Antipollution Petrol

Regulations updates GHS 07, ATP10
SDS version 1.0., July 2018
Replaces: -

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

1.1. Product identifier
Mixture
Trade name: Antipollution Petrol
Product code: 88071
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified use: Gasoline fuel properties optimizer, packet of additives.
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company:

Address: C/ Feldespato 31,32 City:
45220 – Yeles, Toledo, SPAIN
Telephone: +34 925 545 916
E-mail: 3rg@3rgindustrial.com Web:
www.3rgindustrial.com

Person responsible for the safety data sheet:
Voulis Gedeon
1.4. Emergency telephone number

112 (European emergency number, available throughout the European Union)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), 1907/2006 and amendments

GHS section	Hazard class	Description	Hazard Statement
2.6.	Flam. Liq. Cat. 3	Flammable liquid category 3	H226
3.10.	Asp. Tox. Cat. 1	Aspiration hazard category 1	H304
3.3.	Eye Dam. Cat. 1	Serious Eye Damage category 1	H318
3.8.	STOT SE Cat. 3	Specific Target Organ toxicity Single Exposure (narcotic effect, drowsiness) category 3	H336
3.7.	Repr. Tox. Cat. 2	Reproductive Toxicity category 2	H360
4.1.3	Aquatic Chronic Cat. 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic hazard category 2	H411

Other most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects.
No
2.2. Label elements
Pictograms:

GHS02 **GHS07** **GHS08** **GHS09**

Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

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Precautionary statements – prevention

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use...

Precautionary statements – response

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Additional labelling requirements

Hazardous ingredients for labelling: Contains Hydrocarbons C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic aromatic (2-25%), ơolvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine – unspecified, Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Napthalene, Ferrocene, 1,2,4 trimethylbenzene.

For professional use only

2.3. Other hazards
No

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances
N/A
3.2. Mixtures
Description of the mixture and components

Concentration	Name	Code numbers	Classification according to 1272/2008/EK
> 50%	Hydrocarbons C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic aromatic (2-25%)	Index number: 919-446-0 CAS: 64742-82-1 EC: 919-446-0 REACH No.: 01-2119458049-33-0001	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304, STOT SE 3; H336 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
< 5%	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine - unspecified	Index number: 649-424-00-3 CAS: 64742-94-5 EC: 265-198-5 REACH No.: 01-2119463588-24	Asp. Tox. 1; H304
<5	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Index number: 649-422-00-2 CAS: 64742-47-8 EC: 265-149-8 REACH No.: 01-2119456620-43	Asp. Tox. 1; H304
<=2	Potassium 1,2-bis(2-ethylhexyloxycarbonyl)ethanesulphonate	Index number: CAS: 7491-09-0 EC: 231-308-5 REACH No.:	Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Dam. 1 H318
<=2	1,3-dipropylcyclohexane; 2-methylundecane; undecane	Index number: CAS: 64742-47-8 EC: 926-141-6 REACH No.: 01-2119456620-43	Asp. Tox. 1; H304
<=1	Ferrocene	Index number: CAS: 102-54-5	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Acute Tox. 4, H302

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		EC: 203-039-3 REACH No.:	Acute Tox. 4, H332 Repr. 1B, H360FD STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 M(Chronic)=10
<=0.5%	Napthalene	Index number: 601-052-00-2 CAS: 91-20-3 EC: 202-049-5 REACH No.:	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Carc. 2; H351 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410
<=0.5	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Index number: 601-043-00-3 CAS: 95-63-6 EC: 202-436-9 REACH No.:	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 Acute Tox. 4 H332 STOT SE 3 H335 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411
<=0.05	mesitylene	Index number: 601-025-00-5 CAS: 108-67-8 EC: 203-604-4 REACH No.:	Flam. Liq. 3 H226 STOT SE 3 H335 Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing, contaminated footwear and dispose of safely. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If inflammation or irritation persists, seek medicaladvice. In case of contact with hot product, cool affected part with plenty of cold water, and cover with gauze or clean cloth. Call a doctor or bring to an hospital. Do not use salves or ointments, unless directed by doctor. Body hypothermia must be avoided. Do not put ice on the burn. When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product can occur. Send the casualty immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.

First-aid measures after eye contact:

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Rinse eyes thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Keep eyelids well apart. If irritation, blurred vision or swelling occurs and persists, obtain medical advice from a specialist.

