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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : C5/C7 Blend Stock

Product code : Q9242

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 : Raw material for use in the chemical industry., Chemical in-

termediate.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Flammable liquids : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 1A

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Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 1 (Blood, Blood-forming organs, Immune system)

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 2 (Central nervous system, Auditory system, Respira-

tory system, Visual system, Peripheral nervous system)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H315 Causes skin irritation.

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

H350 May cause cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-

peated exposure.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

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 equip-

ment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

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P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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

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

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P235 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

In use, 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.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

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Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
distillates (petrole- um), light arom.	Distillates (pe- troleum), light	67891-80-9	50
	arom.		
naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic	Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked arom.	68527-23-1	50

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration (% w/w)
Toluene	108-88-3	>=10 - <=20
Benzene	71-43-2	>=15 - <=25

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.

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 treat-

ment.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

: 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.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a)

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fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Immunotoxicity may be evidenced by decreased resistance to infection.

Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs).

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours.

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

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically.

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

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Consider: oxygen therapy.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING 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 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 meth-

ods

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

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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 unpro-

tected 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 spe-

cialist 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

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(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-

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

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.

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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).

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 flamma-

ble.

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	Control parame- ters / Permissible	Basis
		exposure)	concentration	

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		•		
distillates (petroleum), light	67891-80-9	TWA	500 ppm	OSHA Z-1
arom.			2,000 mg/m3	
naphtha (petroleum), light	68527-23-1	TWA	500 ppm	OSHA Z-1
steam-cracked aromatic			2,000 mg/m3	
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm	Shell Internal
			0.8 mg/m3	Standard
			J	(SIS) for 8-12
				hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	Shell Internal
			8 mg/m3	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	OSHA Z-2
			(10 minutes)	
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	OSHA Z-2
			(10 minutes)	

Biological occupational exposure limits

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

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		ceases)		
t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		soon as possible after		
		exposure ceases)		

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

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> 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.

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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 recom-

mended 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 envi-

ronmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : amber

Odour : Aromatic hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 30 - 200 °C / 86 - 392 °F

Flash point : $-7 \,^{\circ}\text{C} / 19 \,^{\circ}\text{F}$

Evaporation rate : Data not available

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Flammability

Flammability (liquids) Static-accumulating flammable liquid.

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / Up- : No data available

per flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 0.12 %(V)

Vapour pressure

Data not available (50 °C / 122 °F)

Relative vapour density > 1

Relative density

Method: ASTM D4052

Density Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 0.05 g/l negligible

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Data not available

Data not available Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic Data not available

Data not available Viscosity, kinematic

Explosive properties Not applicable

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 antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Molecular weight Data not available

Particle size Data not available

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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 reac-

tions

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 elec-

tricity.

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 degra-

dation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data from components.

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

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 : > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if inhaled.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 : > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

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Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): >300 <=2000 mg/kg

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

401

Remarks: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and 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.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit, male): 1,183 mg/kg

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, male and 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.

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

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Rabbit

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

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

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Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Other guideline method.

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser.

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Other guideline method.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause

heritable genetic damage

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

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

473

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Mutagenic;

positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Mutagenic;

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positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Mutagenic;

positive in in-vivo assays.

Test species: Mouse

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

478

Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects., Mutagenic;

positive in in-vivo assays.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

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

473

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Mouse

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: May cause heritable genetic damage

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: May cause cancer., IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Species: Rat, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks: May cause cancer., IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: May cause cancer.

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naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: May cause cancer., Known human carcinogen., Contains benzene., Causes leukae-

mia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Species: Rat, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks: May cause cancer., Known human carcinogen., Contains benzene., Causes leukae-

mia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: May cause cancer.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Benzene 71-43-2

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

distillates (petroleum), light 67891-80-9

arom.

naphtha (petroleum), light 68527-23-1

steam-cracked aromatic

OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Benzene 71-43-2

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Benzene 71-43-2

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child., Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects., Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foetotoxicity in

animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Effects on fertility

Species: Rat

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> Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

 Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Effects on fertility

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Species: Rat, female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Exposure routes: Inhalation Target Organs: Narcotic effects.

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irrita-

tion to the respiratory system.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., May cause drowsiness or dizziness., May cause respiratory irritation., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irrita-

tion to the respiratory system., Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Blood, Blood-forming organs, Immune system

Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Blood: may cause haemolysis of red blood cells and/or anaemia., Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow., Immune System: animal studies on this material or its components have demonstrated immunotoxicity.

Target Organs: Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous system, Respiratory system, Visual system, Auditory system

Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system., Effects were seen at high doses only., 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., Not applicable, Respiratory system: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system. Effects were seen at high doses only., Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., Peripheral nervous system: repeated exposure causes peripheral neuropathy in animals., Visual system: may cause decreased color perception., These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

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

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Exposure routes: Oral

Target Organs: Blood, Blood-forming organs, Peripheral nervous system, Auditory system, Im-

mune system, Respiratory system, Visual system, Central nervous system

Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated expo-

sure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 422

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Species: Rat, male and female

Application Route: Oral

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

Target Organs: hematopoietic system

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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Species: Rat, male and female Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Species: Rabbit, female Application Route: Dermal

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 410

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

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

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

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

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: 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.

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

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

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

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

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

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

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

ponent(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici: LL50: > 1 - 10 mg/l

) Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EL50: > 1 - 10 mg/l aquatic invertebrates (Acute Remarks: Toxic

toxicity)

Toxicity to algae (Acute tox- : EL50: > 1 - 10 mg/l Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-:

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

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

Harmful

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 14.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.7 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 (Acute tox-

icity)

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 12.4 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)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

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Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

NOELR (Activated sludge, domestic waste): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 5 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: Data not available

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-

ty)

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.2 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 (Acute tox-

icity)

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 1.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

LL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 76.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful

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

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

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naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 7.3 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac-

cumulate.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.2 - 2.1

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.73 - 4.15

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioac-

cumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

Remarks: If product enters soil, one or more constituents will

be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be highly

mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

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Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is

unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Components:

distillates (petroleum), light arom.:

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.

naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic:

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.

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 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,

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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 1268

Proper shipping name : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

Class : 3
Packing group : I
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1268

Proper shipping name : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

Class : 3
Packing group : I
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1268

Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

(Petroleum naphtha)

Class : 3
Packing group : I
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

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 NQ Calculated product N	Components	CAS-No. Co	omponent RQ	Calculated product RQ
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		(lbs)	(lbs)
Benzene	71-43-2	10	40
Toluene	108-88-3	100	100 (F005)
Benzene	71-43-2	10	10 (D018)

^{*:} The components with RQs are given for information., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

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)

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Aspiration hazard Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Benzene 71-43-2 >= 20 - < 30 %

Toluene 108-88-3 >= 20 - < 30 %

Clean Water Act

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

Toluene 108-88-3 20 % Benzene 71-43-2 25 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

distillates (petroleum), light arom. 67891-80-9
naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked aromatic 68527-23-1
Benzene 71-43-2
Toluene 108-88-3

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Benzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer and 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

California Regulated Carcinogens

Benzene 71-43-2

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Other regulations:

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 2, 4, 0

tivity)

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 Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its 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 (PEL) : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)

OSHA CARC / STEL : Excursion limit

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average 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

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment 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 Toxicolo-

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gy 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 Ob-

served 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 Dan-

gerous 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

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

C5/C7 Blend Stock

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Print Date: 03/14/2025

8.0 03/07/2025 800001008886 Date of last issue: 08/05/2022

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