

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Stadis (R) 450

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name : Stadis (R) 450
 Product code : 10101
 Use of the substance/preparation : Fuel additive. Anti-static agents.

Company/undertaking identification

Supplier : Innospec Limited
 Innospec Manufacturing Park
 Oil Sites Road
 Ellesmere Port
 Cheshire CH65 4EY
 United Kingdom
 Telephone no. : +44 (0)151 355 3611
 Fax no. : +44 (0)151 356 2349
 Emergency telephone number of the company : +44 (0)151 355 3611

See section 16.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/preparation : Preparation

Ingredient name	CAS number	%	EC number	Classification
toluene	108-88-3	30 - 60	203-625-9	F; R11 Repr. Cat. 3; R63 Xn; R48/20, R65 Xi; R38 R67
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.	64742-94-5	14.99 - 30	265-198-5	Xn; R65 R66 N; R51/53 Xi; R38, R41
naphthalenesulfonic acid, dinonyl-	25322-17-2	9.99 - 14.99	246-841-9	
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	0.99 - 4.99	200-661-7	F; R11 Xi; R36 R67
naphthalene	91-20-3	0.099 - 0.99	202-049-5	Carc. Cat. 3; R40 Xn; R22 N; R50/53
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.099 - 0.99	202-436-9	R10 Xn; R20 Xi; R36/37/38

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2. Composition/information on ingredients

methanol	67-56-1	0.099 - 0.99	200-659-6	N; R51/53 F; R11 T; R23/24/25, R39/23/24/25
See section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above				

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8.

3. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

- Classification** : F; R11
Repr. Cat. 3; R63
Xn; R48/20, R65
Xi; R41
R66, R67
R52/53
- Physical/chemical hazards** : Highly flammable.
- Human health hazards** : Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Environmental hazards** : Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4. First-aid measures

First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

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5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

This material is harmful to aquatic organisms. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.), sulphur oxides (SO₂, SO₃, etc.).

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilt material.

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up : If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilt material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills, dyke spilt material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilt material in an appropriate container for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling : Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not ingest. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Avoid contact with eyes. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage : Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Packaging materials

Recommended : Use original container.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name

toluene

Occupational exposure limits

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin

STEL: 574 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute/minutes.

TWA: 191 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour/hours.

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.

Innospec Inc. (Europe, 2006).

TWA: 100 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours.

propan-2-ol

EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005).

STEL: 1250 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes.

STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute/minutes.

TWA: 999 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours.

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8. Exposure controls/personal protection

naphthalene	TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour/hours. EU OEL (Europe, 2/2006). Notes: Indicative TWA: 50 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hour/hours.
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). TWA: 125 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour/hours.
methanol	EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005). Skin STEL: 333 mg/m ³ 15 minute/minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. TWA: 266 mg/m ³ 8 hour/hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to European Standard EN 689 for methods for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances.

Exposure controls

- Occupational exposure controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
Recommended: full-face mask organic vapour filter (Type A)
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
>8 hour/hours (breakthrough time): Viton; <1 hour/hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)
- Eye protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.
Recommended: splash goggles
- Skin protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.
Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

General information

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid. (Clear.)
Colour	: Amber. (Dark.)
Odour	: Aromatic.
Odour threshold	: The lowest known value is 1.74 ppm (toluene)

Important health, safety and environmental information

Boiling point	: 90°C (194°F)
Melting point	: May start to solidify at <-20°C (-4°F) based on data for: solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.. Weighted average: -70.37°C (-94.7°F)
Pour point	: <-39°C
Flash point	: Closed cup: 6°C (42.8°F). (Pensky-Martens. ASTM D93)
Explosion limits	: The greatest known range is Lower: 2.3% Upper: 12.7% (propan-2-ol)
Vapour pressure	: <6.2 kPa (<46.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
Density	0.92 g/cm ³ (15°C / 59°F)
Solubility	: Insoluble in cold water, hot water.
Viscosity	: Dynamic: >7 cP Kinematic: >7 cSt Kinematic (40C): 6.9 cSt
Vapour density	: The highest known value is 4.6 to 5.5 (Air = 1) (solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.). Weighted average: 3.72 (Air = 1)
Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)	: The highest known value is 2 (toluene) Weighted average: 1.37compared with Butyl acetate.
Auto-ignition temperature	: The lowest known value is 399°C (750.2°F) (propan-2-ol).