First-aid measures after ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting to avoid aspiration into the lungs. Keep at rest. In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. Call immediately for medical assistance or transport the victim to an hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In case of spontaneous vomiting, keep head low, to avoid the risk of aspiration into the lungs.

First-aid measures after inhalation:

Remove to fresh air, keep the casualty warm and at rest. If casualty is unconscious and not breathing: ensure that there is no obstruction to breathing and give artificial respiration by trained personnel. If necessary, give external cardiac massage and obtain medical advice. If the casualty is breathing: Place in the recovery position. Administer oxygen if necessary.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Narcotic effects

For symptoms and effects due to components consult Section 11.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Obtain medical attention if casualty has an altered state of consciousness or if symptoms do not resolve. Show label or Safety Data Sheet

In case of ingestion, always assume that aspiration has occurred. If necessary, drain stomach by gastric lavage ONLY under qualified medical supervision.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Small-size fires: carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, foam, sand or earth. Large fires: foam or water fog (mist). These means should be used by trained personnel only.
Other extinguishing gases (according to regulations).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jets. They could cause splattering, and spread the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard: Flammable.

Explosion hazard: The vapours are flammable and may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air.

Combustion products: Incomplete combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates, gases, including carbon monoxide, NOx., Oxygenated compounds (aldehydes, etc.),Solid particulates.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions: Shut off source of product, if possible. If possible, move containers and drums away from danger area. Spilled product which is not burning should be covered with sand or foam. Use water sprays to cool containers and surfaces exposed to the flames. If the fire cannot be controlled, evacuate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

Personal protection equipment for firefighters (EN 11611 or EN469) (see also sect. 8). Self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 137), helmet with neck protection (EN443), heatproof gloves (EN407)

Other information: In case of fire, do not discharge residual product, waste materials and runoff water; collect separately and use a proper treatment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures: Stop or contain leak at the source, if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fires, flares). Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid direct contact with released material. Keep upwind.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment: See Section 8.

Emergency procedures: Alert emergency personnel. Except in case of small spillages, the feasibility of any actions should always be assessed and advised, if possible, by a trained, competent person in charge of managing the emergency.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment: Small spillages: normal antistatic working clothes are usually adequate. Largespillages: full body suit of chemically resistant and antistatic material. Work gloves providing adequate chemical resistance, specifically to aromatic hydrocarbons. Gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots, chemical resistant. Work helmet. Goggles and /or face shield, if splashes or contact with eyes is possible or anticipated. Respiratory protection: a half or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapours (AX), or a Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used according to the extent of spill and predictable amount of exposure.

Emergency procedures: Notify local authorities according to relevant regulations. In case of large spillages, alert occupants in downwind areas.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Clear spills immediately. Do not let the product accumulate in confined or underground spaces. Do not let the product flow into sewers or water courses, or in any way contaminate the environment. In case of contamination of environment compartments (soil, subsoil, surface or underground waters), remove contaminated soil when possible, and in any case treat all involved compartments in accordance with local regulations. The site should have a spill plan to ensure that adequate safeguards are in place to minimize the impact of episodic releases. Danger of drinking-water pollution (ground water).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment: Soil. Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth or other suitable absorbents nonflammable).

