





cording to EC-Regulation 2015	j/830		
May be fatal if swall	lowed and enters airways. (H304)		
Causes serious eye			
	ess or dizziness. (H336)		
May damage fertility or the unborn child. (H360)			
May damage letting			
Precautionary statem	ients		
General			
Keep out of reach of children. (P102).			
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. (P201).		
Response	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. (P308+P313).		
Storage	Store locked up. (P405).		
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant. (P501).		
	nces primarily responsible for the major health hazards		
1,3-dioxolane; Napł	htha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		
Additional labelling			
Not applicable			
Unique formula ident	ifier (UFI)		
JT94-XRAX-C101-C			
2.3. Other hazards			
	ns substances that can cause chemical pneumonia if inhaled. The symptoms of		
	a may appear after several hours.		
Additional warnings			
	nis product is sold in retail, it must be delivered with child-resistant fastening.		
VOC (volatile organic	compound)		
Not applicable			
CTION 3: Composition/info	rmation on ingredients		
3.1/3.2. Substances/Mixt	ures		
	1,3-dioxolane		
IDENTIFICATION NOS.: CONTENT:	CAS-no: 646-06-0 EC-no: 211-463-5 REACH-no: 01-2119490744-29 Index-no: 605-017-00-2 60-80%		
CLP CLASSIFICATION:	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, Repr. 1B		
	H225, H319, H360		
NAME: IDENTIFICATION NOS.:	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy CAS-no: - EC-no: 265-150-3 REACH-no: 01-2119463258-33		
CONTENT:	25-40%		
CLP CLASSIFICATION:	Flam. Liq. 3, STOT SE 3, Asp. Tox. 1		
	H226, H304, H336, EUH066		
NAME:	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		
IDENTIFICATION NOS.:	CAS-no: 64742-47-8 EC-no: 265-149-8 REACH-no: 01-2119485032-45 Index-no: 649-422-00-2		
CONTENT:	1 - <2.5%		
CLP CLASSIFICATION:	Asp. Tox. 1, H304		
(*) See full text of H-phrases	in section 16. Occupational exposure limits are listed in section 8, if these are available.		
Other information			
Eye Cat. 2 Sum = Sum(0	Ci/S(G)CLi) = 5.6 - 8.4		
Detergont			
Detergent: 15 - 30%: ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS			
	CTANTS, AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS		
CTION 4: First aid measure	es a la companya de		
4.1. Description of first a	aid measures		
	แน เกษตอนเธอ		
General information			

## **General information**

In the case of accident: Contact a doctor or casualty department – take the label or this safety data sheet. The doctor can contact The National Poisons Information Service: Dial 0344 892 0111 (24 h service). Contact a doctor if in doubt about the injured person's condition or if the symptoms persist. Never give an unconscious person water or other drink.



### Inhalation

Bring the person into fresh air and stay with him/her.

### Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Ensure to wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water.

### Eye contact

Remove contact lenses. Flush eyes immediately with plenty of water or isotonic water (20-30°C) for at least 5 minutes and continue until irritation stops. Make sure to flush under the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation continues, contact a doctor. Continue flushing during transport.

### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting! If vomiting occurs, keep head facing down to prevent vomit entering the lungs. Call a doctor or ambulance. Symptoms of chemical pneumonia can appear after several hours. People who have swallowed the product should be kept under medical attention for a minimum of 48 hours.

### **Burns**

Rinse with water until the pain stops then continue to rinse for a further 30 minutes.

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

This product contains substances that can cause chemical pneumonia if inhaled. The symptoms of chemical pneumonia may appear after several hours.

This product contains substances, which may cause irritation upon exposure to skin, eyes or lungs. Exposure may result in an increased absorption potential of other hazardous substances at the area of exposure.

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

IF exposed or concerned: Get immediate medical advice/attention.

## Information to medics

Bring this safety data sheet.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Recommended: alcohol-resistant foam, carbonic acid, powder, water mist.

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

If the product is exposed to high temperatures, e.g. in the event of fire, dangerous catabolic substances are produced. These are: Carbon oxides. Fire will result in dense black smoke. Exposure to combustion products may harm your health. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protection equipment. Closed containers, which are exposed to fire, should be cooled with water. Do not allow fire-extinguishing water to enter the sewage system and nearby surface waters.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact. Upon direct exposure contact The National Poisons Information Service (dial 111, 24 h service) in order to obtain further advice.

