



Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution

Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	ASTM-P-0050

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

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory Chemical Reference Material
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
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Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

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H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

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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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
109-66-0	6.66	<u>n-pentane</u>
110-54-3	6.66	<u>n-hexane</u>
142-82-5	6.66	<u>n-heptane</u>
111-65-9	6.66	<u>n-octane</u>
111-84-2	6.66	<u>n-nonane</u>
124-18-5	6.66	<u>n-decane</u>
1120-21-4	6.66	<u>undecane</u>
112-40-3	13.33	<u>n-dodecane</u>
629-59-4	6.66	<u>tetradecane</u>
629-62-9	6.66	<u>pentadecane</u>
544-76-3	6.66	<u>hexadecane</u>
629-78-7	6.66	<u>n-heptadecane</u>
593-45-3	6.66	<u>octadecane</u>
112-95-8	6.66	<u>eicosane</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	*3Y

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

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Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <p>Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. · Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. · Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). · Avoid splash filling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present. ▶ Are incompatible with halogens. ▶ Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge. <p>n-Pentane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate static charges on flow or agitation, due to low conductivity ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents <p>n-Octane/ iso-octane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, dinitrogen tetraoxide ▶ is incompatible with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on agitation or flow, due to low conductivity.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	n-pentane	Pentane	600 ppm / 1770 mg/m3	2210 mg/m3 / 750 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	400 ppm / 1640 mg/m ³	2050 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-octane	Octane	300 ppm / 1400 mg/m ³	1750 mg/m ³ / 375 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-nonane	Nonane	200 ppm / 1050 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-pentane	3000* ppm	33000*** ppm	200000*** ppm
n-hexane	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
n-heptane	500 ppm	830 ppm	5000* ppm
n-octane	230 ppm	385 ppm	5000** ppm
n-nonane	600 ppm	830 ppm	5,000 ppm
n-decane	6.6 ppm	73 ppm	440 ppm
undecane	2.3 ppm	26 ppm	150 ppm
n-dodecane	1.7 ppm	18 ppm	110 ppm
tetradecane	3.1 ppm	34 ppm	200 ppm
pentadecane	1.3 ppm	15 ppm	87 ppm
hexadecane	35 mg/m ³	380 mg/m ³	2,800 mg/m ³
n-heptadecane	4.3 ppm	48 ppm	290 ppm
octadecane	230 ppm	385 ppm	5,000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-pentane	1,500 ppm	Not Available
n-hexane	1,100 ppm	Not Available
n-heptane	750 ppm	Not Available
n-octane	1,000 ppm	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available	Not Available
n-decane	Not Available	Not Available
undecane	Not Available	Not Available
n-dodecane	Not Available	Not Available
tetradecane	Not Available	Not Available
pentadecane	Not Available	Not Available
hexadecane	Not Available	Not Available
n-heptadecane	Not Available	Not Available
octadecane	Not Available	Not Available
eicosane	Not Available	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
undecane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
n-dodecane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
tetradecane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
hexadecane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
n-heptadecane	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
octadecane	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
eicosane	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	

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Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NITRILE	B
BUTYL	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	<63	Taste	Not Available

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Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	>99
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Concentrated nonane vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, nausea, tremors, incoordination and difficulty in breathing. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. The odour of nitrous oxides is not easily detected.</p> <p>Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 parts per million (0.1%) heptanes for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in vertigo and inco-ordination, and hilarity. Central nervous system involvement occurs very early, even before mucous membrane irritation. Animal testing showed exposure to 1.5-2% for 30 minutes may be fatal. Brief exposure (4 minutes) to 0.5% caused nausea, loss of appetite, and a "gasoline taste" that persisted for several hours after exposure ended.</p> <p>Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.</p> <p>Symptoms of pentane inhalation exposure may include hyperactivity, numbness and a persistent taste of gasoline. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may result in coughing, headache, mild depression, inco-ordination, blurred vision, confusion, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, irregular heartbeat and unconsciousness.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.</p> <p>Ingestion of pentanes may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension, diarrhoea, bleeding in the mucous membranes and suffocation leading to brain damage and death, while large doses may cause central nervous system depression and irregular heart rhythm.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.</p> <p>Symptoms of pentane exposure may include drying, cracking, itching, blistering, redness, pigmentation, swelling, burning and pain. Body absorption is not expected to be a significant route of entry because its boiling point is less than body temperature.</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 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> <p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.</p> <p>Eye-contact with the liquid pentanes may cause irritation of the eye and mucous membranes resulting in pain, drying, redness, swelling and excessive secretion of tears.</p>

