1. MATERIAL AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name: C6+ Pyrolysis Gasoline
Uses: Raw material for use in the chemical industry.
Product Code: Q919B
Company: Shell Chemical LP
PO Box 2463
HOUSTON TX  77252-2463
USA

SDS Request: 1-800-240-6737
Customer Service: 1-855-697-4355

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

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons, C5 and 10</td>
<td>68606-28-0</td>
<td>100.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliphatic and C6-8 Aromatic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Contains Xylene (Mixed Isomers), CAS # 1330-20-7.
Contains Dicyclopentadiene, CAS # 77-73-6.
Contains Ethylbenzene, CAS # 100-41-4.
Contains Styrene, CAS # 100-42-5.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance and Odour</th>
<th>Emergency Overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colourless. Liquid. Strong.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Hazards: Harmful if swallowed. May be harmful by inhalation. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Irritating to skin. Irritating to eyes. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause cancer. May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia). May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Safety Hazards: This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Inhalation : May be harmful by inhalation. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Skin Contact : Irritating to skin.
Eye Contact : Irritating to eyes.
Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Other Information : Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s):
- Cardiovascular system.
- Blood.
- Visual system.
- Central nervous system (CNS).
- Auditory system.
- Blood-forming organs.
- Kidney.
- Liver.
- Immune system.

May cause cancer. May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia). Possible risk of irreversible (genetic) effects.

Signs and Symptoms : Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. 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. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, 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).

Environmental Hazards : Not classified as dangerous under EC criteria.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information : Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.
Inhalation : DO NOT DELAY. Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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.

Eye Contact : Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Ingestion: 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.

Advice to Physician: Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

-Flash point: -16 °C / 3 °F
-Explosion / Flammability limits in air: Data not available.
-Specific Hazards: The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

Extinguishing Media: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water in a jet.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Advice: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal.

Protective measures: Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Clean Up Methods: 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.
Additional Advice:

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. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions:
Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material 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.

Handling:
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Storage:
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

**Product Transfer**
- Refer to guidance under Handling section.

**Recommended Materials**
- For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

**Unsuitable Materials**
- Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

**Additional Information**
- 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). CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>ppm</th>
<th>mg/m3</th>
<th>Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>SHELL IS</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1A</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>560 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1A</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>375 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>MAX. CONC</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>40 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1A</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>425 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1A</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>215 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z2</td>
<td>MAX. CONC</td>
<td>600 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene, Mixed Isomers</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>435 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1</td>
<td>Listed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1A</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>655 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Z1A</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>435 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>SHELL IS</td>
<td>TWA (8 h)</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td>1.6 mg/m3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHELL IS STEL 2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3
ACGIH SKIN DES 2.5 ppm Can be absorbed through the skin.

ACGIH STEL 2.5 ppm
ACGIH TWA 0.5 ppm
OSHA ACTION 0.5 ppm
OSHA TWA 1 ppm
OSHA REF
OSHA STEL 5 ppm
OSHA Z1A TWA 1 ppm
OSHA Z1A STEL 5 ppm
OSHA Z2 MAX CONC 50 ppm
OSHA Z2 TWA 10 ppm
OSHA Z2 Ceiling 25 ppm
Ethylbenzene ACGIH TWA 20 ppm
OSHA Z1 PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m3
OSHA Z1 Listed.
OSHA Z1A STEL 125 ppm 545 mg/m3
OSHA Z1A TWA 100 ppm 435 mg/m3
Dicyclopentadiene ACGIH TWA 5 ppm
OSHA Z1A TWA 5 ppm 30 mg/m3

**Biological Exposure Index (BEI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>BEI</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Ethyl benzene in End-exhaled air</td>
<td>Sampling time: Not critical.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH BEL (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in Creatinine in urine</td>
<td>Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.</td>
<td>0.7 g/g</td>
<td>ACGIH BEL (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Information**

The ACGIH-values are adopted by the local authorities and have to be adhered to. SHELL IS is the Shell Internal Standard. Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapour through the eyes or mucous membranes. Shell has adopted as Interim Standards the OSHA Z1A values that were established in 1989 and later rescinded.

**Exposure Controls**

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: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

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

**Respiratory Protection**

- If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)]. Where respiratory protective equipment is required, use a full-face mask. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

**Hand Protection**

- Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

**Eye Protection**

- Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

**Protective Clothing**

- Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing.

**Monitoring Methods**

- Data not available.

**Environmental Exposure Controls**

- Data not available.

---

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The physical and chemical property data are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

**Appearance**

- Colourless. Liquid.
Odour: Strong.
Odour threshold: Data not available. Data not available.
pH: Data not available.
Boiling point: 65.6 - 182.8 °C / 150.0 - 361.0 °F
Pour point: Data not available.
Flash point: -16 °C / 3 °F
Explosion / Flammability limits in air: Data not available.
Vapour pressure: 52.0 psia
Specific gravity: 0.84
Density: Data not available.
Water solubility: Negligible.
Solubility in other solvents: Data not available.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow): Data not available.
Dynamic viscosity: Data not available.
Vapour density (air=1): 1.1
Electrical 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-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
Viscosity: 0.2 centiPoise
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1): Data not available.
Surface tension: Data not available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use. Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accumulation.
Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
Hazardous Reactions: Data not available.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Data not available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment: Information given is based on data from components.
Acute Oral Toxicity: Moderately toxic: LD50 >500 - 2000 mg/kg , Rat (Dicyclopentadiene) Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause
Acute Dermal Toxicity: Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit (Xylene, Mixed Isomers)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Moderately toxic: LC50 >2000 - 5000 ppm / 1 hours, Rat (Dicyclopentadiene)