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

Avoid inhalation of vapours from spilled material. Avoid direct contact with spilled substances. Storages not yet ignited must be cooled by water mist. Remove flammable materials if conditions allow it. Ensure sufficient ventilation.

## 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge to lakes, streams, sewers, etc. In the event of leakage to the surroundings, contact local environmental authorities. It is recommended to install waste collection trays to prevent emissions to the waste water system and surrounding environment.

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

Use sand, sawdust, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth to contain and collect non-combustible absorbent materials and place in container for disposal, according to local regulations.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See section on "Disposal considerations" in regard of handling of waste. See section on 'Exposure controls/personal protection' for protective measures.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

7.1. Precautions for safe handling



Avoid static electricity. Protect electrical equipment in accordance with current standards. Do not use spark-forming tools. Smoking, storage of tobacco, consumption and storage of food or liquids are not allowed in the workrooms. See section on 'Exposure controls/personal protection' for information on personal protection. Avoid direct contact with the product. 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store locked up. The room and chemical closet shall be provided with warning sign for toxic substances. Always store in containers of the same material as the original container. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Must be stored in a cool and wellventilated area, away from possible sources of ignition. Storage temperature Room temperature 18 to 23°C 7.3. Specific end use(s) This product should only be used for applications quoted in section 1.2 **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection** 8.1. Control parameters OEL Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period): 20 ppm | 37 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period): 50 ppm | 92 mg/m<sup>3</sup> **DNEL / PNEC** DNEL (1,3-dioxolane): 18.09mg/kg Exposure: Inhalation Duration of Exposure: Long term - Systemic effects - Workers Remarks: sds Chemark DNEL (1,3-dioxolane): 4.36 mg/kg Exposure: Dermal Duration of Exposure: Long term - Systemic effects - Workers Remarks: sds Chemark DNEL (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy): 300mg/kg bw/day Exposure: Dermal Duration of Exposure: Long term - Systemic effects - General population DNEL (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy): 300mg/kg bw/day Exposure: Oral Duration of Exposure: Long term - Systemic effects - Workers DNEL (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy): 300mg/kg bw/day Exposure: Dermal Duration of Exposure: Long term - Systemic effects - Workers DNEL (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy): 1500mg/m3 Exposure: Inhalation Duration of Exposure: Long term - Systemic effects - Workers DNEL (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy): 900mg/m3 Exposure: Inhalation Duration of Exposure: Long term - Systemic effects - General population PNEC (1,3-dioxolane): 19.7mg/l Exposure: Freshwater PNEC (1.3-dioxolane): 1,97mg/l Exposure: Marine water PNEC (1,3-dioxolane): 0,95mg/l Exposure: Intermittent release PNEC (1,3-dioxolane): 1mg/l Exposure: Sewage Treatment Plant PNEC (1,3-dioxolane): 77,7mg/kg Exposure: Freshwater sediment PNEC (1,3-dioxolane): 7,77mg/kg



Exposure: Marine water sediment

PNEC (1,3-dioxolane): 2,62mg/kg Exposure: Soil

PNEC (1,3-dioxolane): 0.95mg/l Exposure: Water

# 8.2. Exposure controls

Compliance with the accepted occupational exposure limits values should be controlled on a regular basis. General recommendations

Observe general occupational hygiene standards.

## Exposure scenarios

There is no appendix to this safety data sheet.

## **Exposure limits**

Professional users are subjected to the legally set maximum concentrations for occupational exposure. See occupational hygiene limit values above.

### **Appropriate technical measures**

Ensure emergency eyewash and -showers are clearly marked.

### Hygiene measures

In between use of the product and at the end of the working day all exposed areas of the body must be washed thoroughly. Always wash hands, forearms and face.

## Measures to avoid environmental exposure

Keep containment materials near the workplace. If possible, collect spillage during work.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



## Generally

Use only CE marked protective equipment.

### Respiratory Equipment

Recommended: A. Class 1 (low capacity). Brown

### Skin protection

Dedicated work clothing should be worn. Wear a protective suit in the event of prolonged periods of work with the product.