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	: The product is stable.
Materials to avoid	: Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	: Harmful by inhalation.
Ingestion	: Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.
Skin contact	: Slightly irritating to the skin.
Eye contact	: Severely irritating to eyes.

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Route	Species
toluene	LD50	636 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LDLo	50 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LC50	26700 ppm (1 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic. naphthalenesulfonic acid, dinonyl- propan-2-ol	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LD50	5045 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	6410 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LD50	3600 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	12800 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LDLo	1537 mg/kg	Oral	Dog
	LDLo	3570 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LDLo	5272 mg/kg	Oral	man
	LD50	490 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	316 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse

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	LD50	1200 mg/kg	Oral	Guinea pig
	LD50	>2500 mg/kg	Dermal	Rat
	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LDLo	100 mg/kg	Oral	child
	LDLo	400 mg/kg	Oral	Dog
	LC50	>340 mg/m ³ (1 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LD50	6900 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
methanol	LD50	5628 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	14200 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LD50	7300 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	15800 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LDLo	143 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LDLo	428 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LDLo	6422 mg/kg	Oral	man
	LDLo	393 mg/kg	Dermal	Monkey

Potential chronic health effects

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Carcinogenic effects</u>	<u>Mutagenic effects</u>	<u>Developmental toxicity</u>	<u>Impairs fertility</u>
toluene	-	-	Repr. Cat. 3; R63	-
naphthalene	Carc. Cat. 3; R40	-	-	-

- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproductive toxicity** : Contains material which may cause birth defects based, on animal data.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Target organs** : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Stadis (R) 450	Minnows (LC50)	96 hour/hours	12 mg/l
toluene	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	6 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	6.56 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (EC50)	48 hour/hours	6.78 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	5.8 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	6.78 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	12.6 mg/l
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.	Fish (LC50)	96 hour/hours	1 to 10 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	1 to 10 mg/l
	Algae (IC50)	72 hour/hours	1 to 10 mg/l
propan-2-ol	Pimephales promelas (EC50)	48 hour/hours	10000 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>1400 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	6550 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	9640 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	10400 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	11130 mg/l
naphthalene	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	1.6 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	2.194 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	2.55 mg/l
	Daphnia pulex (LC50)	96 hour/hours	1 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	1.6 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50)	96 hour/hours	1.8 mg/l
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	7.72 mg/l
methanol	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	>10000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (EC50)	48 hour/hours	13200 mg/l

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12. Ecological information

Lepomis macrochirus (EC50)	48 hour/hours	16000 mg/l
Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
Daphnia magna (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	15400 mg/l

Other ecological information

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name

Aquatic half-life

Photolysis

Biodegradability

toluene	-	-	Readily
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.	-	-	Inherent
propan-2-ol	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name

LogP_{ow}

BCF

Potential

toluene	2.65	<100	low
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic.	>3	<100	high
propan-2-ol	0.05	-	low
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	4.09	-	high

Other adverse effects : Harmful to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Hazardous waste : The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
ADR/RID Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (toluene, propan-2-ol)	3	II		Hazard identification number 33 Limited quantity LQ4 CECIC Tremcard 30GF1-I+II
ADNR Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (toluene, propan-2-ol)	3	II		-
IMDG Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (toluene, propan-2-ol)	3	II		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, _S-E_

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14. Transport information

IATA Class	UN1993	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (toluene, propan-2-ol)	3	II		Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 5 L Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 60 L Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 1 L
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Subsidiary class : -

PG* : Packing group

15. Regulatory information

EU regulations

Hazard symbol/symbols :



Highly flammable, Harmful

Risk phrases

- : R11- Highly flammable.
R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R48/20- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases

- : S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Contains

- : toluene 203-625-9

Product use

- : Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments) and the intended use.
- Industrial applications.

16. Other information

Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK)

- : R11- Highly flammable.
R10- Flammable.
R40- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R23/24/25- Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/23/24/25- Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R20- Harmful by inhalation.
R22- Harmful if swallowed.
R48/20- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R36- Irritating to eyes.
R36/37/38- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R38- Irritating to skin.
R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R66- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the

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16. Other information

aquatic environment.

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

R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Full text of classifications referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK) :

- F - Highly flammable
- Carc. Cat.3 - Carcinogen Category 3
- Repr. Cat.3 - Toxic to reproduction Category 3
- T - Toxic
- Xn - Harmful
- Xi - Irritant
- N - Dangerous for the environment.

History

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Date of previous issue : August 15, 2006

Version : 1.1

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

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