

**Section 1****Identification of substance/mixture and of the Company****1.1 Product Identifier**

Code: 42989

Name: Performance Formula

**1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture**

Diesel Fuel Additive

**1.3 Details of the Company**

Stanadyne S.p.A.

Via Matteotti 158

25014 Castenedolo (BS) – Italy

Tel. (+39) 030.2130070

Fax (+39) 030.2130936

E-mail contact **additives@stanadyne.it****1.4 Emergency Telephone number**

Hospital "Azienda Ospedaliera Niguarda Ca' Granda", Milan (Italy) – Tel. (+39) 02 66101029 (24h assistance)

**Section 2****Hazards Identification****2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

(EC) No 1272/2008

Acute Tox. 4; H302

Acute Tox. 4; H312

Acute Tox. 4; H332

Eye Irrit. 2; H319

Carc. 2; H351

Asp. Tox. 1; H304

Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

67/548/EC or 1999/45/EC

N Xn

R20/21/2

2

R40

R44

R51/53

R65

For a full text of R- and H- phrases: See section 16

**2.2 Label elements**

(EC) No 1272/2008



Danger.

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful in contact with

skin. Harmful if inhaled.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airways. Suspected of causing cancer.

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. Store locked up. All disposal practices must be in accordance with local, national and international regulations.

**Supplemental label information**

None.

**2.3 Other hazards**

None identified.

**Section 3****Composition/Information on Ingredients****3.2 Mixtures**

(EC) No 1272/2008

EC No.	Registration Number	Percentage (by wt.)	Name	Classification
926-141-6	Not Available	From 10 to 100 percent	Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	Asp. Tox. 1; H304
248-363-6	01-2119539586-27	From 10 to 100 percent	2-Ethylhexyl nitrate	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
265-198-5	Not Available	From 10 to 100 percent	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine - unspecified	Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Flam. Liq. 3; H226
203-905-0	01-2119475108-36	From 0 to 10.0 percent	2-Butoxyethanol	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Irrit. 2; H315
202-049-5	Not Available	From 0 to 10.0 percent	Naphthalene	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 Carc. 2; H351 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Flam. Sol. 2; H228
247-099-9	Not Available	From 0 to 10.0 percent	Benzene, trimethyl-	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Flam. Liq. 3; H226

**67/548/EC or 1999/45/EC**

EC No.	Registration Number	Percentage (by wt.)	Name	Classification 67/548/EC
926-141-6	Not Available	From 10 to 100 percent	Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	Xn R65
248-363-6	01-2119539586-27	From 10 to 100 percent	2-Ethylhexyl nitrate	N Xn R20/21/22 R44 R51/53 R66
265-198-5	Not Available	From 10 to 100 percent	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine - unspecified	N Xn R36/38 R51/53 R65
203-905-0	01-2119475108-36	From 0 to 10.0 percent	2-Butoxyethanol	Xn R20/21/22 R36/38
202-049-5	Not Available	From 0 to 10.0 percent	Naphthalene	N Xn R11 R22 R40 R50/53
247-099-9	Not Available	From 0 to 10.0 percent	Benzene, trimethyl-	Xi R10 R38
202-436-9	Not Available	From 0 to 10.0 percent	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	N Xn R10 R20 R36/37/38 R51/53

600, 700 and 900 ECHA List Numbers do not have any legal significance; rather they are purely technical identifiers and are displayed for informational purposes only.

**Section 4****First Aid Measures****4.1 Description of first aid measures****Skin**

Wash immediately with soap in flowing water for 15 minutes. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse and discard leather articles saturated with the material.

**Eyes**

Rinse cautiously with water for 20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

**Inhaled**

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Call a poison center or doctor if exposed or you feel unwell.

**Swallowed**

Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, wash out mouth with water ONLY if the person is conscious. Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water, seek medical attention. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. Aspiration of material due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. If vomiting occurs naturally, the casualty should lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration.

