C Benzene

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name C Benzene

Product code Q9263

CAS-No. : 71-43-2

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

Emergency telephone

Sheet

: +800 2537 8747 (ALERT SGS- toll Free) or +65 6542 9595

number (ALERT SGS)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids Category 2 Aspiration hazard Category 1 Skin irritation Category 2 Eye irritation Category 2A Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B Carcinogenicity Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity -

repeated exposure

Category 1 (Blood, Blood-forming organs)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

: Category 3

hazard

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms







Signal word Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

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

H350 May cause cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Blood, Blood forming organs)

through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: 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.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting

equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

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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/ attention.

P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	71-43-2	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2A; H319 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350 STOT RE1; H372 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

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		conditions.	
If inhaled	:	No treatment necessary under normal of symptoms persist, obtain medical advice	
In case of skin contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Immed large amounts of water for at least 15 m washing with soap and water if available pain and/or blisters occur, transport to t facility for additional treatment.	ninutes, and follow by e. If redness, swelling,
In case of eye contact	:	Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of Remove contact lenses, if present and rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility treatment.	easy to do. Continue
If swallowed	:	Call emergency number for your location of swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transmedical facility for additional treatment. Spontaneously, keep head below hips to lift any of the following delayed signs and within the next 6 hours, transport to the facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° breath, chest congestion or continued of	In sport to nearest of the second sec
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Not considered to be an inhalation haza conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation signs and a temporary burning sensation of the no coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.	symptoms may include
		Skin irritation signs and symptoms may sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blis	
		If material enters lungs, signs and sympooughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty congestion, shortness of breath, and/or If any of the following delayed signs and within the next 6 hours, transport to the facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° breath, chest congestion or continued of	in breathing, chest fever. d symptoms appear nearest medical C), shortness of
		Breathing of high vapour concentrations nervous system (CNS) depression result headedness, headache, nausea and los Continued inhalation may result in uncodeath. Damage to blood-forming organs may be fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreas infection, and/or excessive bruising and effect).	olting in dizziness, lightess of coordination. Onsciousness and One evidenced by: a) One distributed in the coordination of the coordination.
		Eye irritation signs and symptoms may sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blu	

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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 : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

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

effects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

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

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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.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

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Version 1.0	Revision Date 04.06.2024 Print Date 05.06.2024 Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
Advice on safe handling	 Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Avoidance of contact	: Strong oxidising agents.
Product Transfer	: 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

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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.

: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild Packaging material

steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

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
Benzene	71-43-2	PEL (long term)	1 ppm 3.18 mg/m3	SG OEL
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.25 ppm 0.8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Benzene	71-43-2	STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 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

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Benzene	CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene	Peak	50 ppm	OSHA Z-2

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentratio n	Basis
Benzene	71-43-2	s- phenylmerc apturic acid (spma)	Urine	End of shift	45.µg/g creatinine	SG BTLV
Benzene		tt-muconic acid (ttma)	Urine	End of shift	1.6.mg/g creatinine	SG BTLV

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

: 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. Eve washes and showers for emergency use.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory

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protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

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

Personal protective equipment

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 suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling

point >65 °C (149 °F)].

Where respiratory protective equipment is required, use a full-

face mask.

Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

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 shortterm/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

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> worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed

moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

: Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the Hygiene measures

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

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 : 2.7 ppm

: Not applicable pΗ Melting point/freezing point : 5.5 °C / 41.9 °F

Initial boiling point and boiling : 80.1 °C / 176.2 °F

range

: -11 °C / 12 °F Flash point

Method: No information available.

Evaporation rate

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

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7.1 %(V) Upper explosion limit

Lower explosion limit : 1.4 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 10 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 2.7 (15 °C / 59 °F)

(Air = 1.0)

: 0.8787 (20 °C / 68 °F) Relative density

Method: ASTM D4052

: 883 kg/m3 (15 °C / 59 °F) Density

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 1.8 kg/m3 Slight (20 °C / 68 °F)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2.13

Method: Literature data.

: 498 °C / 928 °F Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: 0.6 mPa.s (20 °C / 68 °F) Viscosity, dynamic

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 0.65 mm2/s (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D445

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : 0.03 mN/m

: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material Conductivity

> 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,

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the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a

liquid

Molecular weight : 78.11 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

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

ous : Stable under normal conditions of use.

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

Prevent vapour accumulation.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases

including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned

hydrocarbons (smoke).

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).

Information on likely routes of

exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male: > 2,000 mg/kg

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

401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

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are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, female: > 20 mg/l

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or

death.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit: > 2,000 mg/kg

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Benzene:

Species: Rabbit

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Benzene:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Benzene:

Species: Mouse

Method: Literature data

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Benzene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: Other guideline method.

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Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Method: Literature data

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

: Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to

OECD Test Guideline 474

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Benzene:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: May cause cancer., Known human carcinogen., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute

myelogenous leukaemia).

Species: Mouse, (male and female) Application Route: Inhalation Method: Literature data

Remarks: May cause cancer., Known human carcinogen., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute

myelogenous leukaemia).

Carcinogenicity - : May cause cancer.

Assessment

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

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

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

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

415.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal : Species: Rat, female

development Application Route: Inhalation

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

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which

are maternally toxic.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Benzene:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Benzene:

Exposure routes: Oral, Inhalation Target Organs: hematopoietic system

Remarks: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure., Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow., Blood: may cause haemolysis of red blood cells and/or anaemia., Immune System: animal studies on this material or its components have demonstrated immunotoxicity., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome)., Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest., Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) was observed in individuals exposed to very high levels (50 ppm to 300 ppm range) of benzene over a long period of time in the workplace. The relevance of these results to lower levels of exposure is not known.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

Rat, male and female: Application Route: Oral

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

Target Organs: hematopoietic system

Mouse, male and female: Application Route: Inhalation Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Literature data

Target Organs: hematopoietic system

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Benzene:

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May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Further information

Components:

Benzene:

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:

Benzene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 5.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 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/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

: ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: IC50 (Nitrosomonas): 13 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h Method: Literature data. Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: 0.8 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Other guideline method.

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Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to : NOEC: 3 mg/l

crustacean(Chronic toxicity) Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Benzene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Not Persistent per IMO criteria.

International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F)

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water
Components:
Benzene:

Bioaccumulation

: log Pow: 2.13Method: Literature data.

: Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Exposure time: 3 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

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

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Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components: Benzene :

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Components: Benzene:

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.

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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

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or

national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides

technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 1114
Proper shipping name : BENZENE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

Hazard Identification Number : 33 Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1114
Proper shipping name : BENZENE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

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UN number	: UN 1114	

Proper shipping name : BENZENE

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y

Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled

Product name : Benzene and mixtures having 10% benzene or more (i)

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 may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a

confined space entry.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Local Regulations

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations	This product is subject to the SDS, Labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/ Regulations.
Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/ Regulations.
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements of this regulation.
Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.

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

Other international regulations

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The components of	The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:			
AIIC	: Listed			
DSL	: Listed			
IECSC	: Listed			
ENCS	: Listed			
KECI	: Listed			
NZIoC	: Listed			
PICCS	: Listed			
TCSI	: Listed			
TSCA	: Listed			

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.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox. Carcinogenicity Carc. Eve Irrit. Eye irritation Flammable liquids Flam. Liq. Germ cell mutagenicity Muta.

Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure STOT RE

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)

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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.

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).

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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