

SAFETY DATA SHEET



XYLENE CONC. MGBLEND

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name : XYLENE CONC. MGBLEND

EC number : 297-401-8

REACH Registration number

Registration number

01-2119486794-20-0003
01-2119486794-20-0005
01-2119486794-20-0006
01-2119486794-20-0007
01-2119486794-20-0008

CAS number : Not available.

Product description : petroleum hydrocarbons

Other means of identification : XYLENE CONC. MGBLEND

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

Intended Use : Refinery process stream

Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier : Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.
Ermyn Way
Ermyn House
KT22 8UX LEATHERHEAD, SURREY
Great Britain

Supplier General Contact : (UK) (+44) (0) 1372 222 000

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : SDS-DS@exxonmobil.com

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

**National advisory body/
Poison Centre** : (+32)70 245 245

**24 Hour Emergency
Telephone** : +32 2 808 32 37 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Product definition : UVCB

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Flam. Liq. 3, H226
Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Muta. 1B, H340
Carc. 1B, H350
Repr. 2, H361fd
STOT SE 3, H336
STOT RE 2, H373

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

The product is classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 as amended.

See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 - May cause genetic defects.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361fd - Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.
P242 - Use non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 - Do not breathe vapour.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.

Response

: P301 + P331, P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P304 + P312, P340 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.
P391 - Collect spillage.

Storage

: P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235 - Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal

: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Contains

: aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich

Supplemental label elements

: Not applicable.

XYLENE CONC. MGBLEND

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles : 48, 72

2.3 Other hazards

Product meets the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex XIII :

PBT	P	B	T	vPvB	vP	vB
N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Nota : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances : UVCB

Product/ingredient name	Identifiers	% by weight	Classification	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs	Type
Aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich	REACH #: 01-2119486794-20 EC: 297-401-8 CAS: 93571-75-6	100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	-	[1]
n-hexane	EC: 203-777-6 CAS: 110-54-3	<3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361f STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 (peripheral nervous system) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	Repr. 2, H361f: C ≥ 52% STOT RE 2, H373: C ≥ 52%	[1]
toluene	REACH #: 01-2119471310-51 EC: 203-625-9 CAS: 108-88-3	≥0.3	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361d STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 (central nervous system (CNS)) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	-	[1]
benzene	REACH #: 01-2119447106-44 EC: 200-753-7 CAS: 71-43-2	0.1 - 1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 1B, H340	-	[1]

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

			Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 (blood) Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412 See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above.		
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There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier, are classified and contribute to the classification of the substance and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

[1] Constituent

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

SECTION 4: First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
Numbness, muscle cramps, weakness and paralysis that may be delayed.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2 Environmental precautions

- : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

6.4 Reference to other sections

- : See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Static Accumulator** : This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator 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, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Seveso Directive - Reporting thresholds

Named substances

Name	Notification and MAPP threshold	Safety report threshold
Petroleum products and alternative fuels (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams) (d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)	2500 tonnes	25000 tonnes

Danger criteria

Category	Notification and MAPP threshold	Safety report threshold
P5c E2	5000 tonnes 200 tonnes	50000 tonnes 500 tonnes

7.3 Specific end use(s)

XYLENE CONC. MGBLEND

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Recommendations : Not available.
Industrial sector specific solutions : Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. Information is provided based on typical anticipated uses of the product. Additional measures might be required for bulk handling or other uses that could significantly increase worker exposure or environmental releases.

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Product/ingredient name	Exposure limit values
aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich	ExxonMobil (COMPANY) STEL: 200 ppm (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapour and aerosol.. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapour and aerosol..
n-hexane	Limit values (Belgium, 12/2023) TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 72 mg/m ³ . EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022) TWA 8 hours: 72 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
toluene	Limit values (Belgium, 12/2023) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 77 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 384 mg/m ³ . EU OEL (Europe, 1/2022) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 192 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 384 mg/m ³ . STEL 15 minutes: 100 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) Ototoxicant. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.
benzene	Limit values (Belgium, 12/2023) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.5 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1.65 mg/m ³ . EU OEL (Europe, 3/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.5 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1.65 mg/m ³ . ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.02 ppm. ExxonMobil (COMPANY) Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 1 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 0.2 ppm.

Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy) European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents) Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

DNELs/DMELs

Product/ingredient name

Result

XYLENE CONC. MGBLEND

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich

DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation

840 mg/m³

Effects: Local

DNEL - General population - Long term - Inhalation

180 mg/m³

Effects: Local

toluene

DNEL - Workers - Long term - Dermal

384 mg/kg bw/day

Effects: Systemic

DNEL - General population - Long term - Dermal

226 mg/kg bw/day

Effects: Systemic

DNEL - General population - Long term - Oral

8.13 mg/kg bw/day

Effects: Systemic

DNEL - General population - Long term - Inhalation

56.5 mg/m³

Effects: Systemic

DNEL - Workers - Long term - Inhalation

192 mg/m³

Effects: Systemic

PNECs

Product/ingredient name

toluene

Result

Marine water

0.68 mg/l

Sewage treatment plant

13.61 mg/l

Fresh water

0.68 mg/l

Marine water sediments

16.39 mg/kg dwt

Fresh water sediment

16.39 mg/kg dwt

Soil

2.89 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Viton, minimum 0.71 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material
CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374 provide general requirements and lists of glove types.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour filter (Type AX)
European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Pale yellow
- Odour** : Petroleum/Solvent
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : <-60°C (<-76°F)
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : >35°C (>95°F) [ASTM D86]

