SAFETY DATA SHEET
According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Benzene

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 31.10.2024
7.2	17.02.2025	800001014735	Print Date 24.02.2025

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Benzene
Product code	:	Q9112, Q9169, Q9262, Q9249
Registration number EU	:	01-2119447106-44-0019, 01-2119447106-44-0020, 01-2119447106-44-0021, 01-2119447106-44-0022, 01-2119447106-44-0023
CAS-No.	:	71-43-2

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Raw material for use in the chemical industry. The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such.
Uses advised against	:	This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	:	**Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.** PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	:	+31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	:	+31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)
Poison Centre: (+41) 145

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity, Category 1A	H350: May cause cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1, Blood , Blood-forming organs	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 3	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

2.3 Other hazards

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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 air-vapour mixtures can occur.
May cause cancer.
May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	71-43-2 200-753-7	<= 100

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

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.

If inhaled	:	No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	:	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. 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 sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.
Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).

Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
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.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
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.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.
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 materials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : 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.
Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly controlled conditions available from: http://cefic.org.

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

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis

		of exposure)		
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0,2 ppm 0,7 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: Toxic by skin resorption possible; Substances, which are easily absored through the skin, can give by additional skin resoption a substancial higher risk compared to only inhalation by the airways., Carcinogenic Category 1, Contains substance which should be considered to be mutagenic to humans., National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, German Research Foundation, Health and Safety Executive (Occupational Medicine and Hygiene Laboratory), BG			
Benzene		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)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	S-phenyl mercapto acetic acid: 0.004 micromoles per millimole creatinine (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	CH BAT
		S-phenyl mercapto acetic acid: 8 µg/g creatinine (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	CH BAT

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Benzene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0,8 mg/m3/ 8h

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Not applicable	

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly controlled conditions available from: http://cefic.org.

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

Personal protective equipment

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Eye protection	:	Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. Approved to EU Standard EN166.
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. Contami-

nated 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.

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.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

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 [Type A boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.
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.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : aromatic

Odour Threshold : 2,7 ppm

Melting point/freezing point : 5,5 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling range : 80,1 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

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.
Auto-ignition temperature	:	498 °C
Decomposition temperature		
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	0,6 mPa.s (20 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic	:	0,65 mm2/s (20 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	1,8 kg/m3 Slight (20 °C)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2,13 Method: Literature data.
Vapour pressure	:	10 kPa (20 °C)
Relative density	:	0,8787 (68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Density	:	883 kg/m3 (15 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Relative vapour density	:	2,7 (15 °C) (Air = 1.0)
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available

Evaporation rate	:	5,1 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
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 semi-conductive, 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
Surface tension	:	0,03 mN/m
Molecular weight	:	78,11 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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.
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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.

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.

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 - Assessment : May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 415.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

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 respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Benzene:

Exposure routes : Oral, Inhalation
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 components 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 arrest.
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.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment	:	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

Benzene:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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 <= 10 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 <= 10 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 microorganisms : IC50 (Nitrosomonas): 13 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h
Method: Literature data.
Remarks: Harmful
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0,8 mg/l
Exposure time: 32 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : NOEC: 3 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	Exposure time: 7 d Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Benzene:

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 340ºC (645ºF) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370ºC (700ºF) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Benzene:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Exposure time: 3 d Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10 Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 305 Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Benzene:

Mobility	:	Remarks: Floats on water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

Benzene:

Assessment	:	The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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.

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 national 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1114

ADR : 1114

RID : 1114

IMDG : 1114

IATA : 1114

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : BENZENE

ADR : BENZENE

RID : BENZENE

IMDG : BENZENE

IATA : BENZENE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 3

ADR : 3

RID : 3

IMDG : 3

IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Labels : 3 (N3, CMR)
CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement : NST 8310 Benzene

ADR

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : II
Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

RID
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled
Product name : Benzene and mixtures having 10% benzene or more (i)

Additional Information **:** 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 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

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59). : This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Waters Protection Ordinance (WPO 814.201)
Water pollution class : Swiss Class A, (www.tankportal.ch)

Other regulations:

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

Product is subject to Stoerfallverordnung (StFV).
Compliance with the requirements of the Youth Employment Protection Ordinance (ArGV 5, SR 822.115) & Ordinance on Dangerous Labour for Young People (SR 822.115.2) must be ensured.
Take note of Law on the protection of mothers at work, in education and in studies (Maternity Protection Act – Mutterschutzverordnung).

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

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

CH BAT	:	Switzerland. List of BAT-values
CH SUVA	:	Switzerland. Limit values at the work place
CH SUVA / TWA	:	Time Weighted Average

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Training advice	:	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
Other information	:	The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly controlled conditions available from: http://cefic.org. If this substance/product is sold onto third parties, confirmation that the substance/product will be handled in accordance with 'strictly controlled conditions' needs to be obtained from the third party prior to sale. For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support. The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB. A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.
Sources of key data used to	:	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more

compile the Safety Data Sheet	sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Flam. Liq. 2	H225	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Muta. 1B	H340	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Carc. 1A	H350	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT RE 1	H372	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

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.

CH / EN