Recover free liquid and waste materials in suitable waterproof and oil resistant containers. Clean contaminated area. Dispose of according to local regulations. Large spillages may be cautiously covered with foam, if available, to limit fire risk. Do not use direct jets. When inside buildings or confined spaces,
ensure adequate ventilation. Water: In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports),. Confine the spillage. Remove from surface by skimming or suitable floating absorbents. Collect recovered product and other waste materials in suitable waterproof, oil resistant containers. Recover or dispose of according to local regulations. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other suitable mechanical means. Isolate the area and prevent fire/explosion hazard for ships and other structures, taking into account wind direction and speed, until the product is completely dispersed. Do not use solvents or dispersants, unless specifically advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.
Other information: Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave/current direction and speed) may significantly influence the choice of appropriate actions. Local regulations may also prescribe or limit actions to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted when necessary.
6.4. Reference to other sections
See Section 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Precautions for safe handling: Ensure that all relevant regulations regarding handling and storage facilities of flammable products are followed. Do not use electrical equipment (mobile phones etc.) not approved for use, according to the risk rating of the area. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. Do not smoke. Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. During transfer and mixing operations, ensure that all equipment is correctly grounded. Avoid the build-up of electric charges. Use vapor recovery units when necessary. Use only bottom loading of tankers, in compliance with European legislation. Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area (e.g. tunnels), carry out an adequate clean-up, and check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. Emptied containers can contain combustible product residues. Do not cut, weld, drill, burn or incinerate empty containers or drums, unless they have been drained and cleaned. Handling temperature: ≤ 55 °C
Hygiene measures: Ensure that proper housekeeping measures are in place. Use adequate personal protective equipment as needed. Contaminated materials should not be allowed to accumulate in the workplaces and should never be kept inside the pockets. Do not breathe fume/ mist/ vapors. Avoid contact with skin. Wash the hands thoroughly after handling. Do not ingest. Do not smoke. Do not re-use clothes, if they are still contaminated.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Storage conditions: Store in dry, well ventilated area. Do not smoke. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and spread above ground. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Incompatible products: Keep away from: strong oxidants.
Incompatible materials: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.
Storage temperature: ≤ 55 °C
Storage area: Storage area layout, tank design, equipment and operating procedures must comply with the relevant European, national or local legislation. Storage areas/installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground and water pollution in case of leaks or spills. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of internal structure of storage tanks must be done only by properly equipped and qualified personnel as defined by national, local or company regulations.
Packages and containers:: If the product is supplied in containers: Keep containers tightly closed and properly labelled. Keep only in the original container or in a suitable container for this kind of product. Store away from direct sunlight or other heat sources. Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Do not weld, solder, drill, cut or incinerate empty containers, unless they have been properly cleaned.
Packaging materials: For containers, or container linings use materials specifically approved for use with this product. Recommended materials for containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use.
Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.
7.3. Specific end use(s)
Section 1.2.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

National limit values
Occupational exposure limits (occupational exposure limit values)
Napthalene, CAS no. 91-20-3
IOELV TWA 10ppm TWA 50mg / m3 91/322 / EEC

Ferrocene
ACGIH 2013 exposure limit 10 ppm maximum 20 ppm, TWA 10 mg / m3

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
ACGIH 2013 TWA 25 ppm TWA 123 mg / m3

Mesitylene
ACGIH 2013 TWA 25 ppm TWA 123 mg / m3

DNELs (Derived No Effect Level)
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
DNEL/DMEL (Workers)
Acute - systemic effects, inhalation 570 mg/m³ (DNEL)
Long-term - systemic effects, dermal 44 mg/kg bodyweight/day (DNEL)
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation 330 mg/m³ (DNEL)
DNEL/DMEL (General population)
Acute - systemic effects, inhalation 570 mg/m³ (DNEL)
Long-term - systemic effects,oral 26 mg/kg bodyweight/day (DNEL)
Long-term - systemic effects, inhalation 71 mg/m³ (DNEL)
Long-term - systemic effects, dermal 26 mg/kg bodyweight/day (DNEL)

2-ethylhexan-1-ol
Exposure: Human, inhalation, industry worker 53,2 mg/m³ acute- local effects
Exposure: Human, inhalation, industry worker 53,2 mg/m³ chronic- local effects
Exposure: Human, dermal, industry worker 23,0 mg/Kg chronic- συστημικές effects
Exposure: Human, inhalation, industry worker 12,8 mg/m³ chronic- systemic effects
Exposure: Human, inhalation, consumer26,6 mg/m³ chronic- local effects
Exposure: Human, oral, consumer1,1 mg/Kg chronic- systemic effects
Exposure: Human, dermal, consumer11,4 mg/Kg chronic- systemic effects
Exposure: Human, inhalation, consumer2,3 mg/m³ chronic- systemic effects

Napthalene 91-20-3
Exposure: Human, dermal, industry worker 2,57 mg/m³ chronic- systemic effects
Exposure: Human, inhalation, industry worker 25 mg/m³ chronic- systemic effects
Exposure: Human, inhalation, industry worker 25 mg/m³ chronic- local effects

PNEC Exposure Limit Values
2-ethylhexan-1-ol
PNEC 0.017 mg/l aquatic organisms freshwater short-term (single instance)
PNEC 0.0017 mg/l aquatic organisms marine water short-term (single instance)
PNEC 10 mg/l aquatic organisms sewage treatment plant (STP) short-term (single instance)
PNEC 0.284 mg/kg aquatic organisms freshwater sediment short-term (single instance)
PNEC 0.0284 mg/kg aquatic organisms marine sediment short-term (single instance)
PNEC 55 mg/kg aquatic organisms water short-term (single instance)
PNEC 0.047 mg/kg terrestrial organisms soil short-term (single instance)
PNEC 0.17 mg/l aquatic organisms water continuous

