according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : BC Benzene

Product code : Q9261

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Canada

PO Box 4280 STN C CALGARY AB T2T 5Z5

Canada

Telephone : 1-855-697-4355

Telefax : 1-866-213-7508

Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 1 (Blood, Blood-forming organs)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 3

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Blood, Blood forming organs)

through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equip-

ment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water

for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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on this label).

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ atten-

tion.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ atten-

tion.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extin-

guish.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

May cause cancer.

May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Substance name : BC Benzene, 71-43-2

CAS-No. : 71-43-2

Components

	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	Benzene	71-43-2	<= 100

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed

Call emergency number for your location / facility. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. 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 (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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 (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Protection of first-aiders

When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

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Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these ef-

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media :

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.

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Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Additional advice

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

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Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still

accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges

These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements.

These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

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Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC

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TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	S- Phenylmer- capturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 μg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 μg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

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Appropriate measures include:

General Information

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveil-lance.

Items that cannot be decontaminated should be destroyed (see Chapter 13).

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)].

Where respiratory protective equipment is required, use a full-face mask.

Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Hand protection

Remarks

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may

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not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where Skin and body protection

risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-Protective measures

> mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. The following information, while appropriate for the product is general in nature. The selection of Personal Protective Equipment will vary depending on the conditions of use.

Hygiene measures Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour colourless

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Odour aromatic

Odour Threshold 2.7 ppm

Melting point/ range : 5.5 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling : 80.1 °C

range

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

7.1 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

1.4 %(V)

Flash point -11 °C

Method: No information available.

: Not applicable рΗ

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic 0.6 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D 445

Viscosity, kinematic 0.65 mm2/s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D 445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 1.8 kg/m3 (20 °C)

slight

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.13

Method: Literature data.

Vapour pressure 10 kPa (20 °C)

0.8787 (68 °F) Relative density

Method: ASTM D4052

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Density : 883 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Relative vapour density : 2.7 (15 °C)

(Air = 1.0)

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 5.1

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material

makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive,

the precautions are the same.

Surface tension : 0.03 mN/m

Molecular weight : 78.11 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Prevent vapour accumulation.

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Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition : Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A

complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degra-

dation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, female): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

402

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Benzene:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404 Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Benzene:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Literature data

Remarks : Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Benzene:

Species : Mouse

Method : Literature data

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Benzene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Method: Literature data

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

474

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

May cause genetic defects.

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Carcinogenicity

Components:

Benzene:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Other guideline method. Remarks : May cause cancer.

Known human carcinogen.

May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation
Method : Literature data
Remarks : May cause cancer.

Known human carcinogen.

May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Benzene 71-43-2

OSHA NTP

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Benzene:

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the res-

piratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Benzene:

Exposure routes : Oral, Inhalation

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Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Remarks : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone

marrow.

Blood: may cause haemolysis of red blood cells and/or anae-

mia.

Immune System: animal studies on this material or its compo-

nents have demonstrated immunotoxicity.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac ar-

rest

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) was observed in individuals exposed to very high levels (50 ppm to 300 ppm range) of benzene over a long period of time in the workplace. The relevance of these results to lower levels of exposure is not

known.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Oral

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Species : Mouse, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : Literature data

Target Organs : hematopoietic system

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Components:

Benzene:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

> Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 5.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 32 d

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)): 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms IC50 (Nitrosomonas): 13 mg/l

> Exposure time: 24 h Method: Literature data. Remarks: Harmful

LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Benzene:

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or

any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Benzene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

Exposure time: 3 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

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Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Benzene:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Benzene:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal meth-

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech-

nical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

UN number : 1114

Proper shipping name : BENZENE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1114
Proper shipping name : BENZENE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1114
Proper shipping name : BENZENE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled

Product name : Benzene and mixtures having 10% benzene or more (i)

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information: This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and

the IBC Code

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TCSI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

according to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)

OSHA CARC / STEL : Excursion limit

OSHA Z-2 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-2 / CEIL : Acceptable ceiling concentration

OSHA Z-2 / Peak : Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling con-

centration for an 8-hr shift

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

A vertical bar () in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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