

SOLVERA OY

SAFETY DATA SHEET

EN

D1

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Date: 28.06.2014 Version: 1.0
Previous date: N/A Previous version: N/A

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

1.1.1 Product name

D1-E

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

1.2.1 Relevant identified uses

Solvent.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

1.3.1 Supplier:

Solvera Oy
Street address Palomäentie 8
Postcode and post office FI-04600, Mäntsälä
Finland
Telephone +358 40 748 7012
E-mail address info@nordoil.fi
Business ID 2463329-1

1.4 Emergency telephone number

1.4.1 Telephone number, name and address

+358 9 471 977, +358 9 4711, Poison Information Centre/HUS
P.O.B. 340 (Tukholmankatu 17) 00029 HUS (Helsinki, Finland)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)	
Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304, EUH066

67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC	
Hazard characteristics	R-phrases(s)
Xn, Harmful	R65, R66

2.2 Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Symbol(s) : GHS08



Signal words : Danger
Hazard statements : H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Precautionary statements : P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

2.3 Other hazards

Combustible liquid. Evaporates slowly. Vapours are heavier than air. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic charges may cause fire. Vapours may cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory system and the skin. Risk of soil and ground water contamination.

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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

CAS number / EC number	Chemical name of the substance	Concentration	Classification
64742-48-9 / 918-481-9	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	100,00%	CLP: Asp. Haz. 1, H304, EUH066 DSD-DPD: Xn, R65, R66

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

4.1.1 Inhalation

Remove the victim into fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for treatment.

4.1.2 Skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.

4.1.3 Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under eyelids. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

4.1.4 Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Consult a physician (risk of aspiration into the lungs especially if nausea or irritation occurs)

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Prolonged or repeated contact causes drying and irritation of the skin. Aspiration of ingested product into lungs can cause fatal chemical pneumonitis.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Aspiration into the lungs can cause fatal chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

5.1 Extinguishing media

5.1.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, foam, fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

5.1.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Strong heating or fire can produce carbon monoxide and other products resulting from incomplete combustion. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Explosion risk due to pressure increase if product containers or tanks are subjected to fire.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool product containers and tanks near the fire with water spray from a sufficiently safe distance. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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Avoid inhalation of vapour and contact with skin. Wear adequate protective equipment at all operations. Evacuate people upwind from the spill area. Provide efficient ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. In case of spill, immediately contact local authorities. Risk of soil and ground water contamination.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Immediately start clean-up of the liquid and contaminated soil. Large spills should be collected mechanically (remove by pumping) for disposal. Small amounts can be collected using absorbent material. Pay attention to the fire, explosion and health hazards caused by the product. In case of spillage in the water, collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle the product in closed systems or provide sufficient ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapour and contact with skin. Wear protective equipment when needed. Do not taste or swallow. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Spills and leaks: Sweep up to prevent slipping hazard. During tank operations follow special instructions (risk of oxygen displacement and hydrocarbons).

This material is a static accumulator. Keep away from sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures (e.g. earthing) against static discharges.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

In a tank or a store suitable for flammable liquids. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Take precautionary measures to prevent product spills into drains, the ground or waters. Store retail batches in tightly sealed, labeled containers which are impermeable to hydrocarbons. Keep away from food and drink.

Suitable materials and coatings (chemical compatibility):

Teflon, polypropylene, polyethylene, stainless steel, carbon steel.

Unsuitable materials and coatings:

Butyl rubber, natural rubber, ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM), polystyrene.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Threshold limits

Solvent naptha, group 1

500 mg/m³ (8 h)

HTP 2011/FIN

8.1.2 Other information on limit values

The individual limit values can also be applied for the petrol hydrocarbons.

The occupational exposure monitoring method: SFS-EN 689, SFS-3861. Skin = Can be absorbed through skin.

8.1.4 DNELs

DNEL derivation is not justified. (Hydrocarbons C10-C13)

8.1.5 PNECs

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No information available.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle the product in closed systems or provide sufficient ventilation. Wear protective equipment when needed. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures

8.2.2.1 Respiratory protection

Filter device/Half mask (organic vapour filter, type A2). Filter device could be used maximum 2 hours at a time. Filter devices must not be used in conditions where the oxygen level is low (< 17 vol.-%). At high concentrations a breathing apparatus must be used (self-contained or fresh air hose breathing apparatus). Filter must be changed often enough. Respirators according to standards EN 140 and EN 141.

8.2.2.2 Hand protection

Protective gloves (e.g. of nitrile rubber). Breakthrough time >240, protection class 5. Change protective gloves regularly. Attention: PVA does not resist water. Protective gloves according to standards EN 420 and EN 374.

8.2.2.3 Eye/face protection

Tightly fitting safety goggles.

8.2.2.4 Skin protection

Protective clothing (antistatic), splash-proof chemical protective clothing when needed.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

Take precautions against leakage by constructing collecting pools and sewerage systems as well as by surfacing the loading and unloading stations.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

9.1.1 Appearance

Clear liquid with low viscosity.

