

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

Mixed Aromatics

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 03/13/2025
12.0	03/06/2025	800001011880	Date of last issue: 12/13/2023

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Mixed Aromatics

Product code : S1297

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company	: Shell Chemical LP PO Box 576 HOUSTON TX 77001 USA
SDS Request	: 1-800-240-6737
Customer Service	: 1-855-697-4355

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr)	: 1-800-424-9300
Chemtrec International (24 hr)	: 1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	: Chemical intermediate., For industrial use only.
Restrictions on use	: This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Flammable liquids	: Category 2
Skin irritation	: Category 2
Eye irritation	: Category 2A
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	: Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	: Category 3 (Respiratory system)

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Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Central nervous system (CNS))
- repeated exposure

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic 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 skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.

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

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

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

P391 Collect spillage.

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

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

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.

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Toluene	Toluene	108-88-3	>= 20 - <= 40
Cumene	cumene	98-82-8	>= 15 - <= 35
2-phenylpropene	2-phenylpropene	98-83-9	>= 10 - <= 35
Ethylbenzene	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 5 - <= 20
acetone	acetone	67-64-1	>= 5 - <= 20
Phenol	Hydroxyben-	108-95-2	>= 0 - <= 2

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	zene		
mesityl oxide	4-methylpent-3-en-2-one	141-79-7	$\geq 0 - \leq 2$
acetophenone	acetophenone	98-86-2	$\geq 0 - \leq 1$
Benzene	Benzene	71-43-2	$\geq 0 - \leq 0.2$

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- 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. 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. 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. Other signs and symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression may include headache, nausea, and lack of coordination.

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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. |
| Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed | : | IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically. |
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SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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| 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 fire-fighting | : | 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. |
| Further information | : | Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. |
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | : | Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained 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). |
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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| 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. |
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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.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

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	<p>Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.</p>
Advice on safe handling	<p>: Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.</p> <p>Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.</p> <p>Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.</p> <p>Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.</p> <p>Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).</p> <p>When using do not eat or drink.</p> <p>The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.</p>
Avoidance of contact	<p>: Strong oxidising agents.</p> <p>Copper.</p> <p>Copper alloys.</p> <p>Zinc.</p> <p>Aluminum</p>
Product Transfer	<p>: 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.</p> <p>Refer to guidance under Handling section.</p>
Conditions for safe storage	<p>: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.</p>
Further information on storage stability	<p>: Storage Temperature: Ambient.</p> <p>Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).</p> <p>Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.</p> <p>Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of</p>

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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.

Unsuitable material: Copper., Zinc., Copper alloys., Aluminum, Aluminium alloys.

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

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators:

American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
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 (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Cumene		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH

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2-phenylpropene	98-83-9	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
2-phenylpropene		C	100 ppm 480 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	250 ppm	ACGIH
acetone		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
acetone		TWA	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Phenol	108-95-2	TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
Phenol		TWA	5 ppm 19 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
mesityl oxide	141-79-7	TWA	15 ppm	ACGIH
mesityl oxide		STEL	25 ppm	ACGIH
mesityl oxide		TWA	25 ppm 100 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
acetophenone	98-86-2	TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
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		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Benzene		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
Benzene		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Benzene		Peak	50 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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				possible after exposure ceases)		
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Phenol	108-95-2	Phenol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	250 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 µg/g creatinine	ACGIH 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/>

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Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>
L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures : Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
Appropriate measures include:

General Information

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory

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Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection

: Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Protective measures

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

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

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Liquid.
Odour	: aromatic
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Data not available
	: Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	: > 56.11 °C / > 133.00 °F
Flash point	: 2 °C / 36 °F
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability	
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	
Upper explosion limit / Up- per flammability limit	: No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: Data not available
Vapour pressure	: 60.67 hPa
Relative vapour density	: 2.2
Relative density	: 0.88 Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: Data not available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: Data not available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable

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Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
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
Molecular weight	:	Data not available
Particle size	:	Data not available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.
Possibility of hazardous 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. Copper. Copper alloys. Zinc. Aluminum
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.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data and on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. 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

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (rat): > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

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

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

Components:

Toluene:

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.

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

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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.

Ethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2000 - 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 : > 10 - 20 mg/l
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

acetone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, female): > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Literature data
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, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Phenol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat): 340 - 530 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Toxic if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, female): > 900 mg/m3
Exposure time: 8 h
Test atmosphere: Aerosol
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Toxic if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, female): 660 mg/kg bw
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

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402

Remarks: Toxic in contact with skin.

