



Hall's

MANUFACTURING

XYLENE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER
Product Name:
Other names:
Recommended Use:
Company:
Address:
Telephone Number:
Emergency Telephone:
Xylene
Xylol; Mixed Xylenes; Xylene Isomers and Ethylbenzene; Dimethylbenzenes and Ethylbenzene; Industrial-grade Xylene

Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.

HALL'S ADHESIVES & CHEMICALS

160 VICTORIA ROAD, PIETERMARITZBURG. KZN

033 3458376

033 3458376

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
Substance/mixture
CAS number/other identifiers
CAS number
Ingredients:
Xylene
Ethylbenzene benzene
Cumene
Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

Substance

1330-20-7

%

Cas Number

>80

1330-20-7

<20

100-41-4

<0.2

98-82-8

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION
OSHA/HCS status
Classification of the substance or mixture
GHS label elements
Signal word
Hazard statements
Precautionary statements
General
Prevention
Response

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4

SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1

CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2

AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

Danger

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause genetic defects.

May cause cancer.

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

May form explosive mixtures with air.

Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or

smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.

R36/37 – Irritating to eyes and respiratory system

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. Take off

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Storage
 Disposal
 Hazards not otherwise
 classified

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Ingestion:

Skin:

Eye:

Protection of first-aiders:

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Substantial Extinguishing Media:

Unsuitable extinguishing
 Media
 Specific hazards arising
 from the chemical

contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention. Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure.

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 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.

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. 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.

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

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.

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.

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

SMALL FIRE: Steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion.

Do not use water jet.

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. 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 vapor/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.

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Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Appearance:

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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

If specialized 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 nonemergency personnel

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).

Methods and materials 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. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach 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 spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling: Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Do not ingest. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Do not reuse container. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Measures

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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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Store locked up. Separate from oxidizing 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Xylene

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours.

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 245 mg/m³ 10 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).

Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 245 mg/m³ 8 hours

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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Store locked up. Separate from oxidizing 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Ethylbenzene

Cumene

Engineering Controls:

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

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Individual protection measures
Hygiene measures

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Eye Protection:
Hand Protection:
Body Protection
Other skin protection
Respiratory protection
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Appearance:
Odour:
Boiling Point:
Melting point:
Critical temperature
Flash point
Evaporation rate
Lower and upper explosive
(flammable) limits
Molecular weight
Viscosity
Auto-ignition temperature
Partition coefficient: octanol/water
Solubility in Water:
Specific Gravity
Vapour pressure:
Vapor density
Flammability:
Aerosol product
Conductivity

will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

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.

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.

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should always be worn 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.

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 antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots, and gloves.

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.

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.

clear transparent liquid

Sweet, pungent aromatic hydrocarbon

138°C (280.4°F)

-48°C (-54.4°F)

288.95°C (552.1°F)

Closed cup: 27°C (80.6°F)

0.8 (n-butyl acetate. = 1)

Lower: 1%

Upper: 7%

78.12 g/mole

Dynamic (room temperature): 0.6 mPa·s (0.6 cP)

432°C (809.6°F)

N/A

Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water

0.87g/mL

0.93 kPa (7 mm Hg) [room temperature]

3.7 (Air = 1)

FLAMMABLE.

≤50 picosiemens/meter (unadditized)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Reactivity:

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatible Materials:

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous polymerization

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
Cumene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	10 g/m ³	7 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12300 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2.9 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure	observation
Xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Ethylbenzene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	100 Percent 24 hours 15	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
Cumene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	86 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	24 hours 10 milligrams	-

Potential acute health effects
Eye contact

Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact

Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion

known significant effects or critical hazards.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure
Short term exposure

Not available.

Long term exposure

Not available.

Potential chronic health effects
General

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

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Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Xylene	Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	72 hours
	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	96 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	21 days
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6530 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	21 days
	Acute EC50 2930 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	4 weeks
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	
	Acute EC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7400 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	21 days
	Acute EC50 10600 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	4 weeks
	Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	
		May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.	
		May cause genetic defects	
Cumene			
Carcinogenicity			
Mutagenicity			

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Xylene	Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	48 hours
Ethylbenzene			

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Cumene

Acute EC50 6530 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
Acute EC50 2930 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonat	96 hours
Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
Acute EC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
Acute EC50 7400 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
Acute EC50 10600 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
Waste Disposal:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should always 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number	UN1114	UN1114	UN1114	UN1114	UN1114
UN proper shipping name	BENZENE	BENZENE	BENZENE	BENZENE	BENZENE
Packing group	II	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Proper Shipping Name:
DOT Class:
TDG Classification:
Special precautions for user:

Household Cleaning Chemical
 Reportable quantity 10 lbs / 4.54 kg [1.3675 gal / 5.1767 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
 Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).
 Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 1
 Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 5
 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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION
National and or International Regulatory Information:

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations, and articles (Annex XVII)

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Carcinogens: category 1A
Restricted to professional users.
See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of
certain dangerous substances, preparations, and articles (Annex XVII)
Shall not be placed on the market, or used, as a substance or in mixtures
See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council
concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals
ANNEX I, PART 1: List of chemicals subject to export notification procedure

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections
2 and 3.

H225
H304
H315
H319
H340
H350
H372
H412

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Trail Version

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