### Hand protection

Butyl rubber

Breakthrough time: > 480 minutes (Class 6)

## Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

# 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid	
Colour	Colourless	
Odour	Characteristic	
Odour threshold (ppm)	No data available.	
pH	No data available.	
Viscosity (40°C)	No data available.	
Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.95	
Phase changes		
Melting point (°C)	-95	
Boiling point (°C)	80	
Vapour pressure (25°C)	70 mmHg	
Decomposition temperature (°C)	No data available.	
Evaporation rate (n-butylacetate = 100)	No data available.	
Data on fire and explosion hazards		
Flash point (°C)	15	



lg	nition (°C)	No data available.
A	uto flammability (°C)	274
	xplosion limits (% v/v)	2 - 20
	xplosive properties	No data available.
	bility	
	olubility in water	Insoluble
n∙	-octanol/water coefficient	No data available.
9.2. Oth	er information	
S	olubility in fat (g/L)	No data available.
-		
SECTION 10:	: Stability and reactivity	
10.1 B	eactivity	
	o data available	
	hemical stability	
Т	he product is stable under the conditions, noted in the se	ection "Handling and storage".
10.3. P	ossibility of hazardous reactions	
	othing special	
	onditions to avoid	
	void static electricity.	
	compatible materials	
	trong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, and s	strong reducing agents.
10.6. H	azardous decomposition products	
Т	he product is not degraded when used as specified in se	ection 1.
	: Toxicological information	
SECTION II.		
11.1. In	formation on toxicological effects	
	-	
	toxicity	
	ubstance: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	
	pecies: Rat	
	est: LD50	
	oute of exposure: Dermal esult: >2000mg/kg	
	esult. >2000mg/kg	
S	ubstance: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	
	pecies: Rabbit	
	est: LD50	
R	oute of exposure: Dermal	
	esult: >2000mg/kg	
Su	ubstance: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	
- 1	pecies: Rat	
	est: LD50	
	oute of exposure: Oral	
R	esult: >5000mg/kg	
S.	ubstance: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	
	pecies: Rat	
	est: LC50	
	oute of exposure: Inhalation	
	esult: >4950mg/m3 4h	
	5	
Su	ubstance: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	
	pecies: Rabbit	
	est: LD50	
	oute of exposure: Dermal	
R	esult: >2000mg/kg	
<b>C</b> 1	ubstance: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	
	pecies: Rat	
	est: LD50	
	oute of exposure: Oral	
	esult: >5000mg/kg	
	ubstance: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	
	pecies: Rat	
Te	est: LC50	

Route of exposure: Inhalation Result: >4.95mg/L 4h



Substance: 1,3-dioxolane	
Species: Rabbit	
Test: LD50	
Route of exposure: Dermal	
Result: 15000mg/kg	
Substance: 1,3-dioxolane	
Species: Rat	
Test: LD50	
Route of exposure: Oral	
Result: >2000mg/l	
Substance: 1,3-dioxolane	
Species: Rat	
Test: LD50	
Route of exposure: Oral	
Result: 2000mg/kg	
Substance: 1,3-dioxolane	
Species: Rat	
Test: LD50	
Route of exposure: Inhalation	
Result: 68.4mg/l	
recourt co. mg/r	
Substance: 1,3-dioxolane	
Species: Rat	
Test: LC50	
Route of exposure: Inhalation	
Result: 68,4mg/l	
Skin corrosion/irritation	
No data available.	
Serious eye damage/irritation	
Causes serious eye irritation.	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	
No data available.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	
No data available.	
Carcinogenicity	
No data available.	
Reproductive toxicity	
May damage fertility or the unborn child.	
STOT-single exposure	
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
STOT-repeated exposure	
No data available.	
Aspiration hazard	
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway	
Long term effects	
	s teratogenic substances, which may produce anomalies and/or developmental defects to
	le: death, growth retardation, congenital disorders, delayed mental development, and
	e. death, growth retardation, congenital disorders, delayed mental development, and
functional disorders.	
	s reprotoxic substances, which may harm the reproductive capacity. Adverse effects
include: sterility, effects on the sexual funct	ion, lowered effective fertility and dysfunctional menstrual cycle.
This product contains substances, which m	ay cause irritation upon exposure to skin, eyes or lungs. Exposure may result in an
increased absorption potential of other haz	ardous substances at the area of exposure.
SECTION 12: Ecological information	
12.1. Toxicity	
Substance: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotre	ated light
Species: Daphnia	

Species: Daphnia Test: EC50 Duration: 48h Result: >1000mg/l

Substance: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light Species: Fish Test: LC50 Duration: 24h Result: >1000mg/l