**Advice for first-aid providers**

When providing first aid always protect yourself against exposure to chemicals or blood born diseases by wearing gloves, masks and eye protection. If providing CPR use mouthpieces, resuscitation bags, pocket masks or other ventilation devices. After providing first aid wash your exposed skin with soap and water.

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

Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin. Exposure to liquid, vapor or aerosols may cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, and decreased blood pressure. See section 11.

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

**Section 5****Fire Fighting Measures****5.1 Extinguishing Media**

Small fires: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Large fires: Water spray, deluge. Alcohol resistant foam.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from substance or mixture**

Material may explode under confinement and high temperature. Vapors may be heavier than air and may travel along the ground to a distant ignition source and flash back. Container may rupture on heating. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Toxic nitrogen oxides may evolve when burning. The alkyl nitrate contained in this product may decompose exothermically if heated above 100° C. Studies in the Koenen Tube Test indicate that the reaction is non-explosive even when the alkyl nitrate is present at levels up to 70%. Forms explosive mixtures in air. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. See section 10 for additional information.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Firefighters' protective clothing may not provide adequate chemical resistance. Firefighters should wear chemical protective suits with hoods and use self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not use a water jet.

**Section 6****Accidental Release Measures****6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Only trained personnel should be permitted in area. Personal protective equipment must be worn. Ventilate area if spilled in a confined space or other poorly ventilated area. Eliminate all sources of heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity and open flames.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Take precautions to avoid release to the environment. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal. Residual liquid can be absorbed on inert material. Small spills: contain spilled material. Transfer to secure containers. Where necessary collect using absorbent media. Larger spills: stop spill and dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

**Section 7****Handling and Storage****7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Keep away from potential sources of ignition. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not discharge into drains or the environment, dispose to an authorized waste collection point. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. **DO NOT HEAT.** Avoid inhalation of aerosol, mist, spray, fume or vapor. Product can accumulate static charge when handled. Equipment should be grounded. Keep container tightly closed. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks, and open flame. No sparking tools should be used. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Empty containers retain material residue. Do not cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat, flame, spark or other sources of ignition. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Dispose of packaging or containers in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Pumping Temperature**

Not determined.

**Maximum Handling Temperature**

Not determined.

**Maximum Loading Temperature**

Not determined.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautions to avoid release to the environment. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Storage temperature must not exceed 40 °C (104 °F). Store separately from incompatible materials. Store in dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. Ground all equipment containing material. Store locked up. Store in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations. See section 10 for incompatible materials.

**Maximum Storage Temperature**

Not determined.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

End uses are listed in an attached exposure scenario when one is required.

**Section 8****Exposure Controls/Personal Protection****8.1 Control parameters**

Country	Substance	Long Term (8 Hours T.W.A.)	Short Term (15 mins.)
Austria	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm (s)	40 ppm
Austria	Trimethyl benzene	20 ppm	30 ppm
Austria	Naphthalene	10 ppm (s)	N/E
Austria	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	30 ppm
Belgium	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm (s)	50 ppm
Belgium	Trimethyl benzene	100 mg/cu. M	N/E *
Cyprus	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	50 ppm
Cyprus	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
Cyprus	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	20 ppm	N/E
Czech Republic	2-Butoxyethanol	100 mg/cu. M	200 mg/cu. M (c)
Czech Republic	Naphthalene	50 mg/cu. M	100 mg/cu. M (c)
Czech Republic	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	100 mg/cu. M	250 mg/cu. M (c)
Denmark	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	N/E
Denmark	Trimethyl benzene	20 ppm	N/E
Denmark	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
Denmark	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
EU	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm (s)	50 ppm
EU	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
EU	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
Estonia	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	50 ppm
Estonia	Trimethyl benzene	20 ppm	N/E
Estonia	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
Estonia	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
Finland	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm (s)	50 ppm
Finland	Trimethyl benzene	20 ppm	N/E
Finland	Naphthalene	1 ppm	2 ppm
Finland	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
France	2-Butoxyethanol	2 ppm	30 ppm
France	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
France	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	50 ppm
Greece	2-Butoxyethanol	25 ppm	N/E
Greece	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
Greece	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm	N/E
Hungary	2-Butoxyethanol	98 mg/cu. M	246 mg/cu. M
Hungary	Naphthalene	50 mg/cu. M	N/E
Hungary	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	100 mg/cu. M	N/E
Ireland	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm (s)	50 ppm
Ireland	Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	20 ppm (s)	N/E
Ireland	Naphthalene	10 ppm	15 ppm
Ireland	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
Italy	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	50 ppm

