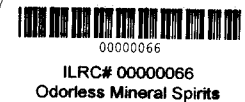




Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS Number: 7650 - 12



24 Hour Emergency Assistance: CHEMTREC - Domestic: (800) 424-9300
24 Hour Emergency Assistance: CHEMTREC - International: (703) 527-3887
General Assistance Number: (713) 241-4819

SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MATERIAL IDENTITY: SHELLSOL® OMS

COMPANY ADDRESS: Shell Chemical Company, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, TX. 77342-2463, USA

SECTION 2 PRODUCT/INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS	CAS#	CONCENTRATION
Naphtha, Petroleum, Heavy Alkylate	64741-65-7	100 %weight

Comments:
A complex stream of predominately C9 to C12 hydrocarbons; exact composition will vary.

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance & Odor: Light colored liquid. Hydrocarbon odor.
Health Hazards: Toxic and harmful if inhaled. Can cause severe lung damage and may be fatal if swallowed. May cause CNS depression.
Physical Hazards: COMBUSTIBLE. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Inhalation:
Toxic and harmful if inhaled. Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Eye Contact:
May cause temporary discomfort or irritation to the eye.

Skin Contact:
May be slightly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in a burning sensation and a dried, cracked appearance.

Ingestion:
Liquid can directly enter the lungs (aspiration) when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs.

Aggravated Medical Conditions:
Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

SECTION 4**FIRST AID MEASURES****Inhalation:**

DO NOT attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. Move victim to fresh air. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or CPR as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

Skin:

Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Eye:

Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persist, consult a physician.

Ingestion:

DO NOT induce vomiting. Have victim rinse mouth out with water, then drink sips of water to remove taste from mouth. In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice. If the victim is coughing, choking, has shortness of breath, or difficulty breathing, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F, shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

SECTION 5**FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Flash Point [Method]: 127 °F/52.78 °C [Tagliabue Closed Cup]

Autoignition Temperature: 658 °F/347.78 °C

Flammability in Air: 1 - 7 %volume

Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames. Do not use a direct stream of water. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

Fire Fighting Instructions:

COMBUSTIBLE. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure, NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water to prevent weakening of container structure which could result in container rupture.

Unusual Fire Hazards:

Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

SECTION 6**ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

COMBUSTIBLE. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Protective Measures:

Eliminate potential sources of ignition (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to spills. Refer to Section 8.

Spill Management:

Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Use water spray (fog) to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer,

basements or confined areas. Remove contaminated soil to remove contaminated trace residues. Dispose of in same manner as material. For small spills: Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal.

Proper disposal should be evaluated based on regulatory status of this material (see Section 15), potential contamination from subsequent use and spillage, and regulations governing disposal in the local area.

Reporting:

Notify authorities if any exposures to the general public or environment occurs or is likely to occur.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not breathe material. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Handling:

Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite liquid material. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors have dissipated. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation while in use. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.

Storage:

Keep containers closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Personal Protection

Personal protective equipment (PPE) selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of eye, skin and respiratory protection for use with this material is provided below.

Eye Protection:

Chemical Goggles, if liquid contact is likely, or Safety Glasses

Skin Protection:

Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Selection of protective clothing depends on potential exposure conditions and may include gloves, boots, suits and other items. The selection(s) should take into account such factors as job task, type of exposure and durability requirements.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator must be worn. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Types of respirator(s) to be considered in the selection process include:

Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors, Supplied-Air Respirator, Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) - for use in environments with unknown concentrations or emergency situations.

SECTION 9**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance & Odor: Light colored liquid. Hydrocarbon odor.

Substance Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon Solvent

Auto Ignition Temperature	658 °F	Boiling Point	347 °F
Evaporation Rate	0.1 [vs. n-Butyl Acetate = 1]	Flammability in Air	1 - 7 %volume
Flash Point	127 °F [Tagliabue Closed Cup]	Solubility (in Water)	Negligible
Specific Gravity	0.7577 @ 60 °F	Stability	Stable
Vapor Density (Air=1)	5.3	Vapor Pressure	0.8 mmHg @ 68 °F
VOC Content	6.3 lb/gal @ 60 °F		

SECTION 10**REACTIVITY AND STABILITY****Stability:**

Material is stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid:

Prevent vapor accumulation. Avoid heat and open flames.

SECTION 11**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute Toxicity**

Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Alkylate	Dermal - LD50	>3.75 g/kg (Rabbit)
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Alkylate	Inhalation - LC50	>592 ppm (v) (Rat) 4 hour(s)
Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Alkylate	Oral - LD50	>18.8 g/kg (Rat)

Eye Irritation:

minimally irritating [Rabbit]

Skin Irritation:

slight irritation [Rabbit, 24 hour(s)]

Neurotoxicity:

Repeated exposures which cause acute neurological effects may also cause long-term neurological deficits in humans.

Other Testing:

Animal data suggest that slight anemia, adaptive liver changes, and kidney toxicity (male rat nephropathy) may be caused by repeated over exposure to some similar solvents. The significance of this to humans is unknown.

Carcinogenicity:

Animal data indicate that repeated dermal exposures that cause severe skin irritation may cause or promote skin cancer.

SECTION 12**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

This section will be updated as ecological reviews are completed.

SECTION 13**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Product Disposal:**

Under EPA-RCRA (40 CFR 261) if this material becomes a waste material, it would be an ignitable hazardous waste, hazardous waste number D001. Refer to the latest EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.

SECTION 14**TRANSPORT INFORMATION****US Department of Transportation Classification**

Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.

Technical Names (s): PETROLEUM NAPHTHA

Identification Number: UN1268

Hazard Class/Division: 3 (Flammable Liquid)

Packing Group: III

Oil: This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

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SECTION 15**REGULATORY INFORMATION****Federal Regulatory Status****Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Classification:**

D001 (Ignitable Hazardous Waste)

Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III:**SARA Hazard Categories(311/312):**

Fire Hazard. Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard. Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Status:

This material is listed on the EPA/TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

State Regulation

This material is not regulated by California Prop65, New Jersey Right-to-Know Chemical List or Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List.

SECTION 16**OTHER INFORMATION**

HMIS Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity): 1, 2, 0

Revision#: 12

Revision Date: 06/05/2000

Revisions since last change (discussion): This Material Safety Data Sheet has changed because Shell Chemical Company has implemented new software to generate the sheet. There will be slight differences in the hazard and precautionary language as we incorporate the guidance contained in the ANSI MSDS standard (ANSI Z400.1-1998). There are no significant changes to the health, safety or precautionary messages. We encourage you to take the opportunity to reread the sheet and review the information contained.

Product Codes: 83195, Q7432

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Company Address: Shell Chemical Company, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, TX. 77342-2463, USA

Company Product Stewardship & Regulatory Compliance Contact: Susan Eastridge

Phone Number: (713) 241-5985

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

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