1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Toluene

Product code : Q9131, Q9138, Q9250, Q9300, Q9308, T1402, X211H

CAS-No. : 108-88-3

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 8737
Telefax : +65 6384 8454
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email sccmsds@shell.com

Emergency telephone number : +86-532-83889090

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	colourless
Odour	aromatic
Health Hazards	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Safety Hazards	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Environmental Hazards	Toxic to aquatic life.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 2
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Skin irritation : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - : Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

single exposure		
Reproductive toxicity	:	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation)	:	Category 2 (Central nervous system)
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:
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
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.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: 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

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.This material is a static accumulator.Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

Physical and chemical hazards	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Health Hazards	Inhalation: Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Skin: Causes skin irritation. Eyes: Slightly irritating to the eye. Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Environmental Hazards	Toxic to aquatic life.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Toluene	108-88-3	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Repr.2; H361 STOT SE3; H336 STOT RE2; H373 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Aquatic Acute2; H401 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 99.5 - <= 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 : 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 : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : 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.
No specific hazards under normal use conditions.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
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.
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.

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.
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
Toluene	108-88-3	PC-TWA	50 mg/m3	CN OEL
	Further information: Skin			
Toluene		PC-STEL	100 mg/m3	CN OEL
	Further information: Skin			
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

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	hippuric acid	Urine	End of workshift	1.mol/mol creatinine	CN BEI

				(after exposure has ended)		
Toluene		hippuric acid	Urine	End of workshift (after exposure has ended)	1.5.g/g creatinine	CN BEI
Toluene		hippuric acid	Urine	End of workshift (after exposure has ended)	11.Millimoles per liter	CN BEI
Toluene		hippuric acid	Urine	End of workshift (after exposure has ended)	2 g/l	CN BEI
Toluene		toluene	end exhaled air	End of workshift (15-30 min after exposure has ended)	20.mg/m³	CN BEI
Toluene		toluene	end exhaled air	Prior to shift	5.mg/m³	CN BEI

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/
Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/
Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures : Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
Appropriate measures include:

General Information:
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: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or

neoprene 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 : 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.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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	:	aromatic
Odour Threshold	:	1.74 ppm
pH	:	Data not available
Melting point/freezing point	:	Typical -95 °C / -139 °F
Boiling point/boiling range	:	Typical 110 - 111 °C / 230 - 232 °F
Flash point	:	4 °C / 39 °F
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	:	7.1 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	1.2 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	Typical 3.5 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	:	3.1
Relative density	:	0.87
Density	:	Typical 871 kg/m3 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	0.515 kg/m3
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.73Method: Literature data.
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 480 °C / 896 °F
Decomposition temperature	:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke).
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	0.63 mm2/s (25 °C / 77 °F)
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 semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Particle size	:	Data not available
Molecular weight	:	92 g/mol

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 data.
Exposure routes	:	Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD 50 Rat, male: > 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 : 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.
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit, male: > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species: Rabbit
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404
Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 476
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Test species: RatMethod: Acceptable non-standard method.
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

Product:

Species: Rat, (male and female)
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
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
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness., Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure., May cause damage to central nervous system, respiratory system, visual system, and auditory system through prolonged or repeated exposure., Effects were seen at high doses only., Visual system: may cause decreased color perception. , These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits., 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., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Repeated dose toxicity

Product:

Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.26
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male and female:
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 453
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Further information

Product:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data are based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 4.02 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Literature data.
Remarks: Toxic

LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity)	:	LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3.78 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: Toxic LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 134 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: Literature data. Remarks: Practically non toxic: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 1.4 mg/l Exposure time: 40 d Species: Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon) Method: Literature data. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.74 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea) Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Nitrosomonas): 84 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Method: Literature data. Remarks: Harmful LL/EL/IL50 10-100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 5 d Method: ASTM D1252-67 Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.73Method: Literature data.

Mobility in soil

Product:

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

Product:

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

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. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. 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.
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	:	1294
Proper shipping name	:	TOLUENE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
Hazard Identification Number	:	33
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1294
Proper shipping name	:	Toluene
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1294
Proper shipping name	:	TOLUENE
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	II
Labels	:	3
Marine pollutant	:	no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category	:	Y
Ship type	:	3; Must be Double Hulled
Product name	:	Toluene

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:
Contains industrial toluene.

Occupational Disease Classification list:
Occupational disease is not clearly listed.

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	500 t

Hazardous Chemicals for Priority Management under SAWS : Listed

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

China Severely Restricted Toxic Chemicals for Import and Export : Listed

Other international regulations

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

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

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

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; 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.
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.

CN / EN