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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : CANSOLV Absorbant DC-103

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Absorbent

Uses advised against :

This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Technology Center Houston**
3333 Highway 6 South
Houston - TX 77082-3101
USA

Telephone : +1 281-544-7171

Telefax :

Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : PT-productstewardshipSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

: CHEMTREC (International): +1-703-527-3887

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Oral	H302: Harmful if swallowed.
Serious eye damage, Category 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Skin sensitisation, Category 1B	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Respiratory sensitisation, Category 1B	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard according to CLP criteria.
HEALTH HAZARDS:

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as environmental hazard according to CLP criteria.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Response:

P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P301 + P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

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.

2.3 Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration [%]
Water	7732-18-5 231-791-2		>= 48 - <= 52
Cyclic Amine (3)	Not assigned	Acute Tox.4; H302 Eye Dam.1; H318	>= 46 - <= 49
Cyclic Amine (2)	Not assigned	Flam. Sol.1; H228 Skin Corr.1B; H314 Eye Dam.1; H318 Resp. Sens.1B; H334 Skin Sens.1B; H317 Repr.2; H361	>= 1,75 - <= 2,25
Cyclic Amine (1)	Not assigned	Eye Dam.1; H318	0,25 - <= 0,75
Ethanediol	107-21-1 203-473-3 01-2119456816-28	Acute Tox.4; H302 STOT RE2; H373	<= 0,5

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Artificial respiration may be required.

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	:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. All burns should receive medical attention.
If swallowed	:	Do not induce vomiting. If victim is alert, rinse mouth and drink 1/2 to 1 glass of water to help dilute the material. Do not give liquids to a drowsy, convulsing, or unconscious person. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	:	Respiratory sensitisation signs and symptoms are asthma-like and may include difficulty breathing, sneezing, wheezing and/or collapse due to inability to breath. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction) signs and symptoms may include itching and/or a rash. Corrosive to eyes. Contact can cause severe eye damage including chemical burns, pain, clouding of the eye surface, inflammation of the eye, and may result in permanent loss of vision. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Swallowing of corrosive chemicals may cause immediate pain and burning in the mouth, throat, and stomach followed by vomiting and diarrhea. Burns and tearing of the esophagus and stomach are possible.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment	:	Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Exposed persons may be kept under medical observation for at least 48 hours because delayed effects may occur. Treat symptomatically. If skin sensitisation has developed and a causal relationship has been confirmed, further exposure should not be allowed.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 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.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Nitrogen Oxides Carbon dioxide Hydrogen cyanide

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 methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. 6.1.2 For emergency responders: Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately.
Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material.
Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent.
Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

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., 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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
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.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer : This material has the potential to be a static accumulator.
Proper grounding and bonding procedures should be used during all bulk transfer operations.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Other data : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Store at ambient temperature.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers and container linings, use materials specifically approved for use with this product.
Unsuitable material: Brass., Copper., Copper alloys.

Container Advice : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : 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 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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Cyclic Amine (2)	Not assigned	TWA	0,1 ppm	FOR-2011-12-06-1358
Further information	The EU has set an indicative limit value for this substance, Substances considered to evoke allergies when coming into touch with the eyes or airways or evoking allergies after coming into contact with the skin			
Ethanediol	107-21-1	TWA (Dust)	20 ppm 52 mg/m3	FOR-2011-12-06-1358
Further information	The limit value is based on the calculation of the sum of gas and particles (aerosols) of the dust., The EU has set an indicative limit value for this substance, Chemicals that can be absorbed through the skin.			
Ethanediol	107-21-1	STEL	40 ppm 104 mg/m3	FOR-2011-12-06-1358
Further information	Short Term Value is a value for the average concentration of a chemical in the breathing zone of a worker not to be exceeded in a specified reference period.The reference period is 15 minutes if no other reference periods are given., The EU has set an indicative limit value for this substance, Chemicals that can be absorbed through the skin.			

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

ethanediol	:	End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Dermal Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects Value: 106 mg/kg bw/day End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term local effects Value: 35 mg/m3 End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Dermal Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects Value: 53 mg/kg bw/day End Use: Consumers Exposure routes: Inhalation Potential health effects: Long-term local effects Value: 7 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:
Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

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.

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.

Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

Eye protection	:	Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas, combined with face shield with chin guard. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
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, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. 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.

Skin and body protection : Where risk of splashing or in spillage clean up, use chemical resistant one-piece overall with integral hood, chemical resistant knee length boots and chemical resistant gloves. Otherwise use chemical resistant apron and gauntlets. Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

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 the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Thermal hazards : 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.
Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	sweet
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	12,3
Freezing point	:	-10 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	105 °C
Flash point	:	Remarks: Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	0,16 (Butyl Acetate=1.0)
Upper explosion limit	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit	:	Data not available
Vapour pressure	:	< 0,13 hPa (20 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	4,5(Air = 1.0)
Relative density	:	1,065Reference substance: Water
Density	:	Data not available
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, dynamic	:	18 mPa.s (30 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Molecular weight	:	Data not available

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

Stable.
No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents. Acids Halogenated compounds Copper. Copper alloys.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	:	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes

combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Hazardous combustion products may include:
Amines
Ammonia

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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: > 300 - <= 2000 mg/kg Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Low toxicity: LC50 >20 mg/l
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Remarks: Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Method: Respiratory sensitisation
Remarks: May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

Test Method: Skin sensitisation
Remarks: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Cyclic Amine (1)	No carcinogenicity classification.
Cyclic Amine (3)	No carcinogenicity classification.
Cyclic Amine (2)	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethanediol	No carcinogenicity classification.
Water	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:
Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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.

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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: no data available
Partition coefficient: n-	:	Remarks: Data not available

octanol/water

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: no data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This mixture does not contain any REACH registered substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : no data available

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 ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Contaminated packaging : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):
15 02 02 absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing

contaminated by dangerous substances.
The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in another waste code being assigned.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

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

14.2 Proper shipping name

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

14.3 Transport hazard class

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

14.4 Packing group

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

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

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Product Registration number : Avventer registrering

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be

comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XIV.
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XVII.
Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work and its amendments.
Directive 1994/33/EC on the protection of young people at work and its amendments.
Council Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding and its amendments.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H228	Flammable solid.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Flam. Sol.	Flammable solids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Other information : Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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.