9.1.2 Odour Mild hydrocarbon odour.

9.1.3 Odour threshold no data available

9.1.4 pH no data available

9.1.5 Melting point/freezing point Pour point < -15 °C

9.1.6 Initial boiling point and boiling range 170...225 °C (EN ISO 3405)

9.1.7 Flash point Minimum 60 °C (ASTM D 93A)

9.1.8 Evaporation rate no data available

9.1.9 Flammability (solid, gas) no data available

9.1.10 Explosive properties

9.1.10.1 Lower explosion limit Appr. 0,6 vol. % (calculated)

9.1.10.2 Upper explosion limit Appr. 7 vol. % (calculated)

9.1.11 Vapour pressure < 1 kPa (38 °C; Water 6,5 kPa)

9.1.12 Vapour density > 3 (air= 1).

9.1.13 Relative density Appr. 0,8 (15/4 °C; water= 1) (ISO 12185)

9.1.14 Solubility(ies)

9.1.14.1 Water solubility No

9.1.14.2 Fat solubility (solvent /oil to be specified) No data

9.1.15 Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water log Kow = 3...above 6.

9.1.16 Auto-ignition temperature > 200 °C (estimate)

9.1.17 Decomposition temperature no data available

9.1.18 Viscosity Kinematic viscosity, Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: < 7 mm²/s (40 °C; water = 0.6 mm²/s, EN ISO 3104).

(2-Methoxymethylethoxy)-propanol: 5.14.

9.1.19 Explosive properties Not explosive

9.1.20 Oxidising properties Not oxidizing

9.2 Other information

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None known.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if used as directed.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

11.1.1 Acute toxicity

Very low toxicity.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: LD50/oral/rat > 5000 mg/kg (OECD 401, 423)

LD50/dermal/rabbit > 3000 mg/kg; LD50/dermal/rat = >2000 mg/kg (OECD 402)

LC50/inhalation/4h/rat = > 5000 mg/m3, Air (OECD 403)

11.1.2 Irritation and corrosion

Not classified. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

(Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: OECD 404, 405, HRIPT = Human Repeated Insult Patch Test)

11.1.3 Sensitisation

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: Not a skin sensitizer. (OECD 406).

11.1.4 Subacute, subchronic and prolonged toxicity

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. (OECD 453)

No toxicity to reproduction (OECD 421, 422)

Damage to fetus not classifiable (OECD 414)

Genotoxicity tests (in vitro and in vivo) have been negative. (OECD 471, 476, 478, 479)

11.1.5 STOT-single exposure

No known effect.

11.1.6 STOT-repeated exposure

No known effect. (Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: OECD 408, 413, 422)

11.1.7 Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Aspiration into the lungs can cause fatal chemical pneumonitis.

11.1.8 Other information on acute toxicity

Toxicological data are based on tests with corresponding products or components

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

12.1.1 Aquatic toxicity

Very low toxicity.

Acute aquatic toxicity:

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: fish: LL50/24h > 1000 mg/l; LL0/96h = 1000 mg/l (OECD203)

crustacean: EL50/48h > 1000 mg/L; EL0/48h = 1000 mg/l (OECD 202)

alga: EL50/72h > 1000 mg/L; NOELR/72h = 1000 mg/l (OECD 201)

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Hydrocarbons, C10-C13:

fish: NOELR/28d = 0,101 mg/l (QSAR)

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crustacean: NOELR/21d = 0,176 mg/l (QSAR)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

12.2.1 Biodegradation

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: Readily degradable (OECD 301F).

12.2.2 Chemical degradation

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: Does not hydrolyze in water. Volatile hydrocarbons are degradable by atmospheric chemistry.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

There is no data available for this product.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: Product evaporates slowly from surface soil and water. Product can penetrate soil until reaching the surface of ground water. Degradation occurs extremely slowly under anaerobic conditions. Highmolecular hydrocarbons can be adsorbed onto organic material in soil or sediment (log Kow > 3).

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

None known. Information given is based on data on the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product waste is hazardous waste. It should be treated according to national regulations and local authorities' advice. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. When handling the waste note the hazards and take care of necessary safety measures, labelling and information.

13.2 Waste from residues / unused products

Empty containers may contain combustible product residues Empty containers should be taken for local recycling or waste disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number Not dangerous goods in the meaning of ADR/RID, ADNR, IMDG-Code, ICAO/IATA-DGR

14.2 UN proper shipping name -

14.3 Transport hazard class(es) -

14.4 Packing group -

14.5 Environmental hazards -

14.6 Special precautions for users -

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code not determined.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This surfactant complies with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No.648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them, at their direct request or at the request of a detergent manufacturer.

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Hydrocarbons C10-C13: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out for this substance by the supplier.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms

CLP = Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

DSD = Council Directive (67/548/EEC) on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances.

DPD = Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous preparations.

DNEL = Derived No-Effect Level

PNEC = Predicted No-Effect Concentration

16.2 List of relevant R phrases, hazard statements, safety phrases and/or precautionary statements

R-phrase(s)

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

CLP Hazard statements

H304 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.