SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Shell Polymers Monaca Light Gas Oil (LGO)

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Shell Polymers Monaca Light Gas Oil (LGO)

Product code : E7004

Synonyms : Light Pyrolysis Gasoline

CAS-No. : 68921-67-5

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Shell Chemical LP**
PO Box 576
HOUSTON TX 77001
USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24 hr) : 1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Chemical intermediate.

Restrictions on use :
This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Acute toxicity : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	:	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	:	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	:	Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Category 3

GHS label elements

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.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to 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/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
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 or doctor/ physician.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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/ attention.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P314 Get medical attention if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see .? on this label).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

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

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
Highly reactive.

May form explosive peroxides.
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
Maintain dissolved oxygen and inhibitor at proper levels to prevent runaway polymerisation.
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues	Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues	68921-67-5	100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	>=0 - <=0.5
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7	>=0 - <=1
Benzene	71-43-2	>=0 - <=50
Toluene	108-88-3	>=0 - <=40
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>=0 - <=2
styrene	100-42-5	>=0 - <=4
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>=0 - <=4
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	>=0 - <=2

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Call emergency number for your location / facility.
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

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 rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
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. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
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 sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Corrosive to eyes. Contact can cause severe eye damage including chemical burns, pain, clouding of the eye surface, inflammation of the eye, and may result in permanent loss of vision. 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. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. 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.
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.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	:	Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Treat symptomatically. IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	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 methods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Further information	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
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).

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 unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.
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.
Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : 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.
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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

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.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 storage facilities are followed.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : 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.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on storage stability : Storage Temperature:
Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
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., For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint. Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.
Container Advice	:	Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
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 parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	TWA	2 ppm	ACGIH
1,3-butadiene		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
1,3-butadiene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
1,3-butadiene		TWA	1 ppm	OSHA Z-1
1,3-butadiene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA Z-1
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7	TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
cyclopentadiene		STEL	1 ppm	ACGIH
cyclopentadiene		TWA	75 ppm 200 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Benzene		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2

Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Toluene		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Toluene		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Toluene		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.
	Further information: The value is provided by the Industry Association. This value is provided for information only.			
styrene		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-2
styrene		CEIL	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
styrene		Peak	600 ppm (5 mins. in any 3 hrs.)	OSHA Z-2
styrene		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
styrene		STEL	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene, mixed isomers		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Xylene, mixed isomers		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
Dicyclopentadiene		STEL	1 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	1,2 Dihydroxy-4-(N-acetylcysteinyl)-butane	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2.5 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Mixture of N-1 and N-2(hydroxybutenyl)valine	Hemoglobin (Hb) adducts in blood	Not critical	2.5 picomoles per gram Hemoglobin	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic 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
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly-oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
styrene	100-42-5	Mandelic acid plus phenylgly-oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		Styrene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	20 µg/l	ACGIH BEI
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhip-puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g cre-atinine	ACGIH BEI

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 : Use sealed systems as far as possible.
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.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
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.
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 surveillance.

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 unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use:
Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

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 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.
Skin and body protection	:	Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.
Protective measures	:	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Thermal hazards	:	When handling heated product, wear heat resistant gloves, safety hat with chin strap, face shield (preferably with a chin guard), safety glasses, heat resistant coveralls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots), neck protection and heavy duty boots, e.g. leather for heat resistance.
Hygiene measures	:	Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

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 environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Colour	:	Data not available
Odour	:	strong
Odour Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Data not available
Melting point/freezing point	:	Data not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	estimated value(s) 60.8 °C / 141.4 °F
Flash point	:	estimated value(s) < 20 °C / < 68 °F
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available

Flammability
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	0.12 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	estimated value(s) 0.44 bar (37.8 °C / 100.0 °F)

Density	:	estimated value(s) 0.926 g/cm3 (15 °C / 59 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Data not available
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	estimated value(s) 0.584 mPa.s (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic	:	estimated value(s) 0.694 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Surface tension	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	Low 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 semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Molecular weight	:	Data not available
Particle size	:	Data not available

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 Stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. 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 degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure
Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption and skin or eye contact.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	(Rat): LC50 > 10 - >= 20.0 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Remarks: Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains 1,3-butadiene.

Remarks: May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia)., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome)., Contains benzene.

Remarks: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect, Styrene has been found to produce lung tumours in mice. These tumours are not considered to be relevant to humans.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	1,3-butadiene	106-99-0
	Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans	
	styrene	100-42-5
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	

	Benzene	71-43-2
	1,3-butadiene	106-99-0
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	1,3-butadiene	106-99-0
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	styrene	100-42-5

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Effects on fertility :

Remarks: May impair fertility.
May cause harm to the unborn child.

Remarks: Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.
Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Remarks: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Remarks: Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow., Contains benzene.

Remarks: Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss., Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	Remarks: Toxic LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Data not available

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Data not available

Mobility in soil

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.
Contains volatile components.
Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues:

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : Remarks: Not classified due to lack of data.

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

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 methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

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 technical 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.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number	:	UN 3295
Proper shipping name	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
ERG Code	:	128
Marine pollutant	:	no
Remarks	:	This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 3295
Proper shipping name	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 3295
Proper shipping name	:	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
Marine pollutant	:	no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	:	Y
Ship type	:	3
Product name	:	Benzene and mixtures having 10% benzene or more (i)
Special precautions	:	This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must ob-

serve strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Benzene	**71-43-2**	**10**	**20**
1,3-butadiene	**106-99-0**	**10**	**2000**
Toluene	**108-88-3**	**1000**	**2500**
Xylene, mixed isomers	**1330-20-7**	**100**	**2500**
styrene	**100-42-5**	**1000**	*****
Ethylbenzene	**100-41-4**	**1000**	*****

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Aspiration hazard
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Benzene	71-43-2	>= 50 - < 70 %
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 30 - < 50 %
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	>= 1 - < 5 %
styrene	100-42-5	>= 1 - < 5 %

Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	>= 1 - < 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 1 - < 5 %
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

Benzene	71-43-2	50 %
Toluene	108-88-3	40 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2 %
styrene	100-42-5	4 %
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	4 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Benzene	71-43-2
Toluene	108-88-3
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
styrene	100-42-5
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including styrene, Ethylbenzene, Benzene, 1,3-butadiene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and 1,3-butadiene, Benzene, Toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Benzene	71-43-2
Toluene	108-88-3
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
styrene	100-42-5
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
cyclopentadiene	542-92-7

California Regulated Carcinogens

1,3-butadiene	106-99-0
Benzene	71-43-2

Other regulations:

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

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

TSCA : Listed

AIIC	:	Listed
DSL	:	Listed
IECSC	:	Listed
ENCS	:	Listed
KECI	:	Listed
NZIoC	:	Listed
PICCS	:	Listed
TCSI	:	Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity): 3, 3, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	:	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
OSHA CARC	:	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA P0	:	USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
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 P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / STEL	:	Short Term Exposure 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 concentration for an 8-hr shift
Abbreviations and Acronyms	:	The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites. ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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).
Revision Date	:	03/07/2025

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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