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Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Implantation studies in rats show that paraffin oils may cause tumours. As a general rule, the highly refined paraffins are believed to contain less suspect polyaromatic hydrocarbons than less refined grades or waxes derived from naphthenic base-stocks.</p> <p>Chronic or repeated exposure to pentanes may cause lung inflammation, fluid in the lungs and nerve damage. It may manifest with dizziness, weight loss, anaemia, nervousness, pain in the limbs and numbness ("pins and needles sensation"). Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p>	
Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
n-pentane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >25.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
n-hexane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg ^[2]	
n-heptane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >29.29 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
n-octane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >=6.1 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
n-nonane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 3200 ppm4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
n-decane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >=6.1 mg/L4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
undecane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=3160 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >=6.1 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
n-dodecane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=3160 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >=6.1 mg/L4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
tetradecane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >=3160 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >=6.1 mg/L4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
pentadecane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.991 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
hexadecane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.991 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin (g.pig): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (man): 50 mg/48h-SEVERE Skin (pig): 50 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE Skin (rat): 100 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
n-heptadecane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.991 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
octadecane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.266 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
eicosane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.991 mg/L4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	

Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution	Chronic inhalation exposures may show indications of peripheral neuropathy, a progressive nerve disorder of extremities.
N-PENTANE	[GENIUM and CCINFO, V.W.&R.]
N-HEXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
N-OCTANE	Oral (rat) LD50: 5630 mg/kg* [CCINFO] Nil reported
N-DODECANE	Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria.
HEXADECANE	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution & N-NONANE & UNDECANE & N-DODECANE & TETRADECANE & HEXADECANE & OCTADECANE	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. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution & N-NONANE & N-DECANE & UNDECANE & N-DODECANE & TETRADECANE & PENTADECANE & HEXADECANE	Animal testing showed exposure to high concentrations (over 3500 parts per million) of C9 to C13 alkanes in air caused inco-ordination, seizures and spasms. Cerebellar damage was found on autopsy in some animals. It appears that exposure may possibly damage the central nervous system.
Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution & N-NONANE & N-DECANE & UNDECANE & N-DODECANE & TETRADECANE & PENTADECANE & HEXADECANE & N-HEPTADECANE & OCTADECANE & EICOSANE	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell.
N-DECANE & N-DODECANE & TETRADECANE & N-HEPTADECANE & OCTADECANE & EICOSANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
N-HEPTADECANE & OCTADECANE & EICOSANE	"Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. Refined waxes are used widely in cosmetic surgery over many years and this demonstrates their low toxicity; many guidelines exist for their safe use. However, occasionally there are reports of adverse effects with these products. Deposits under the skin, referred to as "paraffinoma" have

Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution

been described, but these are not normally associated with other progressive changes.
Long-term toxicity studies indicated that petroleum-derived paraffin and microcrystalline waxes are non-toxic and do not cause cancer.

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-pentane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.26mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.3mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.26mg/l	2
n-hexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	8h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
n-hexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/l	4
n-heptane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
n-heptane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
n-octane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	9h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001mg/l	4
n-nonane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
n-nonane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
n-decane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	89mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>365mg/L	4
undecane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
undecane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
n-dodecane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
tetradecane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.002mg/l	2
tetradecane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.002mg/l	1
pentadecane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	6.8-20.4	7

Continued...

Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
hexadecane	BCF	1344h	Fish	5-42.4	7
n-heptadecane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
octadecane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
eicosane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *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*

Very 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.

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- ▶ lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- ▶ asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.

However, some bacteria can metabolise some alkanes (especially those linear and short), by oxidizing the terminal carbon atom. The product is an alcohol, that could be next oxidised to an aldehyde, and finally to a carboxylic acid. The resulting fatty acid could be metabolised through the fatty acid degradation pathway.

For n-Heptane: Log Kow: 4.66; Koc: 2400-8100; Half-life (hr) Air: 52.8; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 2.9-312; Henry's atm m³/mol: 2.06; BOD 5 (if unstated): 1.92; COD: 0.06; BCF: 340-2000; Log BCF: 2.53-3.31.

Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of n-heptane by sunlight is not expected to be an important fate process. If released to the atmosphere, n-heptane is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase, in ambient air. Reactions hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to be important.

For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry's Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m³ mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.

Atmospheric Fate: n-Hexane is not expected to be directly broken down by sunlight. The main atmospheric removal mechanism is through reactions with hydroxyl radicals, with an approximate half-life of 2.9 days.

For Isopentane: Koc ~520; Henry's Law Constant: 1.4 atm-cu m/mole; Water Solubility: 48mg/L; Vapor pressure ~689 mm Hg.

Atmospheric Fate: Isopentane is expected to exist only as vapor in the atmosphere. Vapor-phase isopentane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 4 days.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - Isopentane is expected to have low mobility in soil.

For n-Decane:

Koc: 22200 - 42700; log Kow: 5.98; Half-life (hr) air: 33.6; Half-life (hr) H₂O Surface Water: 84 - 3120; Henry's atm m³/mol: 5.15; Log BCF: 3.52-4.31

Atmospheric Fate: n-Decane is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; photolysis is not expected to be an important fate mechanism. n-Decane is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days in the atmosphere.

