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## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Benzene

Product code : Q9112, Q9169, Q9262, Q9249

Registration number EU : 01-2119447106-44-0019, 01-2119447106-44-0020, 01-

2119447106-44-0021, 01-2119447106-44-0022, 01-

2119447106-44-0023

CAS-No. : 71-43-2

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub: Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

stance/Mixture The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled

conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be han-

dled as such.

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

## 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

week)

Poisons Centre: 070 245 245

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-

ways.

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Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B H340: May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A H350: May cause cancer.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated

exposure, Category 1, Blood

, Blood-forming organs

H372: Causes damage to organs through pro-

longed or repeated exposure.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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 eye irritation.H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Blood, Blood forming or-

gans) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfac-

es. No smoking.

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

tion/ face protection.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been

read and understood.

Response:

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

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P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

May cause cancer.

May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

## Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Benzene	71-43-2	<= 100
	200-753-7	

## **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

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.

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If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If

symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treat-

ment.

If swallowed : 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.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms** 

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.

Possible 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.

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.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect).

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Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : 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 ef-

fects. Consider: oxygen therapy.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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.

## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible

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 bond-

ing and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

## 6.4 Reference to other sections

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.

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## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age 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 oc-

cur.

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, vac-

uum 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 ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or han-

dling 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 mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flamma-

ble.

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

steel, stainless steel.

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

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled

conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly con-

trolled conditions available from: http://cefic.org.

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**

## 8.1 Control parameters

## **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form	Control parameters	Basis

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		of exposure)		
Benzene	71-43-2	TLV 8 hr	0,5 ppm 1,65 mg/m3	BE OEL
	membranes of absorption call. This substant on the protect	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air., This substance is part of the scope of the Royal degree of 2th December 1993 on the protection of workers against the risk of exposure to carcinogenic and mutagenic agents at labour.		
Benzene		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)

## **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

## Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Benzene	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0,8 mg/m3/ 8h

## Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name		Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Not applic	able	

## 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly controlled conditions available from: http://cefic.org.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure quidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye 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

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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.

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

## Personal protective equipment

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. Eye protection

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

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

izer is recommended.

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

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

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Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

tions 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 appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A

boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

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 appa-

ratus.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : aromatic

Odour Threshold : 2,7 ppm

Melting point/freezing point : 5,5 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

80,1 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit

: 7,1 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit 1,4 %(V)

Flash point : -11 °C

Method: No information available.

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Auto-ignition temperature : 498 °C

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0,6 mPa.s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,65 mm2/s (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 1,8 kg/m3 Slight (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 2,13

octanol/water Method: Literature data.

Vapour pressure : 10 kPa (20 °C)

Relative density : 0,8787 (68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : 883 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,7 (15 °C)

(Air = 1.0)

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 5,1

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

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

makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-

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static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Surface tension : 0,03 mN/m

Molecular weight : 78,11 g/mol

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

## 10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under normal conditions of use.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.6 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).

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

## **Acute toxicity**

## Components:

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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

#### **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.

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## Germ cell mutagenicity

## **Components:**

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 : Species: Mouse

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

474

Remarks: May cause genetic defects.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

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 - Assess-

ment

May cause cancer.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A

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

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## Reproductive toxicity

## **Components:**

#### 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.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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 res-

piratory 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 anae-

mia.

Immune System: animal studies on this material or its compo-

nents 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 ar-

rest.

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.

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## Repeated dose toxicity

## **Components:**

#### 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**

## **Components:**

#### 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.

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

## **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

## **Further information**

**Product:** 

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

## **Components:**

Benzene:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

## **Components:**

Benzene:

Toxicity to fish : 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 daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 10 \le 100 \text{ mg/l}$ 

Toxicity to microorganisms : 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 tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0,8 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: Other guideline method.

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 3 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (Water flea)

Method: Other guideline method. Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

Benzene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

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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."

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

## **Components:**

Benzene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Exposure time: 3 d

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

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

305

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

Benzene:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

## **Components:**

Benzene:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

## 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 12.7 Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological infor- : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of

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mation the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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 na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

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

nical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

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

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

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

## 14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1114
ADR : 1114
RID : 1114
IMDG : 1114
IATA : 1114

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : BENZENE
ADR : BENZENE
RID : BENZENE
IMDG : BENZENE

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IATA : BENZENE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

**ADN** 

Packing group : II Classification Code : F1

Labels : 3 (N3, CMR)
CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8310 Benzene

Agreement

**ADR** 

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : II
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

rid

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 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.

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#### 14.7 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)

**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

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH),

Article 57).

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving

dangerous substances.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

## Other regulations:

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

P5c

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

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NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TCSI : Listed

TSCA : Listed

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

BE OEL : Belgium. Occupational exposure limit values

BE OEL / TLV 8 hr : Long term exposure limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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#### **Further information**

Training advice Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

erators.

Other information

The substance/product is registered with strictly controlled conditions as defined in Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) and must therefore be handled as such. Refer to the industry guidance prepared by Concawe/Cefic for advice on the demonstration of strictly controlled conditions available from: http://cefic.org.

If this substance/product is sold onto third parties, confirmation that the substance/product will be handled in accordance with 'strictly controlled conditions' needs to be obtained from the third party prior to sale.

For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

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

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

This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

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).

## Classification of the mixture:

## Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Muta. 1B	H340	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Carc. 1A	H350	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT RE 1	H372	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

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Aquatic Chronic 3 H412 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

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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