Napthalene 91-20-3
PNEC 0.24 µg/l fish water short-term (single instance)
PNEC 2.4 µg/l fish freshwater short-term (single instance)
PNEC 53.3 µg/kg fish soil short-term (single instance)

PNEC 67.2 µg/kg fish freshwater sediment short-term (single instance)

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene

Water (fresh water)	0.12 mg/l
Water (salt water)	0.12 mg/l
Sewage treatment plants	2.41 mg/l
Sediments of fresh water	13.56 mg/kg dwt
Sediment of seawater	13.56 mg/kg dwt
Ground	2.34 mg/kg dwt

Monitoring methods: Monitoring procedures should be chosen according to the indications set by national authorities or labour contracts. Refer to relevant legislation and in any case to the good practice of industrial hygiene.
Additional information: Note: The Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) is an estimated safe level of exposure that is derived from toxicity data in accord with specific guidance within the European REACH regulation. The DNEL may differ from an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) for the same chemical. OELs may be recommended by an individual company, a governmental regulatory body or an expert organization, such as the Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) or the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). OELs are considered to be safe exposure levels for a typical worker in an occupational setting for an 8-hour work shift, 40 hour work week, as a time weighted average (TWA) or a 15 minute short term exposure limit (STEL). While also considered to be protective of health, OELs are derived by a process different from that of REACH.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls: Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area (e.g. tunnels), carry out an adequate clean-up, and check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability. Personal protective equipment (for industrial or professional use): Gas mask (for conditions of use, see: "Respiratory protection"). Face shield. Safety glasses. Protective clothing. Gloves. Safety shoes or boots. Hand protection: When there is a risk of contact with the skin, use hydrocarbon-resistant, felt-lined gloves. Materials that are presumably adequate: nitrile (NBR) or PVC with a protection index > 5 (permeation time > 240 mins). If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated. Use gloves respecting all the conditions and within the limits set by the manufacturer. Replace gloves immediately in case of cuts, holes or other signs of damages or degradation. If necessary, refer to the EN 374 standard.

Eye protection: When there is a risk of contact with the eyes, use safety goggles or other means of protection (face shield). If necessary, refer to national standards or to the EN 166 standard.

Skin and body protection: Long-sleeved antistatic clothing, if necessary heat-resistant. If necessary, refer to the EN 340 and related standards, for definition of characteristics and performance according to the risk rating of the area. Antistatic non-skid safety shoes or boots, chemical resistant.

Respiratory protection: Open or well ventilated spaces: if the product is handled without adequate containment means for the vapours: use full or half-face masks with filter for hydrocarbon vapors (AX). (EN 136/140/145). Closed or confined areas (e.g. tank interiors): the use of protection measures for airways (masks or self-contained breathing apparatus), must be assessed according to the specific activity, as well as level and duration of predicted exposure. (EN 136/140/145). If exposure levels cannot be determined or estimated with adequate confidence, or an oxygen deficiency is possible, only SCBA's should be used.

Thermal hazard protection: None in normal use conditions.

Environmental exposure controls: Do not discharge the product into the environment. Storage areas/installations should be designed with adequate bunds so as to prevent ground and water pollution in case of leaks or spills. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Onsite wastewater treatment required. Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Consumer exposure controls: Ensure adequate ventilation.

8.3. Hygiene measures

General protective and hygienic measures: Avoid contact with skin and eyes,Do not breathe vapours or mists.,Do not clean hands with dirty or oil-soaked rags. Do not keep dirty rags in the overall pockets. Do not drink, eat or smoke with dirty hands.,Wash hands with water and mild soap, do not use solvents or other irritant products which have a defatting effect on the skin. Do not re-use clothes, if they are still contaminated.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Appearance:	Sub-yellow liquid, bright & clear.