Skin corrosion/irritation: Irritating to skin. (Benzene, Styrene)

Serious eye damage/irritation: Irritating to eyes. (Benzene, Styrene, Toluene, Dicyclopentadiene)

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

Sensitisation: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Repeated Dose Toxicity: Blood: may cause haemolysis of red blood cells and/or anaemia. (Benzene)

Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow. (Benzene)

Cardiovascular system: chronic abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. (Benzene, Toluene)

Immune System: animal studies on this material or its components have demonstrated immunotoxicity. (Benzene)

Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. (Toluene, Xylene, Mixed Isomers, Ethylbenzene, Styrene)

Kidney: can cause kidney damage. (Toluene, Xylene, Mixed Isomers, Ethylbenzene)

Liver: can cause liver damage. (Toluene, Styrene, Ethylbenzene)

Repeated inhalation exposure of toluene to animals caused histological changes in the brain, degeneration of the heart tissue, and possible immune suppression. Intentional abuse of toluene vapours has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death.

Respiratory System: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system. (Styrene)

Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. (Styrene, Toluene)

Visual system: may cause decreased colour perception. (Styrene)

Germ cell mutagenicity: Mutagenic; positive in in-vivo and in-vitro assays.

Carcinogenicity: Known human carcinogen. (Benzene)

May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia). (Benzene)

Material: Carcinogenicity Classification
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Repeated inhalation of ethylbenzene for 186 days at levels well exceeding the TLV caused degeneration of the germinal epithelium in the testes of rabbits and monkeys but not of rats. Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. (Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, Mixed Isomers, Styrene)

Additional Information: May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome). (Benzene)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Physical properties indicate that hydrocarbon gases will rapidly volatilise from the aquatic environment and that acute and chronic effects would not be observed in practice.

Acute Toxicity
- Fish: Expected to be toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 10 mg/l
- Aquatic crustacea: Expected to be harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l
- Algae/aquatic plants: Expected to be harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l
- Microorganisms: Expected to be harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l

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

Persistence/degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Other Adverse Effects: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal: 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.

Container Disposal: 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.

Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)
Identification number: UN 1268
UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
Class / Division: 3
Packing group: II
Contains: OIL
Emergency Response Guide No.: 128
Additional Information: This material is an ‘OIL’ under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

IMDG
Identification number: UN 1268
UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class / Division: 3
Packing group: II
Marine Pollutant: No

IATA (Country variations may apply)
Identification number: UN 1268
UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
Class / Division: 3
Packing group: II
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Federal Regulatory Status

Notification Status

AICS Listed.
DSL Listed.
TSCA Listed.
EINECS Listed. 271-738-0
KECI (KR) Listed. KE-20032

Comprehensive Environmental Release, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)

C6+ Pyrolysis Gasoline (68606-28-0) Reportable quantity: 22 lbs
Gasoline (8006-61-9)
Benzene (71-43-2)
Toluene (108-88-3)
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)
Styrene (100-42-5)

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

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 311

Benzene (71-43-2) Reportable quantity: 10 lbs
Toluene (108-88-3) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7) Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Styrene (100-42-5) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs

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

SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)

SARA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (313)

Benzene (71-43-2) 45.00%
Toluene (108-88-3) 12.00%
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7) 6.00%

State Regulatory Status

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

Known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Benzene (71-43-2) Oral Inhalation
Inhalation
Carcinogenic.
Developmental toxin.
Male reproductive toxin.

Toluene (108-88-3) Inhalation
Developmental toxin.
Female reproductive toxin.

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) Oral Inhalation
Carcinogenic.

New Jersey Right-To-Know Chemical List

Gasoline (8006-61-9) Listed.
Flammable - 3rd degree.
Listed.
Carcinogenic.
Listed.
Special hazard.
Flammable - 3rd degree.
Mutagen.
Listed.

Benzene (71-43-2) Carcinogenic.
Listed.

Toluene (108-88-3)
Carcinogenic.
Listed.
Flammable - 3rd degree.
Teratogen.
Listed.
Special hazard.

Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7) Flammable - 3rd degree.
Dicyclopentadiene (77-73-6) Listed.  Flammable - 3rd degree.  Listed.


Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List

Benzene (71-43-2) Environmental hazard.  Listed.  Special hazard.


Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7) Environmental hazard.  Listed.

Dicyclopentadiene (77-73-6) Listed.

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) Environmental hazard.  Listed.

Styrene (100-42-5) Environmental hazard.  Listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

| HMIS Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) | 2, 3, 1 |
|NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) | 2, 3, 1 |
|SDS Version Number | 11.2 |
|SDS Effective Date | 12/06/2012 |
|SDS Revisions | A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. |
|SDS Regulation | The content and format of this MSDS is in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. |
|Uses and Restrictions | Raw material for use in the chemical industry. |
Restricted to professional users.

**SDS Distribution**

The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.

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