

## DIESELPower MAR 71

### Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS

Part Number: 571257 (25 liter)

Version No: 13.43

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 13/06/2024

Print Date: 31/01/2025

L.REACH.NOR.EN

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

### 1.1. Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	DIESELPower MAR 71
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC, MIXTURE)
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification</b>	571257 (25 liter)   UFI: KY21-6NFY-P100-NM8A

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

<b>Procedural Category</b>	PROC16   Use of fuels
<b>Chemical Product Category</b>	PC13   Fuels
<b>Sectors of Use</b>	SU3   Industrial uses
<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Fuel oil treatment.,
<b>Uses advised against</b>	No specific uses advised against are identified.

### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS	<b>Outback (M)SDS portal:</b> <a href="https://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen">https://jr.chemwatch.net/outb/account/autologin?login=wilhelmsen</a>	Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS* Central Warehouse
<b>Address</b>	Strandveien 20 Lysaker 1366 Norway	-----Use our Outback portal to obtain our (M)SDSs in other languages and/or format.----- For questions relating to our SDSs please use Email: WSS.GLOBAL.SDSINFO@wilhelmsen.com ----- Norway	Willem Barentszstraat 50 Rotterdam Netherlands
<b>Telephone</b>	+47 67 58 40 00	Not Available	+31 10 4877 777
<b>Fax</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.wilhelmsen.com/">https://www.wilhelmsen.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.wilhelmsen.com">https://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>	<a href="https://www.wilhelmsen.com">https://www.wilhelmsen.com</a>
<b>Email</b>	wss.norway.cs@wilhelmsen.com	wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com	wss.rotterdam@wilhelmsen.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Giftinformasjonssentralen - 24 timer	24hrs - Chemwatch	Dutch nat. poison centre
<b>Emergency telephone number(s)</b>	+47 22591300	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 88 7558561
<b>Other emergency telephone number(s)</b>	+31-10-4877700	+31-10-4877700	+ 31 10 4877700

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
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Emergency telephone number(s)	+47 23 25 25 84
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9573 3188

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg. (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H304 - Aspiration Hazard Category 1, H314 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, H336 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H372 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### 2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	<b>Danger</b>

### Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Supplementary statement(s)

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
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### CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If more than 15 mins from Doctor, INDUCE VOMITING (if conscious).
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Material contains Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-, Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene, 3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine).

### 2.3. Other hazards

<b>3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)</b>	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

### 3.2. Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M- Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. Not Available 2. 919-164-8 3. Not Available 4. 01-21194739 77-17-0004	30-60	<u>Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-</u>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H304, H372, H412, EUH066 <sup>[1]</sup>	0 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 66204-44-2 2. 266-235-8 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-30	<u>3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)</u>	Acute Tox. 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C; H302, H314, H332 <sup>[3]</sup>	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. Not Available 2. 918-811-1 3. Not Available 4. 01-21194635 83-34-000	30-60	<u>Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, &lt;1% naphthalene</u>	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H304, H336, H411, EUH066 <sup>[1]</sup>	0 Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

**Legend:**

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> </ul>

Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</li> <li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b> (ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> </ul>

Continued...