Italy	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
Netherlands	2-Butoxyethanol	N/E	50 ppm
Netherlands	Trimethyl benzene	100 mg/cu. M	200 mg/cu. M
Netherlands	Naphthalene	50 mg/cu. M	80 mg/cu. M
Netherlands	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	100 mg/cu. M	200 mg/cu. M
Norway	Trimethyl benzene	20 ppm	N/E
Poland	2-Butoxyethanol	98 mg/cu. M	200 mg/cu. M
Poland	Trimethyl benzene	100 mg/cu. M	170 mg/cu. M
Poland	2-Ethylhexyl nitrate	3.50 mg/cu. M	7 mg/cu. M
Poland	Naphthalene	20 mg/cu. M	50 mg/cu. M
Poland	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	100 mg/cu. M	170 mg/cu. M
Portugal	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	N/E
Portugal	Trimethyl benzene	25 ppm	N/E
Portugal	Naphthalene	10 ppm	15 ppm
Slovenia	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	50 ppm
Slovenia	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
Slovenia	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
Slovak Republic	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	246 mg/cu. M (c)
Slovak Republic	Naphthalene	10 ppm	80 mg/cu. M (c)
Slovak Republic	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	200 mg/cu. M (c)
Spain	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	50 ppm
Spain	Naphthalene	10 ppm	15 ppm
Spain	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
Sweden	2-Butoxyethanol	10 ppm (s)	20 ppm
Sweden	Trimethyl benzene	25 ppm	35 ppm
Sweden	Naphthalene	10 ppm	15 ppm
Sweden	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	25 ppm	35 ppm
Switzerland	2-Butoxyethanol	10 ppm	20 ppm
Switzerland	Trimethyl benzene	20 ppm	40 ppm
Switzerland	Naphthalene	10 ppm	N/E
Germany (TRGS 900)	2-Butoxyethanol	10 ppm (s)	N/E
Germany (TRGS 900)	Naphthalene	0.10 ppm (s)	N/E
Germany (TRGS 900)	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	20 ppm	N/E
UK	2-Butoxyethanol	25 ppm	50 ppm
UK	Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers or mixtures	25 ppm	75 ppm

#### Other Exposure Limits

The recommended TWA for 2-Ethylhexyl nitrate is 1 PPM. Contains petroleum naphtha. The UK Solvents Industry Association recommends a RCP TWA (8h) 1,200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Use local exhaust ventilation to control mists or vapors. Additional ventilation or exhaust may be required to maintain air concentrations below recommended exposure limits.

##### Eye/face protection

Safety glasses. If potential for splash or mist exists, wear chemical goggles or faceshield.

##### Skin protection

Use nitrile or neoprene gloves. Use good industrial hygiene practices. In case of skin contact, wash hands and arms with soap and water. Gloves should always be inspected before each use and discarded if they show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Gloves, coveralls, apron, boots as necessary to minimize contact. Wear either a chemical protective suit or apron when potential for contact with material exists. Use nitrile rubber boots when necessary to avoid contaminating shoes. Do not wear rings, watches or similar apparel that could entrap the material and cause a skin reaction. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

##### Respiratory Protection

Use full face respirator with an organic vapor cartridge if the recommended exposure limit is exceeded. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for entry into confined space, for other poorly ventilated areas and for large spill clean-up sites.

##### Hygiene Measures

Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

##### Environmental exposure controls

See section 6 for details.

