SAFETY DATA SHEET
According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

CLGO/PLGO

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 05/06/2023
12.0	06/05/2018	800001033999	Date of last issue: 05/22/2015

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : CLGO/PLGO

Product code : X2215, X2263, X3090, X3091

CAS-No. : 69013-21-4

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Shell Chemical LP**
PO Box 576
HOUSTON TX 77001
USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24 hr) : 1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Base chemical., For industrial use only.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3

- single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Additional Labelling

The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute toxicity: < 5 %

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Hydrogen sulphide (H2S), an extremely flammable and toxic gas, and other hazardous vapours may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks, transport vessels and other enclosed containers.
May dull the sense of smell, so do not rely on odour as an indication of hazard.
May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Not classified as flammable but will burn.
Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
Therefore it should be treated as a potentially flammable liquid.
Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent skin damage.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Fuel Oil, Pyrolysis	Fuel oil, pyrolysis	69013-21-4	100

Contains hydrogen sulphide, CAS # 7783-06-4.

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4, 231-977-3	- < 0.04

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Vapourisation of H2S that has been trapped in clothing can be dangerous to rescuers. Maintain respiratory protection to avoid contamination from the victim to rescuer. Mechanical ventilation should be used to resuscitate if at all possible.

If inhaled : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
Casualties suffering ill effects as a result of exposure to hydrogen sulphide should be removed to fresh air.

In case of skin contact	:	Cold product - 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. Hot product - If contact with hot product, immediately cool the burn area by flushing with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not attempt to remove anything from the burn area. Do not apply burn creams or ointments. Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten polymer. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. All burns should receive medical attention.
In case of eye contact	:	Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. Hot product - If contact with hot product, immediately cool the burn area by flushing with large amounts of water. Do not attempt to remove anything from the burn area. Do not apply burn creams or ointments. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Cover the burn area loosely with a sterile dressing, if available. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. All burns should receive medical attention.
If swallowed	:	Call emergency number for your location / facility. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

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.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	:	Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) - CNS asphyxiant. May cause rhinitis, bronchitis and occasionally pulmonary oedema after severe exposure. CONSIDER: Oxygen therapy. Consult a Poison Control Center for guidance. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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 direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) and other toxic sulphur oxides may be given off when this material is heated. Do not depend on sense of smell for warning. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Oxides of nitrogen Oxides of sulphur. 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. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Further information	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
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).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas 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 meter. May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
Environmental precautions	:	Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Take precautionary measures against static discharges. 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 with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Remove contaminated clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
Additional advice	:	For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.
U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. Prevent spillages. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Advice on safe handling	:	The inherent toxic and olfactory (sense of smell) fatiguing properties of hydrogen sulphide require that air monitoring alarms be used if concentrations are expected to reach harmful levels such as in enclosed spaces, heated transport vessels and spill or leak situations. If the air concentration exceeds 10 ppm, the area should be evacuated unless respiratory protection is in use. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Product Transfer	:	Avoid splash filling Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Even when the product is not itself flammable, such vapours may be present as a result of operations involving a previously handled product, or faulty vapour recovery systems. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
Further information on storage stability	:	Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Prevent ingress of water. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Tanks should be fitted with heating coils. Ensure heating coils are always covered with product (minimum 15 cm). Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
Packaging material	:	Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Specific use(s) : 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 AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	TWA	5 ppm 7 mg/m3	2009/161/EU
	Further information: This value is for information where there is no national limit value available.			
Hydrogen sulfide		STEL	10 ppm 14 mg/m3	2009/161/EU
	Further information: This value is for information where there is no national limit value available.			
Hydrogen sulfide		STEL	5 ppm	ACGIH
	Further information: Central Nervous System impairment, Upper Respiratory Tract irritation			
Hydrogen sulfide		CEIL	20 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Hydrogen sulfide		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes once only if no other measured exposure occurs)	OSHA Z-2
Hydrogen sulfide		TWA	1 ppm	ACGIH
Hydrogen sulfide		STEL	5 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment

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 suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in ac-

cordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

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

Hand protection
Remarks : 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. 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. 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.

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

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

Thermal hazards : When handling heated product, wear heat resistant gloves, safety hat with chin strap, face shield (preferably with a chin guard), safety glasses, heat resistant coveralls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots), neck protection and heavy duty boots, e.g. leather for heat resistance.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6. Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Oil.
Colour	:	black
Odour	:	Strong hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Data not available
		Not applicable
	:	Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	> 235 °C / > 455 °F
Flash point	:	103.3 °C / 217.9 °F
		Method: Pensky-Martens closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
		Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit	:	no data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	no data available
		Typical 0.5 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	Data not available
Relative vapour density	:	Data not available
Relative density	:	0.9786
Density	:	Data not available
Solubility(ies)		

Water solubility	:	negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: ca. 2 - 20
		Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 250 °C / > 482 °F
		Data not available
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
		Classification Code: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
		Data not available
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 anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid 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 anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Molecular weight	:	Data not available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Oxidises on contact with air.

Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hydrogen sulphide. 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

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of 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
Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur through inhalation or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 (Rat): >5000 mg/l Remarks: Low toxicity:
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC 50 (Rat): > 10 - <= 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin., Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent skin damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to eyes. (Hydrogen Sulfide), Hot product may cause severe eye burns and/or blindness.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Contains hydrogen sulphide., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea., Inhalation of vapours or mists cause irritation to the respiratory system. (Hydrogen Sulfide)

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Blood, thymus, Liver
Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: H2S has a broad range of effects dependent on the airborne concentration and length of exposure: 0.02 ppm odour threshold, smell of rotten eggs; 10 ppm eye and respiratory tract irritation; 100 ppm coughing, headache, dizziness, nausea, eye irritation, loss of sense of smell in minutes; 200 ppm potential for pulmonary oedema after >20-30 minutes; 500 ppm loss of consciousness after short exposures, potential for respiratory arrest; >1000ppm immediate loss of consciousness, may lead rapidly to death, prompt cardiopulmonary resuscitation may be required. Do not depend on sense of smell for warning. H2S causes rapid olfactory fatigue (deadens sense of smell). There is no evidence that H2S will accumulate in the body tissue after repeated exposure., Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives.
Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici- :

ty)		Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l Very toxic.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l Very toxic.
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l Very toxic.
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

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

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

Other adverse effects

Product:

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

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Contaminated packaging : Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	100	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Aspiration hazard
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Carcinogenicity

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0.04 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Other regulations:

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

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

EINECS : Listed

TSCA	:	Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity)	4, 1, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

2009/161/EU	:	2009/161/EU
ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-2	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
2009/161/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
2009/161/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL)
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL	:	Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak	:	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
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

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.
Due to a change in detail in Section 15, this document has been released as a significant change.

Revision Date : 06/05/2018

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.

US / EN