,  
nitrogen oxides (NOx)  
,  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul>																																																																											
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Chemical Class: amines, alkyl For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SORBENT TYPE</th> <th>RANK</th> <th>APPLICATION</th> <th>COLLECTION</th> <th>LIMITATIONS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>LAND SPILL - SMALL</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer - particulate</td> <td>1</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>R, W, SS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer - pillow</td> <td>1</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R,DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sorbent clay - particulate</td> <td>2</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>shovel</td> <td>R, I, P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>wood fiber - pillow</td> <td>3</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R, P, DGC, RT,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>treated wood fibre - pillow</td> <td>3</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>foamed glass - pillow</td> <td>4</td> <td>throw</td> <td>pitchfork</td> <td>R, P, DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>LAND SPILL - MEDIUM</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer -particulate</td> <td>1</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, W, SS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cross-linked polymer - pillow</td> <td>2</td> <td>throw</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, DGC, RT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sorbent clay - particulate</td> <td>3</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, I, P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>polypropylene - particulate</td> <td>3</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>W, SS, DGC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>expanded mineral - particulate</td> <td>4</td> <td>blower</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>R, I, W, P, DGC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>polypropylene - mat</td> <td>4</td> <td>throw</td> <td>skidloader</td> <td>DGC, RT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense R: Not reusable I: Not incinerable P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites W: Effectiveness reduced when windy Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control; R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988</p> <p>NOTE: ▶ Organic absorbents have been known to ignite when contaminated with amines in closed containers. Certain cellulosic materials used for spill cleanup such as wood chips or sawdust have shown reactivity with ethyleneamines and should be avoided. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</p>	SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS	<b>LAND SPILL - SMALL</b>					cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS	cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R,DGC, RT	sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P	wood fiber - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT,	treated wood fibre - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT	foamed glass - pillow	4	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT	<b>LAND SPILL - MEDIUM</b>					cross-linked polymer -particulate	1	blower	skidloader	R, W, SS	cross-linked polymer - pillow	2	throw	skidloader	R, DGC, RT	sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skidloader	R, I, P	polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skidloader	W, SS, DGC	expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skidloader	R, I, W, P, DGC	polypropylene - mat	4	throw	skidloader	DGC, RT
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### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Oxazolidines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ are saturated heterocyclic compounds which behave, chemically, both as aldehydes and amines.</li> <li>▶ may hydrolyse in water to yield free amine and hydroxyl groups that react with isocyanate to form urea and urethane linkages</li> <li>▶ react readily with most phenolic compounds although phenol itself is the least reactive species requiring elevated temperatures for useful reaction rates</li> <li>▶ reaction rates may be diminished by strong bases, lower alcohols and glycols and alkylhydroxylamines</li> <li>▶ are effective crosslinkers for proteins with reaction occurring under acidic or alkaline conditions -reaction is thought to involve an opening of the heterocyclic ring followed by reaction with amino groups on the protein</li> <li>▶ emulsify oils and waxes due to their alkaline nature and their esters may decompose in the presence of acids</li> <li>▶ contact with copper, brass and aluminium should be avoided.</li> </ul> <p>Amines are incompatible with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides.</li> <li>· strong reducing agents such as hydrides, due to the liberation of flammable gas.</li> </ul> <p>Amines possess a characteristic ammonia smell, liquid amines have a distinctive "fishy" smell.</p> <p>Formaldehyde:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is a strong reducing agent</li> <li>▶ may polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures</li> <li>▶ will polymerize with active organic material such as phenol</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially a elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with strong acids (hydrochloric acid forms carcinogenic bis(chloromethyl)ether*), amines, ammonia, aniline, bisulfides, gelatin, iodine, magnesite, phenol, some monomers, tannins, salts of copper, iron, silver.</li> <li>▶ acid catalysis can produce impurities: methylal, methyl formate</li> </ul> <p>Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ slowly oxidise in air to produce formic acid</li> <li>▶ attack carbon steel</li> </ul> <p>Concentrated solutions containing formaldehyde are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ unstable, both oxidising slowly to form formic acid and polymerising; in dilute aqueous solutions formaldehyde appears as monomeric hydrate (methylene glycol) - the more concentrated the solution the more polyoxymethylene glycol occurs as oligomers and polymers (methanol and amine-containing compounds inhibit polymer formation)</li> <li>▶ readily subject to polymerisation, at room temperature, in the presence of air and moisture, to form paraformaldehyde (8-100 units of formaldehyde), a solid mixture of linear polyoxymethylene glycols containing 90-99% formaldehyde; a cyclic trimer, trioxane (CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), may also form</li> </ul> <p>Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of aldehydes with azo, diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, nitrides, and strong reducing agents</p> <p>*The empirical equation may be used to determine the concentration of bis(chloromethyl)ether (BCME) formed by reaction with HCl:</p> $\log(\text{BCME})\text{ppb} = -2.25 + 0.67 \cdot \log(\text{HCHO}) \text{ ppm} + 0.77 \cdot \log(\text{HCl})\text{ppm}$ <p>Assume values for formaldehyde, in air, of 1 ppm and for HCl of 5 ppm, resulting BCME concentration, in air, would be 0.02 ppb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)</b>	E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500



- X — Must not be stored together
- 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
- + — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

See section 1.2

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

**8.1. Control parameters**

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Dermal 21 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 330 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 570 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) <i>Dermal 12 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.071 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 21 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 570 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) *</i>	Not Available
3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)	Dermal 0.82 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1.45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.12 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 1.45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 0.12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute)	0.49 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.049 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2.54 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.254 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.22 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.2 mg/L (STP)
Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphtalene	Dermal 12.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 151 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 7.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.032 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 7.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	Not Available

\* Values for General Population

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Not Applicable

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Not Available	Not Available
3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)	Not Available	Not Available
Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphtalene	Not Available	Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen  
[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]

**8.2. Exposure controls**

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
<b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3 P2
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.875-0.895
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	230
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	180-210	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>100	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	6	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available

Continued...



Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.6	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m <sup>3</sup> )	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

## 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Single exposures to near lethal concentrations and repeated exposures to sublethal concentrations produces tracheitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Aliphatic and alicyclic amines are generally well absorbed from the respiratory tract.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).</p> <p>Oxazolidinone antibiotics were found to produce liver toxicity but modern forms have reduced toxicity</p> <p>Myelosuppression (including anaemia, leucopenia, pancytopenia and thrombocytopenia) has been reported in patients receiving linezolid. Peripheral neuropathy and optic neuropathy have been reported in patients treated with linezolid, primarily those</p>

Continued...

	<p>patients treated for longer than the maximum recommended duration of 28 days. In cases of optic neuropathy that progressed to loss of vision, patients were treated for extended periods beyond the maximum recommended duration.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Oxazolidines generally do not produce systemic harmful following skin contact but, because of their alkaline nature, may produce moderate to severe irritation. Dermal reactions may include necrosis, sloughing and scab formation.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Because of their alkaline nature eye contact with oxazolidines may produces moderate to severe irritation depending on the duration of contact.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Although oxazolidines are able to cross-link with dermal proteins, there is no indication, at present, that they are dermal sensitisers.</p> <p>Oral teratology studies indicate that foetal toxicity occurs occurs at maternally toxic doses but that birth defects are not a feature of exposure.</p> <p>Oxazolidines are generally not mutagenic in a battery of tests designed to investigate this effect.</p>

DIESELPower MAR 71	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Other) LD50: >3400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 13,1 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >15000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >=760 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (Human - man): 1%/2D
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~630 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphtalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3960 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

<b>3,3'-METHYLENEBIS(5-METHYLOXAZOLIDINE)</b>	<p>* Schulke</p> <p>Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo.</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.</p> <p>In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance. Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The European Union has reclassified several formaldehyde-releasing agents (FRAs) such as methylenedimorpholine (MBM), oxazolidine (MBO) and hydroxypropylamine (HPT) as category 1B carcinogens. Previously, formaldehyde itself was classed as a carcinogen – but formaldehyde-releasing agents were not. This is no longer the case.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</b></p>
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The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✓

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

### 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

DIESELPower MAR 71	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea Daphnia magna	100mg/L	8
	LC50	96	Fish Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)	10-100mg/L	8
3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.52mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	57.7mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4.1mg/l	2
Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphtalene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

**12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties**

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

**12.7. Other adverse effects**

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.



**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 14 Transport information**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	

**Land transport (ADR-RID)**

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC, MIXTURE)				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	9	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				

**DIESELPower MAR 71**

<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	90
	Classification code	M6
	Hazard Label	9
	Special provisions	274 335 375 601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	3082	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC, MIXTURE)	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	3082	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC, MIXTURE)	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Marine Pollutant	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

**Inland waterways transport (ADN)**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	3082	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC, MIXTURE)	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	III	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Classification code	M6
	Special provisions	274; 335; 375; 601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP
	Fire cones number	0

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments****14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Not Available
3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)	Not Available
Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphtalene	Not Available

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)-	Not Available
3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine)	Not Available
Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphtalene	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics (2-25%)- is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine) is found on the following regulatory lists**

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

**Hydrocarbones, C10, aromatics, <1% naphtalene is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**Additional Regulatory Information**

**Norway Regulations on the declaration of chemicals to the product register (The Declaration Regulations)** - Anyone who produces or imports 100 kg or more per year of a chemical classified following the CLP Regulation must declare the chemical to the Norwegian Environment Agency for registration in the product register. Declarable chemicals must be declared to the Norwegian Environment Agency at the latest when marketing or professional use begins in Norway. Exemptions apply for some chemicals in ready-to-use conditions, intended for users refer to the full regulatory text.

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

**Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):**

Seveso Category	E2

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

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

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine))
China - IECSC	Yes

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (3,3'-methylenebis(5-methyloxazolidine))
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	13/06/2024
<b>Initial Date</b>	13/06/2018

### CONTACT POINT

- For quotations contact your local Customer Services - <https://wssdirectory.wilhelmsen.com/#/customerservices> - Responsible for safety data sheet Wilhelmsen Ships Service AS - Prepared by: Compliance Manager, - Email: [wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com](mailto:wss.global.sdsinfo@wilhelmsen.com) - Telephone: Tel.: +47 67584000

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
12.43	13/06/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid measures - First Aid (eye), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container), Transport information - Transport

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

### Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	Expert judgement

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Aspiration Hazard Category 1, H304	Calculation method
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, H314	Expert judgement
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, H336	Expert judgement
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, H372	Expert judgement
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method
, EUH066	Expert judgement

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