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Flash point	: Closed cup: <23°C (<73.4°F) [IP 170/70]
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability	: Flammable liquids - Category 3
Lower and upper explosion limit	: Lower: 0.6% Upper: 8%
Vapour pressure	: 30 to 1800.15 mm Hg [37.8 °C]
Relative vapour density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: <1
Density	: 0.62 to 0.88 g/cm ³ [15°C (59°F)]
Solubility in water	: Negligible
Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water (log Pow)	: >3.5
Auto-ignition temperature	: >250°C (>482°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: <1 cSt [40 °C]

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
10.2 Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
10.5 Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:,oxidising materials,Alkalies, Halogens, strong acids, Strong oxidisers
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich	Rat - Oral - LD50 >5000 mg/kg Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 >2000 mg/kg Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour >5000 mg/m ³ [4 hours]

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary

- Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
- Oral** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Benzene	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Irritating to the skin. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
- Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause genetic defects. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 475 476

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 416 421

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
Aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich	Not applicable.	-

Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 412 453

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
Aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich	Category 1

Conclusion/Summary

- : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as having endocrine disrupting properties according to the criteria set out in either Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 or Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

11.2.2 Other information

Contains

: BENZENE: Caused cancer (acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders in human studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus and cancer in laboratory animal studies. N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown. TOLUENE : Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects.

Product

: High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Petroleum naphtha: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Chronic inhalation studies resulted in liver tumours in female mice and kidney tumours in male rats. Neither result considered significant for human health risk assessment by United States EPA and others. Did not cause mutations in-vitro. Inhalation of vapours did not result in reproductive or developmental effects in test animals. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in reversible central nervous system depression, but no persistent toxic effect on the nervous system. Non-sensitizing in test animals. Exposure to this material, or one of its components, in situations where there is the potential for high levels, such as in confined spaces or with abuse, may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia). High-level exposure to hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits) may initiate arrhythmia in a worker that is undergoing stress or is taking a heart-stimulating substance such as epinephrine, a nasal decongestant, or an asthma or cardiovascular drug. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

12.1 Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
Aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich	Acute - EL50 Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 1 to 1000 mg/l - data for similar materials [72 hours] Acute - LL50 Fish - <i>Fish</i> 1 to 100 mg/l - data for similar materials [96 hours] Acute - EL50 daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> 1 to 100 mg/l - data for similar materials [48 hours]

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Section 12. Ecological information

Chronic - NOEL

daphnia - *Daphnia magna*
1 to 10 mg/l - data for similar materials [21 days]

Chronic - NOEL

Algae - *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*
1 to 100 mg/l - data for similar materials [72 hours]

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Result
Aromatic hydrocarbons, c7-12, c8-rich	Ready Biodegradability <60% [28 days]

Biodegradability : Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
Atmospheric Oxidation : Majority of components -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary : Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility : High molecular wt. component -- Low potential to migrate through soil. Low molecular wt. component -- Moderate potential to migrate through soil. Majority of components -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Moderate potential to migrate through soil. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Conclusion/Summary : The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as a PMT or vPvM.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.

Conclusion/Summary : The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as a PBT or vPvB.
Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
[CLP]

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : The product does not meet the criteria to be considered as having endocrine disrupting properties according to the criteria set out in either Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 or Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. The list of Identified Uses in Section 1 should be consulted for any available use-specific information provided in the Exposure Scenario(s).

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

- Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.
- Hazardous waste** : Within the present knowledge of the supplier, this product is not regarded as hazardous waste, as defined by EU Directive 2008/98/EC.

European waste catalogue (EWC)

Waste code	Waste designation
05 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified

NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

Packaging

- Methods of disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
- Special precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR/RID	ADN	IMDG	IATA
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN1268	UN1268	UN1268	UN1268
14.2 UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3	3
Label(s) / Mark(s)				
14.4 Packing group	II	II	II	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

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SECTION 14: Transport information

- ADR/RID** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg.
Hazard identification number 33
Limited quantity 1 L
Special provisions 640D, 664
Tunnel code (D/E)
- ADN** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg.
Special provisions 640D
CMR, N2
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg.
Emergency schedules F-E, S-E
Flash point < 23 °C C.C.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 5 L. Packaging instructions: 353. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341.
Special provisions A3
- 14.6 Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV - List of substances subject to authorisation

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed.

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed.

Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles : 48, 72

Other EU regulations

Explosive precursors : Not applicable.

Seveso Directive

This product is controlled under the Seveso Directive.

Named substances

Name

Petroleum products and alternative fuels (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams) (d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Danger criteria

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Category

P5c
E2

National regulations

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC)	: Not determined.
Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)	: Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC)	: Not determined.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	: Not determined.
Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)	: Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	: Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	: Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI)	: Not determined.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	: Not determined.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	: Not determined.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment : This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required.

SECTION 16: Other information

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Abbreviations and acronyms :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]
- DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
- DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
- EUH statement = CLP-specific Hazard statement
- N/A = Not available
- PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
- PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
- RRN = REACH Registration Number
- SGG = Segregation Group
- vPvB = Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	Expert judgment
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Expert judgment
Muta. 1B, H340	Expert judgment
Carc. 1B, H350	Expert judgment
Repr. 2, H361fd	Expert judgment
STOT SE 3, H336	Expert judgment
STOT RE 2, H373	Expert judgment
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Expert judgment
Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	Expert judgment

Full text of abbreviated H statements

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SECTION 16: Other information

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]

Aquatic Chronic 2	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Carc. 1A	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A
Carc. 1B	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
Eye Irrit. 2	SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 2	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
Muta. 1B	GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B
Repr. 2	REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
STOT RE 1	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 1
STOT RE 2	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
STOT SE 3	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE - Category 3

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