Molecular mass: N/A mixture.
Odour: Petroleum-like. Pungent.
Odour threshold: No data available
pH: Not applicable.
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1): not determined
Melting point: ≤ -20 °C
Freezing point: No data available
Boiling point: ≥ 150 °C (ASTM D 86)
Flash point: ≥ 30 °C (ASTM D 93)
Self ignition temperature: ≥ 200 °C
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas): No data available
Vapour pressure: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C: No data available
Density: 0,8 g/cm3 (experimental)
Solubility: Water: Immiscible and insoluble
Ether: Complete.
Organic solvent: Complete.
Log Pow: Not applicable (UVCB)
Log Kow: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic: 1 - 2,5 cSt (40 °C) (ASTM D 445)
Viscosity, dynamic: No data available
Explosive properties: No data available.
Oxidising properties: No data available.
Explosive limits: No data available
9.2. Other information
VOC content : = 100 % EU

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
This mixture does not offer any further hazard for reactivity, except what is reported in the following paragraphs.
10.2. Chemical stability
Stable product, according to its intrinsic properties
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
None (in normal conditions of storage and handling). Contact with strong oxidizers (peroxides, chromates, etc.) may cause a fire hazard. A mixture with nitrates or other strong oxidisers (e.g. chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen) may create an explosive mass. Sensitivity to heat, friction or shock cannot be assessed in advance.
Containers may deform if exposed to a temperature exceeding 50 ° C.
10.4. Conditions to avoid
Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Avoid the build-up of electrostatic charge. Do not smoke.
10.5. Incompatible materials
Strong oxidants
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Not expected for normal use and storage.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity: Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic, aromatic (2-25%) No. EC 919-446-0
ErC50 0.94 mg / l plankton 72 hours
EC50 0.53 mg / l plankton 72 hours
EL50 22 mg / l daphnia magna 48 hours
EL50 10 mg / l plankton 72 hours
EL50 43.98 mg / l microorganisms 48 hours
LL50 30 mg / l fish 96 hours

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) (N/A)

LD50 oral rat ≥ 15000 mg/kg bodyweight (OECD 401 - C9-C10 2-25% arom.; ExxonMobil,1977)
LD50 dermal rat ≥ 4 ml/kg (C9-C12 2-25% arom.; Coombs et al, 1977)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l) ≥ 13,1 mg/l/4h (OECD 403 - C9-C12 2-25% arom.; Coombs et al, 1977)
ATE (oral) 15000,000 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE (vapours) 13,100 mg/l/4h
ATE (dust,mist) 13,100 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause reddening, irritation and dermatitis, due to a defatting effect. (OECD 404) (C9-C14 2-25 % arom - Kuhn, 1990), pH: Not applicable.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
(OECD 405) (C9-C14 2-25 % arom - Kuhn, 1990)
pH: Not applicable.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification)
(OECD 406) (C9-C12 2-25 % arom - Coombs et al, 1977)

Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) Mutagenicity tests are negative.
(OECD 471 - Ames test) (C11-C14 2-25 % arom - DHC Solvent Chemie, 1984)
(OECD 479) (C11-C14 2-25 % arom - DHC Solvent Chemie, 1984)
(OECD 475) (White Spirit - Gochet at al, 1984)

Carcinogenicity: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met) Carcinogenicity tests results are negative.

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
NOAEL (chronic,oral, animal/male,2 years) 300 mg/kg bodyweight (OECD 408; Read-across C10-C13 arom., Exxon Biomedical Sciences, 1991)

Reproductive toxicity: Not classified (Conclusive but not sufficient for classification) Tests results are negative.
(OECD 421) (C9-C12 2-25 % arom - SASOL, 1995)
(OECD 422) (C10 - SASOL, 1995)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness. This product is very volatile, also at ambient temperature. Overexposure to vapours (e.g. through prolonged use in confined insufficiently ventilated spaces) may cause irritation to airways, dizziness, nausea and loss of conscience

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
LOAEL (oral,rat) 116 mg/kg bodyweight (OECD 408, 30 d - C11-C14 2-25 % arom.; DHC Solvent Chemie, 1984)
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Causes damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Inhalation).

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) (N/A)
LOAEC (inhalation, rat, vapour, 90 days) 345 ppm (M= 345 ppm; F=1293 ppm) (Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)) (OECD 413, Shell Research Ltd, 1980)
NOAEL (oral,rat,90 days) ≥ 495 mg/kg bodyweight/day (Read across, kerosene - API, 1997)
NOAEC (inhalation,rat, vapour, 90 days) 690 ppm (OECD 413 - Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics 2-25%) (Shell Research Ltd, 1980)
NOAEL (subacute,oral, animal/female,28 days) 1056 mg/kg bodyweight (OECD 408, 30 d - C11-C14 2-25 % arom.; DHC Solvent Chemie, 1984)

Naphthalene 91-20-3 ATE oral 490

Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. For all low-viscosity petroleum products (less than 20,5 mm2/s at 40 °C), there is the risk of aspiration into the lungs. This may occur directly after ingestion, or subsequently in case of vomiting (spontaneous or induced).
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms: Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause reddening, irritation and dermatitis, due to a defatting effect. Contact with eyes may cause temporary reddening and irritation.