Benzene:

Acute oral toxicity

: LD 50 (Rat, male): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 401
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity

: LC 50 (Rat, female): > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Acute dermal toxicity

: LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Toluene:

Species: Rabbit

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

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Cumene:

Species: Rabbit

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

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

Ethylbenzene:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

acetone:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

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

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contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Phenol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Remarks: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage., Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent skin damage and/or blindness.

Benzene:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Toluene:

Species: Rabbit

Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Slightly irritating., Insufficient to classify.

Cumene:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Insufficient to classify.

Ethylbenzene:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

acetone:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Phenol:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation., Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent skin damage and/or blindness.

Benzene:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Literature data

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

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

Components:

Toluene:

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.

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.

Ethylbenzene:

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

acetone:

Species: Guinea pig

Method: Literature data

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

Phenol:

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.

Benzene:

Species: Mouse

Method: Literature data

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains benzene., May cause heritable genetic damage

Components:

Toluene:

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.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Rat

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Method: 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.

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.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Mouse
Method: 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.

Ethylbenzene:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

acetone:

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 473
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.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test species: Mouse
Method: Literature data
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Test species: Hamster
Method: Literature data
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.

Phenol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 473

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	Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
	: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 476 Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
	: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 487 Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Genotoxicity in vivo	: Test species: Mouse Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 474 Remarks: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.
Benzene: Genotoxicity in vitro	: Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Remarks: May cause genetic defects. : Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: May cause genetic defects. : Method: Literature data Remarks: May cause genetic defects.
Genotoxicity in vivo	: Test species: Mouse Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 474 Remarks: May cause genetic defects.
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia)., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome)., Contains Ethylbenzene, CAS # 100-41-4., Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect, An increased tumour incidence has been observed in experimental animals; the significance of this finding to man is unknown.

Components:

Toluene:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 453

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

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

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.

Ethylbenzene:

Remarks: Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect, Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

acetone:

Species: Mouse, (female)

Application Route: Dermal

Method: Literature data

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.

Phenol:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., IARC Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

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

Benzene:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

Application Route: Oral

Method: Other guideline method.

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

Species: Mouse, (male and female)

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Literature data

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : May cause cancer.

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Benzene

71-43-2

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	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Cumene	98-82-8
	2-phenylpropene	98-83-9
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen	
	Benzene	71-43-2
	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	Cumene	98-82-8

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

:
Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child., Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

Components:

Toluene:

Effects on fertility

:
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.

Cumene:

Effects on fertility

:

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	<p>Species: Rat Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation</p> <p>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.</p>
Effects on foetal development	<p>: Species: Rat, female Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p> <p>Species: Rabbit, female Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p>
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	<p>: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.</p>
Ethylbenzene: Effects on fertility	<p>: Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Does not impair fertility.</p>
acetone: Effects on fertility	<p>: Species: Rat Sex: male Application Route: Oral</p> <p>Method: Acceptable non-standard method. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p>
Effects on foetal development	<p>: Species: Mouse, female Application Route: Inhalation Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p>
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	<p>: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.</p>
Phenol: Effects on fertility	<p>: Species: Rat Sex: male and female</p>

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Application Route: Oral

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

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to 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.

Benzene:

Effects on fertility

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

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

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 414
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

Product:

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Components:

Toluene:

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.

Cumene:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

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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.

Ethylbenzene:

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

acetone:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Phenol:

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

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

Product:

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

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

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

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., 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., Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. , Visual system: may cause decreased color perception. , These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits.

Components:

Toluene:

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.

Cumene:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to hu-

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

Ethylbenzene:

Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation., 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., Kidney: can cause kidney damage., Liver: can cause liver damage., Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

acetone:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials., May potentiate the peripheral neurotoxicity of n-hexane, and the liver and kidney toxicity of some chlorinated hydrocarbons such as Tetra chloro hydrocarbon.

Phenol:

Target Organs: Kidney, Liver, Skin, Central nervous system

Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure., Kidney: can cause kidney damage., Liver: can cause liver damage., Respiratory system: caused breathing difficulty in animals., Heart: can cause heart damage

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:

Toluene:

Species: 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

Species: 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

Cumene:

Species: Rat, male

Application Route: Oral

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

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

acetone:

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Species: Rat, male
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Literature data
Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Phenol:

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 451
Target Organs: Kidney, Liver, Skin, Central nervous system

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 412
Target Organs: Kidney, Liver, Skin, Central nervous system

Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Dermal
Method: Literature data
Target Organs: Kidney, Liver, Skin, Central nervous system

Benzene:

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408
Target Organs: hematopoietic system

Species: Mouse, male and female
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Literature data
Target Organs: hematopoietic system

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

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Toluene:

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

Cumene:

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

Ethylbenzene:

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

acetone:

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

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

Phenol:

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

Benzene:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Further information

Product:

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

Components:

Toluene:

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

Cumene:

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

Ethylbenzene:

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

acetone:

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

Phenol:

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

Benzene:

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

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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

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : EC50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : EC50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : EC50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Toluene:

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 daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (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 (Acute toxicity) : EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 134 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: Literature data.