**Section 9****Physical and Chemical Properties****9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Light colored liquid.
Odour	Mild
Odour Threshold	Not determined.
pH	Not determined.
Melting / Freezing Point	Not determined.
Boiling Point	178 °C, 352.4 °F(Initial)
Boiling Point Range	Not determined.
Flash Point	>= 62 °C, 143.6 °F TCC (Minimum)
Evaporation Rate	Not determined.
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable.
Lower flammability or explosive limit	Not determined.
Upper flammability or explosive limit	Not determined.
Vapour Pressure	Not determined.
Vapour Density	Not determined.
Relative density	0.9 (15.6 °C)
Bulk Density	Not determined.
Water Solubility	Insoluble.
Other solubilities	Not determined.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined.
Autoignition Point	Not determined.
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined.
Viscosity	Not determined.
Explosive properties	Material does not have explosive properties.
Oxidising properties	Material is a non-oxidising substance.

**9.2 Other information**

*The above data are typical values and do not constitute a specification.*

**Section 10****Stability and Reactivity****10.1 Reactivity**

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 - 10.6.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Material is normally stable at moderately elevated temperatures and pressures.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Will not occur.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Do not expose to excessive heat, ignition sources, or oxidizing materials.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Strong acids. Alkalis. Strong reducing agents. Strong oxidizing agents. Copper and copper alloys. Nitriles. Amines. Phosphorous.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion. Under combustion conditions, oxides of the following elements will be formed: nitrogen.

**Section 11****Toxicological Information****11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity****Oral**

The LD50 in rats is > 10,000 mg/Kg. Based on data from components or similar materials. Ingestion of this material may cause headache, dizziness,

uncoordination, and general weakness. Ingestion may cause red blood cell hemolysis and possible liver and kidney injury.

**Dermal**

The LD50 in rabbits is > 5000 mg/Kg. Based on data from components or similar materials. Absorption of 2-ethylhexyl nitrate through the skin may cause vasodilation resulting in reduced blood pressure and other cardiovascular effects. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, heart palpitations, confusion and possible loss of consciousness.

**Inhalation**

The LC50 (4 hr.) in rats for vapors of this material is > 200 mg/l. Based on data from components or similar materials. High concentrations may cause headaches, dizziness, weakness, irritability and other behavioral changes, nausea, and vomiting.

**Skin corrosion / irritation**

May cause mild skin irritation. Does not meet Canadian D2B or EU R38 criteria. Based on data from similar materials. Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause dermatitis. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, and cracking of the skin.

**Serious eye damage / irritation**

Moderate to strong eye irritant. Based on data from similar materials. Vapors may cause irritation.

**Respiratory Irritation**

If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Based on data from similar materials. Exposure to a high concentration of vapor or mist is irritating to the respiratory tract.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization****Skin**

No data available to indicate product or components may be a skin sensitizer.

**Respiratory**

No data available to indicate product or components may be respiratory sensitizers.

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

**Carcinogenicity**

A two-year National Toxicology Program (NTP) study found an increased incidence of tumors of the nose in rats exposed to naphthalene by inhalation. In mice similarly exposed, increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas were observed. Naphthalene has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) on the basis of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals but inadequate evidence in exposed humans. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) completed a two year inhalation chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity study that indicated butyl cellosolve has some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male and female mice, equivocal evidence in female rats and no evidence in male rats. The relevance of this data to human workplace exposure has not been established.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Reproductive effects were seen in laboratory animals exposed to butyl cellosolve only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parental animals. Butyl cellosolve causes fetotoxicity in lab animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

**STOT repeated exposure**

Repeated overexposure to petroleum naphtha can cause nervous system damage. Repeated overexposure to butyl cellosolve may cause hemolysis of the red blood cells leading to possible liver and kidney damage. Repeated overexposure to naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells with anemia, fever, jaundice and kidney and liver damage. Prolonged exposure to 2-ethylhexyl nitrate may cause vasodilation resulting in reduced blood pressure and other cardiovascular effects. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, heart palpitations, confusion and possible loss of consciousness.