High concentration of vapours may induce: headache, nausea, dizziness. Aspiration into lungs can cause a chemical pneumonia. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Other information: None.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Use in accordance with good working practices and avoid releasing the product in the environment. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
LC50 fish 1 10 - 30 mg/l (LL50, 48 h - C9-C11 2-25 % arom., Oncorhynchus mykiss, Shell, 1997)
EC50 Daphnia 1 100 - 200 mg/l (EL50, 48h - OECD 202, C9-C12 2-25 % arom, Shell, 1995)
LC50 fish 2 30 - 100 mg/l (LL50, 24 h - C9-C11 2-25 % arom., Oncorhynchus mykiss, Shell, 1997)
ErC50 (algae) = 0,94 mg/l (EC50, 72h - OECD 201, Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata, C9-C12 2-25 % arom, Exxon, 2005)
NOEC (acute) = 0,097 mg/l (NOEC 21 d - OECD 211, Daphnia magna, C9-C12 2-25 % arom, Exxon, 2005)

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine - unspecified
EC50 3 mg / l water flea 72 hours
EC50 10 mg / l fish 48 hours
LC50 5 mg / l fish 96 hours
EL50 10 mg / l plankton 72 hours
EC50 0.53 mg / l plankton 72 hours
EL50 22 mg / l daphnia magna 48 hours
ErC50 0.94 mg / l plankton 72 hours
LL50 30 mg / l fish 96 hours
EL50 43.98 mg / l microorganisms 48 hours

Fish
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 19 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr
LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 2.34 mg/L; 96 Hr
LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 1740 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr
LC50 Pimephales promelas: 45 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr
LC50 Pimephales promelas: 41mg/L Water flea
Heavy aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum) 64742-94-5 48Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.95 mg/L

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)
The product should be considered as "Not persistent" in the environment, according to the REACH Annex XIII criteria (point 1.1).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Log Pow Not applicable (UVCB)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine - unspecified
BCF <100
Naphthalene 91-20-3
BCF >100 Log KOW 3,3
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
LC50 7.72 mg/l
Fish 96 h
EC50 2.356 mg/l Algae 96 h

Ferrocene (other SDS)
Fish
LC50 fish: 24,5 mg/l; 96 h
daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
NOEC Daphnia magna (Water flea): < 0,002 mg/l; 21 d
EC50 Daphnia (Water flea): 1,5 - 2,6 mg/l; 48 h

Algae
IC50 Algae: 2,4 - 3,8 mg/l; 72 h

12.4. Mobility in soil
Mobility in soil Low mobility (soil)
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Hydrocarbons, C9-C12, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,cyclics, aromatics (2-25%) (N/A)
This mixture does not meet the PBT criteria of REACH, annex XIII.
This mixture does not meet the vPvB criteria of REACH, annex XIII.
Results of PBT-vPvB assessment The product should be considered as "Not persistent" in the environment, according to the REACH Annex XIII criteria (point 1.1)
12.6. Other adverse effects
None

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Disposal should be in accordance with local or national regulations. The container may ignite if it has product residues. Empty the container completely before disposal.
The product as waste can be classified as EWC 14 06 03. Other solvents and solvent mixtures.
Empty container for professional use can be classified as EWC 15 01 10, packaging containing residues of hazardous ingredients or residues contaminated with similar constituents.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number
ADR-UN number: 1993
IATA-Un number: 1993
IMDG-Un number: 1993
14.2. UN proper shipping name
ADR-Shipping Name: Flammable
IATA-Technical name:
IMDG-Technical name: Flammable
Limited Quantity: max 1000ml Total gross mass of package not exceed 30 kg LQ2
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
ADR-Class: 3
ADR-Label: Limited Quantity
IATA-Class:
IATA-Label:
IMDG-Class:
14.4. Packing group
III
14.5. Environmental hazards
Hazardous for the aquatic environment
14.6. Special precautions for user
IMDG-Technical name: Flammable Limited Quantity: max 1000ml Total gross mass of package not exceed 30 kg LQ2
IMDG-EMS: F-D
IMDG-MFAG: S-U
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
N.A.
Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

• Transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterway (ADR/RID/ADN)
UN number 1993
Proper shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Antipollution Petrol

Regulations updates GHS 07, ATP10
SDS version 1.0., July 2018
Replaces: -

Class 3
Classification code F1
Packing group III
Danger label(s) 3 + "fish and tree"
Environmental hazards yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)
Special provisions (SP) 274, 601, 640E
Excepted quantities (EQ) E1
Limited quantities (LQ) 5 L
Transport category (TC) 3
Tunnel restriction code (TRC) D/E
Hazard identification No 30
Emergency Action Code 3YE

• International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)
UN number 1993
Proper shipping name FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class 3
Marine pollutant yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)
Packing group III
Danger label(s) 3 + "fish and tree"
Special provisions (SP) 223, 274, 955
Excepted quantities (EQ) E1
Limited quantities (LQ) 5 L
EmS F-E, S-E
Stowage category E

• International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR)
UN number 1993
Proper shipping name Flammable liquid, n.o.s.
Class 3
Environmental hazards yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)
Packing group III
Danger label(s) 3
Special provisions (SP) A3, 274
Excepted quantities (EQ) E1
Limited quantities (LQ) 10 L

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Dir. 98/24/EC (Risks related to chemical agents at work)
Dir. 2000/39/EC (Occupational exposure limit values)
Regulation (EC) n. 1907/2006 (REACH)
Regulation (EC) n. 1272/2008 (CLP)
Regulation (EC) n. 790/2009 (ATP 1 CLP) and (EU) n. 758/2013
Regulation (EU) 2015/830
Regulation (EU) n. 286/2011 (ATP 2 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 618/2012 (ATP 3 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 487/2013 (ATP 4 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 944/2013 (ATP 5 CLP)

Antipollution Petrol

Regulations updates GHS 07, ATP10
SDS version 1.0., July 2018
Replaces: -

Regulation (EU) n. 605/2014 (ATP 6 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2015/1221 (ATP 7 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2016/1179 (ATP 9 CLP)
Regulation (EU) n. 2017/776 (ATP 10 CLP)

Restrictions related to the product or the substances contained according to Annex XVII Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) and subsequent modifications:
None
Where applicable, refer to the following regulatory provisions :
Directive 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)
Regulation (EC) nr 648/2004 (detergents).
Dir. 2004/42/EC (VOC directive)
Provisions related to directive EU 2012/18 (Seveso III):
Seveso III category according to Annex 1, part 1

15.2. Chemical safety assessment
A chemical safety assessment has not been made for the mixture by the supplier

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms : Complete text of the phrases H and R quoted in this Safety Data Sheet. These phrases are reported here for information only, and MAY NOT correspond to the classification of the product.
N/A = Not applicable.
N/D = Not available
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
API = American Petroleum Institute
CSR = Chemical Safety Report
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DMEL = Derived Minimum Effect Level
EC50 = Effective Concentration, 50%
EL50 = Effective Loading, 50 %
EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
IC50 = Inhibition Concentration, 50%
LC50 = Lethal Concentration, 50%
LD50 = Lethal Dose, 50%
LL50 = Lethal Loading, 50%
LOAEL = Low Observed Adverse Effects Level
NOEL = No Observed Effects Level
NOAEL = No Observed Adverse Effects Level
OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PNEC = Predicted No-Effect Concentration
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
STOT = Single Target Organ Toxicity
(STOT) RE = (Single Target Organ Toxicity) Repeated exposure
(STOT) SE = (Single Target Organ Toxicity) Single exposure
TLV®TWA = Threshold Limit Value® – Time-Weighted Average
TLV®STEL = Threshold Limit Value® – Short Term Exposure Limit
UVCB = Substance of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials
vPvB = very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
WAF = Water Accommodated Fraction.
Training advice: Provide adequate training to professional operators for the use of PPEs, according to the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet.
Other information: Do not use the product for any purposes that have not been advised by the manufacturer. In that case, the user could be exposed to unpredictable risks.

Full text of phrases referred to in Section 3:
H228 Flammable solid.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.

Antipollution Petrol

Regulations updates GHS 07, ATP10
SDS version 1.0., July 2018
Replaces: -

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H360FD	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.