Index-No.	: 649-424-00-3

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	T.R. SAE No 27092	T.R. SEA No 28848	Concentration (%)
Solvent naphtha (petro- leum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5 265-198-5	Carc.Cat.2; R40 Xn; R65-R66- R67 N; R51/53	Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H336 Carc.2; H351 Aquatic Chronic2; H411 EUH066	< 100

Further information

Contains:

Contains.		
Chemical Name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	>= 0 - <= 10
Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	>= 0 - <= 2
benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	>= 0 - <= 0,01

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measur	es
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	: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, trans- port to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
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. 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 facili- ty: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
4.2 Most important symptoms 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 m	edical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment	: Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
SECTION 5: Firefighting measu	ires

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	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.
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, protective equipment and emergency procedures

nd international regulations. osure to the general public or the ely to occur.
a 1
advised if significant spillages
es and clothing.
ny entry to unnecessary or unpro-
.,,
our.
juipment.

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
	Trevent nom spreading of entering drains, diches of nivers by

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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 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 to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material 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 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.
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.

			MSDS Number. 000001007470
			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, in	ncl	uding 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- 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.
			Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH. Not applicable.
			See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against 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

	Surc Linits						
Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis			
RCP Aromatic solvents 180 - 215		TWA	100 mg/m3	EU HSPA			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA (8 Hour)	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	TR OEL			
		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	91/322/EEC			
Further information Indicative							
Cumene	98-82-8	STEL 15 min	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	TR OEL			
Further information	A skin notation assigned to the OEL identifies the possibility of significant up- take through the skin.						
		TWA (8 Hour)	20 ppm 100 mg/m3	TR OEL			
Further information	A skin notation assigned to the OEL identifies the possibility of significant up- take through the skin.						
		TWA	20 ppm 100 mg/m3	2000/39/EC			
Further information	Identifies the	possibility of significa	ant uptake through the skin, I	ndicative			
		STEL	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	2000/39/EC			
Further information	Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin, Indicative						

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
benzene	71-43-2	S- Phenylmercapturic acid: 0,025 mg/g (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	ACGIH BEI
benzene	71-43-2	t,t-Muconic acid: 0,5 mg/g (Urine)	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	ACGIH BEI

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

in and body protection Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use	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 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.
in and body protocion . On protocion to not required under normal conditions of doc.	in and body protection :	Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use.

Skin and body protection

		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 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 recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Environmental exposure contr	ro	Is
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

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	aromatic
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
рН	:	Not applicable
pour point	:	< 20 °C

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Boiling point/boiling range	: 179 - 214 °C
Flash point	: Typical 62 - 65,6 °C Method: ASTM D-93 / PMCC
Evaporation rate	: 1,0 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: upper flammability limit 7 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: lower flammability limit 0,6 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 1,3 kPa (20 °C)
Relative vapour density	: 4,8
Relative density	: 0,88 - 0,91 (20 °C)
Density	: Typical 893 kg/m3 (15 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 449 - 510 °C Method: ASTM E-659
Decomposition temperature	: Not applicable
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Typical 1,2 mm2/s (25 °C)
Explosive properties	: Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	: Data not available

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9.2 Other information Surface tension	: Data not 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 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
Molecular weight	: Data not available

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.
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10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

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		MSDS Number: 800001007476
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): > 5.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 2 - 20 mg/l Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity if inhaled.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin. 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: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	Carcinogenicity Category 2		

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification	
Naphthalene	Carcinogenicity Category 2	
Cumene	No carcinogenicity classification.	
benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A	

Material Other Carcinogenicity Classification	
Naphthalene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility. Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

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 toxic: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/I
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/I
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxic- ity)	:	Remarks: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxic- ity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron- ic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

|--|

Biodegradability	: Remarks: Readily 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	

Product:

Mobility : R	Remarks: Floats on water.
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12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment

: The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered 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 to toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal me- thods in compliance with applicable regulations.	2
	Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil o water.	r
	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or n tional requirements and must be complied with.	
Contaminated packaging	 Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fi 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 regulation 	Э,

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	UN 3082
RID	:	UN 3082
IMDG	:	UN 3082

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ΙΑΤΑ	: UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	
ADR	 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene)
RID	 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene)
IMDG	 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene)
ΙΑΤΑ	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S., Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s. (Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	
ADR	: 9
RID	: 9
IMDG IATA	: 9 : 9
14.4 Packing group	
ADR Packing group Classification Code Hazard Identification Number Labels	: III : M6 : 90 : 9
RID Packing group Classification Code Hazard Identification Number Labels	: III : M6 : 90 : 9
IMDG Packing group Labels IATA Packing group	: III : 9 : III
Labels	: 9MI
14.5 Environmental hazards	
ADR Environmentally hazardous	: yes
RID Environmentally hazardous	: yes

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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			
Pollution category	•	Annex I	
Ship type Product name	-	2 Aromatic naphtha (having less than 10% benzene)	
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 nitro- gen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must ob- serve strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.	

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

- care	•					
	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			
	PICCS	:	Listed			

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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 op- erators.				
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).				

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Initial release date: 08.01.2003 Revision Date: 04.06.2015 Version 2.1 MSDS Number: 800001007476

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