**Other information**

Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

**Section 12****Ecological Information****12.1 Toxicity****Freshwater fish**

The acute LC50 is 1 - 10 mg/L based on component data.

**Freshwater invertebrates**

The acute EC50 is 10 - 100 mg/L based on component data.

**Algae**

The acute EC50 is 1 - 10 mg/L based on component data.

**Saltwater fish**

Not determined.

**Saltwater invertebrates**

Not determined.

**Bacteria**

Not determined.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Substance	Pct. (weight)	Test type	Duration (days)	Pct. degradation
2-Ethylhexyl nitrate	From 10 to 100 percent	Miscellaneous-Degradation	28	0
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine - unspecified	From 10 to 100 percent	Manometric Respirometry	28	58

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Substance	Pct. (weight)	Test type	Duration (days)	Log Kow or BCF
2-Ethylhexyl nitrate	From 10 to 100 percent	Octanol-Water Coefficient	0.1	5.2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine - unspecified	From 10 to 100 percent	Octanol-Water Coefficient	0.1	3.1

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Substance	Pct. (weight)	Test type	Duration (days)	Log Koc Value
2-Ethylhexyl nitrate	From 10 to 100 percent	Adsorption Coefficient	0.1	3.8

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Not Available

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

None known.

**Section 13 Disposal Considerations****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

All disposal practices must be in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations. Do not dispose in landfill.

Empty container retains product residue and can be hazardous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Dispose of packaging or containers in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Section 14 Transport Information****14.1 UN number**

ADR/RID	UN3082
ICAO	UN3082
IMDG	UN3082

**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

ADR/RID	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(2-Ethylhexyl nitrate, Naphthalene)
ICAO	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(2-Ethylhexyl nitrate, Naphthalene)
IMDG	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(2-Ethylhexyl nitrate, Naphthalene)

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID	9
ICAO	9
IMDG	9

**14.4 Packing group**

ADR/RID	III
ICAO	III
IMDG	III

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID	Aquatic Pollutant(2-Ethylhexyl nitrate, Naphthalene)
ICAO	Marine Pollutant(2-Ethylhexyl nitrate, Naphthalene)
IMDG	Marine Pollutant(2-Ethylhexyl nitrate, Naphthalene)

**14.6 Special precautions for users**

Review classification requirements before shipping materials at elevated temperatures.

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol 73/78 and the IBC code**

Not determined.

**Section 15****Regulatory Information****15.1 Safety, health and environment regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Global Chemical Inventories****Australia**

All components are in compliance with chemical notification requirements in Australia.

**Canada**

All components are in compliance with the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and are present on the Domestic Substances List.

**China**

All components of this product are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China.

**EU**

All components are in compliance with the EC Seventh amendment Directive 92 /32/EEC.

**Japan**

This product requires notification in Japan.

**Korea**

This product requires notification before sale in Korea.

**New Zealand**

May require notification before sale under New Zealand regulations.

**Philippines**

All components are in compliance with the Philippines Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 (R.A. 6969).

**Switzerland**

All components are in compliance with the Environmentally Hazardous Substances Ordinance in Switzerland.

**Taiwan**

May require notification before sale in Taiwan.

**USA**

All components of this material are on the US TSCA Inventory or are exempt.

**German water hazard classes**

WGK = 2 according to the Water Hazardous Directive, VwVwS, dated May 17, 1999.

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

**Section 16****Other Information****Relevant R Phrases**

R10 -- Flammable.

R11 -- Highly flammable.

R20 -- Harmful by inhalation.

R20/21/22 -- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R22 -- Harmful if swallowed.

R36/37/38 -- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R36/38 -- Irritating to eyes and skin.

R38 -- Irritating to skin.

R40 -- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R44 -- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

R50/53 -- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R51/53 -- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R65 -- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 -- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

**Relevant hazard phrases**

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.

H228 - Flammable solid.

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 - Harmful if inhaled.

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

*As the conditions or methods of use are beyond our control, we do not assume any responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability for any use of this product. Information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate but all statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.*