	Substance: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreate Species: Algae	ed light		
	Test: EC50			
	Duration: 72h			
	Result: >1000mg/l			
	Substance: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated	d heavy		
	Species: Daphnia Test: EC50			
	Duration: 48h			
	Result: >1000mg/l			
	Substance: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated	d heavy		
	Species: Fish Test: LC50			
	Duration: 96h			
	Result: >1000mg/l			
	Substance: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated	d heavy		
	Species: Algae			
	Test: EC50 Duration: 72h			
	Result: >1000mg/l			
	Substance: 1,3-dioxolane			
	Species: Daphnia			
	Test: EC50 Duration: 48h			
	Result: >772mg/l			
	Substance: 1,3-dioxolane			
	Species: Daphnia			
	Test: EC50 Duration: 48h			
	Result: 772mg/l			
	Substance: 1,3-dioxolane			
	Species: Fish Test: LC50			
	Duration: 96h			
	Result: 95.4mg/l			
	Substance: 1,3-dioxolane			
	Species: Fish			
	Test: LC50 Duration: 96h			
	Result: >100mg/l			
	Substance: 1,3-dioxolane			
	Species: Algae			
	Test: EC50 Duration: 72h			
	Result: >877mg/l			
12.2.	Persistence and degradability			
	Substance	Biodegradability	Test	Result
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotrea	Yes	Manometric Respirometry Test	80
	1,3-dioxolane	Yes	No data available	No data available
12.3	Bioaccumulative potential			
	Substance	Potential bioaccumulation	LogPow	BCF
	1,3-dioxolane	No	0.37	No data available
12.4.	Mobility in soil			
	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotrea: Log Koc= 2 1,3-dioxolane: Log Koc= 0.371403, Calculated	d from LogPow (High mobility potential.).	ate mobility potential.).	
12.5.	Results of PBT and vPvB assessme This mixture/product does not contain any sub		classifying them as PBT and/	or vPvB.
12.6.	Other adverse effects Nothing special			
SECTION 1	3: Disposal considerations			



According to EC-Regulation 2015/830			
13.1. Waste treatment methods			
	egulations on hazardous waste.		
Waste			
EWC code			
-			
Specific labelling			
Not applicable			
Contaminated packing			
Contaminated packaging m	nust be disposed of similarly to the product.		
SECTION 14: Transport information			
14.1 – 14.4			
This product is within scope	e of the regulations of transport of dangerous goods.		
ADR/RID	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
14.1. UN number	1993		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3		
14.4. Packing group	II		
Notes	·		
Tunnel restriction code	-		
IMDG			
UN-no.			
Proper Shipping Name Class	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. 3		
PG*			
EmS	F-E,S-D		
MP** Hazardous constituent	·		
IATA/ICAO	4000		
UN-no. Proper Shipping Name	1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.		
Class	3		
PG*	II		
14.5. Environmental hazards			
14.6. Special precautions for us	tor .		
14.7. Transport in bulk accordir	ng to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code		
No data available			
(*) Packing group (**) Marine pollutant			
SECTION 15: Regulatory information			
<u> </u>			
15.1. Safety, health and enviroi	nmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture		
<b>Restrictions for application</b>			
	shall not be exposed to this product cf. Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June		
1994 on the protection of ye	1994 on the protection of young people at work.		
Industrial use only.			
Pregnant women and women	Pregnant women and women breastfeeding must not be exposed to this product. The risk, and possible		
technical precautions or design of the workplace needed to eliminate exposure, must be considered.			
Demands for specific education			
-			
Additional information			
Not applicable			
Seveso			
Seveso III Part 1: P5c			
Biocidal reg. no.			
Not applicable			
Sources			
Council Directive 92/85/EE	C on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and		
	0/10		



health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding. Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. SI 2002/2677. The Stationery Office, 2002. Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (CLP). Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH). The Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015. 15.2. Chemical safety assessment No **SECTION 16: Other information** Full text of H-phrases as mentioned in section 3 H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour. H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child. EUH066 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. The full text of identified uses as mentioned in section 1 Additional label elements Not applicable Other In accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) the evaluation of the classification of the mixture is based on: The classification of the mixture in regard of physical hazards has been based on experimental data. The classification of the mixture in regard of health hazards are in accordance with the calculation methods given by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) It is recommended to hand over this safety data sheet to the actual user of the product. Information in this safety data sheet cannot be used as a product specification. The information in this safety data sheet applies only to this specific product (mentioned in section 1) and is not necessarily correct for use with other chemicals/products. A change (in proportion to the last essential change (first cipher in SDS version, see section 1)) is marked with a blue triangle. The safety data sheet is validated by David Löwenstein Date of last essential change (First cipher in SDS version) Date of last minor change (Last cipher in SDS version)

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