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Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 1.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 40 d
Method: Literature data.
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)): 0.74 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d
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

Cumene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.8 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.14 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202
Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : EC50 (green algae): 2.01 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 0.38 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 d
Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.35 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : EC50: > 2,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Ethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic
LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic
LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

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toxicity)

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : EC50: Remarks: Toxic
LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Harmful
LC/EC/IC50 >10 - <=100 mg/l

acetone:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 6,210 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 203
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 8,800 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : NOEC (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 530 mg/l
Exposure time: 192 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,212 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 211
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : EC50: 61,150 mg/l
Exposure time: 0.5 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Phenol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Very toxic.

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3.1 mg/l

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aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)

Exposure time: 48 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Very toxic.

Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 61.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

: NOEC (Mrigal (Cirrhinus mrigala)): 0.077 mg/l
Exposure time: 60 d
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

: NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.46 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 d
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity)

: IC50 (Nitrosomonas): 21 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Harmful

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

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 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (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 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (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 fish (Chronic toxicity)

: NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 32 d
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 0.1 - <=1.0 mg/l

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)): 3 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 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

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Components:

Toluene:

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

Remarks: 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, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

Cumene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Rapidly biodegradable under aerobic conditions.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Ethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
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, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

acetone:

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Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 90.9 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301 B
Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Phenol:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 62 %
Exposure time: 100 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C
Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

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, distills 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:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Components:

Toluene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Cumene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Ethylbenzene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

acetone:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Phenol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17.5
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

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Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Benzene:

Bioaccumulation

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

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility

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

Components:

Toluene:

Mobility

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

Cumene:

Mobility

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

Ethylbenzene:

Mobility

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

acetone:

Mobility

: Remarks: If product enters soil, it will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Dissolves in water.

Phenol:

Mobility

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

Benzene:

Mobility

: Remarks: Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

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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.

Components:

Toluene:

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.

Ethylbenzene:

Additional ecological information : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

acetone:

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.

Phenol:

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.

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.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal 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.

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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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1993
Proper shipping name : Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
(TOLUENE, Cumene)
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Reportable quantity TOLUENE
(1,000 lb)
BENZENE
(10 lb)
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1993
Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(TOLUENE, Cumene)
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1993
Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(TOLUENE, Cumene)
Class : 3

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Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Toluene	108-88-3	1000	2500
Toluene	108-88-3	100	100 (F005)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100	100 (F003)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100	100 (F003)
acetone	67-64-1	100	100 (F003)
Benzene	71-43-2	10	10 (D018)

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

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component TPQ (lbs)
Phenol	108-95-2	10000
Phenol	108-95-2	500

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

Phenol 108-95-2 $\geq 1 - < 5 \%$

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Aspiration hazard
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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SARA 313

: The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Toluene	108-88-3	>= 30 - < 50 %
Cumene	98-82-8	>= 30 - < 50 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 20 - < 30 %
Phenol	108-95-2	>= 1 - < 5 %
acetophenone	98-86-2	>= 1 - < 5 %
Benzene	71-43-2	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

Clean Water Act

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

Toluene	108-88-3	40 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	20 %
Phenol	108-95-2	2 %
Benzene	71-43-2	0.2 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Toluene	108-88-3
Cumene	98-82-8
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
acetone	67-64-1
Phenol	108-95-2
mesityl oxide	141-79-7
acetophenone	98-86-2
Benzene	71-43-2

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Cumene, 2-phenylpropene, Ethylbenzene, Benzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, Benzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Toluene	108-88-3
Cumene	98-82-8
2-phenylpropene	98-83-9
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
acetone	67-64-1
Phenol	108-95-2
mesityl oxide	141-79-7

California Regulated Carcinogens

Benzene	71-43-2
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Other regulations:

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

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to this material.

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

TSCA : Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 3, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA CARC / STEL : Excursion limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / C : Ceiling
OSHA Z-2 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL : Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak : Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission

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EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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