1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Cumene
Product code	:	Q9213
Synonyms	:	1-Methylbenzene, Isopropylbenzene
CAS-No.	:	98-82-8

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier	:	SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S) A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C) 9 North Buona Vista Drive , #07-01 The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588 Singapore
Telephone	:	+65 6384 8269
Telefax	:	+65 6384 8454
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	:	If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email sccmsds@shell.com 如果您有关于该SDS内容的任何质询，请发电邮联系 sccmsds@shell.com
Emergency telephone number	:	+86-532-83889090

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	:	Use as an intermediate in industrial chemicals manufacture.
Restrictions on use	:	This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	colourless
Odour	Sharp aromatic
Health Hazards	May be harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes eye irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Hazards	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Environmental Hazards	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids	:	Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral)	:	Category 5
Aspiration hazard	:	Category 1
Acute toxicity (Dermal)	:	Category 5
Eye irritation	:	Category 2B
Acute toxicity (Inhalation)	:	Category 5
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	:	Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.
H320 Causes eye irritation.
H333 May be harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
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.

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

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Physical and chemical hazards	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Health Hazards	Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Skin: May be harmful in contact with skin. Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Environmental Hazards	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Cumene	98-82-8	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Acute Tox.5; H303 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.5; H313 Eye Irrit.2B; H320 Acute Tox.5; H333 STOT SE3; H335 Aquatic Acute2; H401 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	<= 100

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If needed, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, 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.
Rinse mouth.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-

headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. 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.

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

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during firefighting : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if

large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
	:	Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.
Environmental precautions	:	Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.
Additional advice	:	For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

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

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

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

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

Other data : Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
Cumene		TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Cumene		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
GBZ 159 Specifications of air sampling for hazardous substances monitoring in the workplace.
GBZ/T 160 Determination of toxic substances in the air of workplace.
GBZ/T 192 Determination of dust in the air of workplace.
GBZ/T 300 Determination of toxic substances in the air of workplace

Engineering measures : 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:
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.

General Information:
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Practice good housekeeping.
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

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

PPE suppliers.

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)].
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: butyl-rubber Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. 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	:	If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
Skin and body protection	:	Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Liquid.
Colour	:	colourless
Odour	:	Sharp aromatic
Odour Threshold	:	0.00815 - 1.304 ppm
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	:	Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	151 °C / 304 °F
Flash point	:	44 °C / 111 °F Method: Tagliabue Closed Cup
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Combustible liquid and vapour.
Upper explosion limit	:	6.5 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	0.9 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	4.96 hPa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	:	6.5
Relative density	:	0.862Method: ASTM D4052
Density	:	0.862 g/cm3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	0.05 g/l
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3.55
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Data not available
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Heating may cause an explosion.
Oxidizing properties	:	Data not available
Surface tension	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Particle size	:	Data not available
Molecular weight	:	Data not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
		In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

Acute toxicity

Components:

Cumene:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: 2,000 - 5,000 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 : LC50 Rat, male: > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 1 h
Method: Acceptable non-standard method.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit, male and female: 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Method: Acceptable non-standard method.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Cumene:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Cumene:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Cumene:
Species: Guinea pig
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks: Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Cumene:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 476 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	:	Test species: MouseMethod: OECD Test Guideline 474 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity-Assessment	:	This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Cumene:
Species: Mouse, (male and female)
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 451
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Cumene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification

Cumene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Cumene:

: Species: Rat
Sex: male and female
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413
Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Species: Rabbit, female
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
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:

Cumene:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness., May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Cumene:
Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Cumene:

Rat, male:
Application Route: Oral
Method: Acceptable non-standard method.
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

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

Further information

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Components:
Cumene :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.8 mg/l Remarks: Toxic
Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.14 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Remarks: Toxic
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (green algae): 2.01 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Remarks: Toxic
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	2,000 mg/l Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.38 mg/l Exposure time: 30 d Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish) Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling
Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.35 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211

Persistence and degradability

Components:
Cumene :

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3.55

Components:
Cumene :

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:
Cumene :

Mobility	:	Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues	:	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater

contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or 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.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Local legislation
Remarks : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number	:	1918
Proper shipping name	:	ISOPROPYLBENZENE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
Hazard Identification Number	:	30
Environmentally hazardous	:	yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1918
Proper shipping name	:	Isopropylbenzene
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1918

Proper shipping name	:	ISOPROPYLBENZENE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
Marine pollutant	:	yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category	:	Y
Ship type	:	3
Product name	:	Propylbenzene (all isomers)

Special precautions for user

Remarks	:	Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.
Additional Information	**:**	This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)
Not applicable

Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
Not applicable

Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

The categories of occupational disease:
Not applicable

Occupational Disease Classification list:
Not applicable

Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

Category	Threshold quantity
Flammable liquids	10 t

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management under SAWS : Not applicable

Regulations on Labour Protection in Workplaces where Toxic Substances are Used

Catalogue of Highly Toxic Chemicals : Not applicable

Regulation of Environmental Management on the First Import of Chemicals and the Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals

Catalogue of Toxic Chemicals Severely Restricted in China : Not applicable

Other international regulations

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

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H333	May be harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -

International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

Training advice	:	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
Other information	:	A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
Other information		There has been a decrease in the Health Hazard classification of this product in section 2.
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).

Disclaimer

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

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