Terrestrial Fate: This chemical may biodegrade to a moderate extent is not expected to leach into groundwater and is expected to rapidly evaporate.

Aquatic Fate: n-Decane may biodegrade to a moderate extent and is expected to quickly evaporate.

Environmental Fate: n-Undecane may be released into the environment through various waste streams as a result of its production and use in organic synthesis, petroleum research, crude oil, as a solvent and distillation chaser.

Terrestrial Fate: If released to soil, n-undecane is expected to be immobile and will volatilize from moist soil surfaces but not in dry soil surfaces based upon its physico-chemical properties. However, adsorption of the compound onto soil may attenuate volatilization. Screening test results show that n-undecane may undergo biodegradation under aerobic conditions.

Environmental Fate: n-Pentane may be released into the environment through various waste streams as a result of its production and use as a general laboratory solvent, solvent for polymerization reactions, and as a raw material in the synthesis of olefins and other industrial chemicals.

Terrestrial Fate: If released to soil, n-pentane is expected to volatilize from moist and dry soil surfaces based upon its physico-chemical properties. Screening test results show that n-pentane may undergo biodegradation under aerobic conditions. Volatilization is primarily the dominant fate process of the compound.

Environmental Fate: n-Octane may be released into the environment through various waste streams as a result of its production and use in petroleum and gasoline products.

Terrestrial Fate: If released to soil, n-octane will have no mobility and will volatilize from moist and dry soil based upon its physico-chemical properties. However, volatilization may be attenuated due to its adsorption potential onto soil. Study shows that n-octane is capable of undergoing biodegradation under aerobic conditions.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-pentane	LOW	LOW
n-hexane	LOW	LOW
n-heptane	LOW	LOW
n-octane	LOW	LOW
n-nonane	LOW	LOW
n-decane	LOW	LOW
undecane	LOW	LOW
n-dodecane	LOW	LOW

Continued...

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetradecane	LOW	LOW
pentadecane	LOW	LOW
hexadecane	LOW	LOW
n-heptadecane	LOW	LOW
octadecane	LOW	LOW
eicosane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-pentane	LOW (BCF = 2.35)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
n-heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)
n-octane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.18)
n-nonane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7613)
n-decane	HIGH (BCF = 3636)
undecane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.7435)
n-dodecane	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1)
tetradecane	HIGH (BCF = 42153)
pentadecane	LOW (BCF = 41.4)
hexadecane	LOW (BCF = 47.9)
n-heptadecane	LOW (LogKOW = 8.6901)
octadecane	LOW (LogKOW = 9.1812)
eicosane	LOW (LogKOW = 10.1634)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-pentane	LOW (KOC = 80.77)
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)
n-heptane	LOW (KOC = 274.7)
n-octane	LOW (KOC = 506.7)
n-nonane	LOW (KOC = 934.6)
n-decane	LOW (KOC = 1724)
undecane	LOW (KOC = 3179)
n-dodecane	LOW (KOC = 5864)
tetradecane	LOW (KOC = 19950)
pentadecane	LOW (KOC = 36790)
hexadecane	LOW (KOC = 67860)
n-heptadecane	LOW (KOC = 125200)
octadecane	LOW (KOC = 230800)
eicosane	LOW (KOC = 785200)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations



Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Stock Sim Dis Paraffin Solution

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number or ID number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited quantity	5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. *	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 274 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
n-pentane	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
n-heptane	Not Available
n-octane	Not Available

Continued...

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Product name	Group
n-nonane	Not Available
n-decane	Not Available
undecane	Not Available
n-dodecane	Not Available
tetradecane	Not Available
pentadecane	Not Available
hexadecane	Not Available
n-heptadecane	Not Available
octadecane	Not Available
eicosane	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
n-pentane	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
n-heptane	Not Available
n-octane	Not Available
n-nonane	Not Available
n-decane	Not Available
undecane	Not Available
n-dodecane	Not Available
tetradecane	Not Available
pentadecane	Not Available
hexadecane	Not Available
n-heptadecane	Not Available
octadecane	Not Available
eicosane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

n-pentane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

n-heptane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-octane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-nonane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-decane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

undecane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-dodecane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

tetradecane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

pentadecane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

hexadecane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

n-heptadecane is found on the following regulatory lists

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Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

octadecane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

eicosane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (pentadecane; n-heptadecane)
Canada - NDSL	No (n-pentane; n-hexane; n-heptane; n-octane; n-nonane; n-decane; undecane; n-dodecane; tetradecane; hexadecane; octadecane; eicosane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (tetradecane; pentadecane; hexadecane; n-heptadecane; eicosane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (octadecane; eicosane)
Legend:	<i>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.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	09/07/2023
Initial Date	10/08/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	09/07/2023	Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard

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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

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PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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