

Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

HAVOLINE XLI (CL00)

Product Use: Corrosion Inhibitor for cooling systems

Product Number(s): 032765

Company Identification

Chevron Belgium NV
Technologiepark-Zwijnaarde 2
B-9052 Gent
Belgium

Transportation Emergency Response

Europe: 0044/(0)18 65 407333

Health Emergency

Europe: 0044/(0)18 65 407333

Poison Control Center: Belgium: 0032/(0)70 245 245

Product Information

email : eumsds@chevron.com

FAX number: 0032/(0)9 293 72 22

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION: Repro. Cat. 3; R63 |

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Skin: Contact with the skin is not expected to be harmful.

Ingestion: Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: Not expected to be harmful if inhaled.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS: This material may cause harm to the unborn child based on animal data.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Not classified.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	EC NUMBER	SYMBOL / RISK PHRASES	AMOUNT
Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	243-283-8	Xn/Repro. Cat. 3/R63	10 - 30 %weight
Methyl-1H-benzotriazole	249-596-6	Xn/R22, R52	0.5 - 1.5

Imidazole	206-019-2	Xn/R22, C/R34, Repro. Cat. 2/R61	%weight < 0.3 %weight
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The full text of all R-phrases is shown in Section 16.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: No specific first aid measures are required. Do not induce vomiting. As a precaution, get medical advice.

Inhalation: No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flashpoint: Not Applicable

Autoignition: No data available

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: No data available Upper: No data available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Specific Use: Corrosion Inhibitor for cooling systems

Precautionary Measures: Keep out of the reach of children.

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty

container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use in a well-ventilated area.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin Protection: No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select protective clothing depending on operations conducted, physical requirements and other substances in the workplace. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Natural rubber, Neoprene, Nitrile Rubber, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC or Vinyl).

Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is normally required.

No applicable occupational exposure limits exist for this material or its components. Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Colorless

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Faint or Mild

pH: 9.4

Vapor Pressure: <0.01 mmHg @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)

Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1

Boiling Point: 100°C (212°F) (Typical)

Solubility: Miscible

Freezing Point: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: 1 (Estimated) @ 20°C (68°F) / 20°C (68°F)

Density: 1.058 kg/l @ 20°C (68°F)

Viscosity: No data available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: The skin sensitization hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

2-Ethylhexanoic acid (2-EXA) caused an increase in liver size and enzyme levels when repeatedly administered to rats via the diet. When administered to pregnant rats by gavage or in drinking water, 2-EXA caused teratogenicity (birth defects) and delayed postnatal development of the pups. Additionally, 2-EXA impaired female fertility in rats. Birth defects were seen in the offspring of mice who were administered sodium 2-ethylhexanoate via intraperitoneal injection during pregnancy.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

MOBILITY

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE

Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations. In accordance with European Waste Catalogue (E.W.C.) the codification is the following: 16 01 14

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult appropriate Dangerous Goods

Regulations for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

ADR/RID Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER ADR

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER ICAO

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER THE IMDG CODE

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01=EU. Directive 76/769/EEC: Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances.

02=EU Directive 90/394/EEC: Carcinogens at work.

03=EU Directive 92/85/EEC: Pregnant or breastfeeding workers.

04=EU Directive 96/82/EC (Seveso II): Article 9.

05=EU Directive 96/82/EC (Seveso II): Articles 6 and 7.

06=EU Directive 98/24/EC: Chemical agents at work.

No components of this material were found on the regulatory lists above.

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States).

CLASSIFICATION - LABELING:

Under the criteria of the directive EEC/67/548 (dangerous substances) and EEC/1999/45 (dangerous preparations):

- contains: Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate

Symbols: Xn - Harmful

R63; Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

S2; Keep out of the reach of children.

S36/37; Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S46; If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION STATEMENT: This revision updates the following sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet: 3,16

Revision Date: APRIL 08, 2013

Full text of R-phrases:

R22; Harmful if swallowed.

R34; Causes burns.

R52; Harmful to aquatic organisms.

R61; May cause harm to the unborn child.

R63; Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
CVX - Chevron	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number

Prepared according to the criteria of EU Regulation 1907/2006 by the Chevron Energy Technology Company, 100 Chevron Way, Richmond, California 94802.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.