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WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

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

Product identifier

Trade name: Benzene Heartcut (Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed)

SDS Nr: SDS-0024

Chemical description: Benzene 71-43-2 (>10%)

CAS No: 68955-35-1

EC No: 649-308-00-2

Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.

Use: Raw material for used in the production and formulation of various chemicals including gasoline and gasoline products.

Company identification: Freepoint Commodities, LLC
58 Commerce Road
Stamford, Ct. 06902

E-Mail address (competent person): Lou Santore

Lou Santore [LSantore@freepoint.com]

Emergency telephone number: Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300
Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887
(collect calls accepted)

MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.

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2 Hazards identification

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquid – Category 1 or 2 depending on formulation.
 Aspiration Hazard – Category 1.
 Carcinogenicity – Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3
 Skin Irritation – Category 2
 Eye Irritation – Category 2B
 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

Danger

CLP Hazard Statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H340: May cause genetic defects.

H350: May cause cancer.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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CLP Precautionary statements

Prevention :

- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P261: Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/vapors/ spray.
- P273: Avoid release to the environment.
- P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Storage:

- P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Response :

- P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

Disposal:

- P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

EC Symbols:

- F Highly flammable.
- T Toxic.
- N Dangerous for the environment.

EC Classification:

- Highly flammable. Toxic. Carcinogenic, category 1. Mutagenic, category 2.

EC Risk Phrases:

- R45 May cause cancer.
- R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
- R11 Highly flammable.
- R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
- R48/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

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R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

EC Safety Phrases:

S53 Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S29 Do not empty into drains.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Safety Hazards :

Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Irritating to eyes and skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Blood. Blood-forming organs. Peripheral nervous system. Immune system. Central nervous system (CNS). Respiratory system. Auditory system. Visual system. May cause cancer. May cause leukemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukemia). May cause heritable genetic damage. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

Aggravated Medical Conditions:

Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Auditory system. Blood. Blood-forming organs. Cardiovascular system. Central nervous system (CNS). Eyes. Immune system. Respiratory system. Skin. Visual system.

Safety Hazards:

Extremely flammable. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

Environmental Hazards:

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Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	EINECS	REACH Registration No.	Concentration
Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	01-2119447106-44	> 30.00 - < 70.00%W
Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	01-2119447106-44	> 30.00 - < 70.00%W
Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	01-2119447106-44	> 30.00 - < 70.00%W
Benzene	71-43-2	200-753-7	01-2119447106-44	> 30.00 - < 70.00%W

4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush contaminated areas for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention depending on the severity and the area of the body burned.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38,3° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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First Aid: Inhalation

Keep victim calm. Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

Immediate Medical Attention:

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

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Vapors can readily form explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air vapors can flow along surfaces to ignition sources and flash back. Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas. For massive fires, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Highly volatile material. Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and strong oxidizers. This material can react violently with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, firefighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

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LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or firefighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water directed at source.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire.

Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.

6 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Danger, Flammable, eliminate all ignition sources. Equipment used in spill cleanup must be grounded to prevent sparking. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, and confined areas. Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

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Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container, seal tightly for proper disposal or reclamation.

Emergency Measures

Small Spills:

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Product may release substantial amounts of flammable vapors and gases (e.g., methane, ethane, and propane), at or below ambient temperature depending on source and process conditions and pressure.

Large Spills (> 55 gallons):

Isolate the hazard area at least 150 feet in all directions and restrict entry to unnecessary personnel. Shut off source of leak only if it can be done so safely or dike and contain the spill. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing. Water fog may be useful in suppressing vapor cloud contain run-off. Remove with vacuum trucks. Soak up residue with sand or other suitable material, place in containers for proper disposal. Flush with water and disposal of flushing solutions as above. Local, state and federal disposal regulations must be followed.

Regulatory Requirements: Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of firefighting foam may be useful in

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certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection - do not discharge solid water stream patterns into the liquid resulting in splashing.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Avoid breathing vapors or contact with material. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. 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. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources.

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or fumes. Wear protective equipment described in section 8 if exposure conditions warrant. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Storage Procedures

Vapors from tanks should **NOT** be released to the atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapor treatment system. Bulk tanks should be encompassed by a dike or containment.

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures, static electricity, pilot lights, and other ignition sources. Use approved vented containers. Keep

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containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition. Bond and ground containers during transfer of gasoline.

The vapor is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers.
Do not use Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubber containers for storage.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Benzene (71-43-2) ACGIH:	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
OSHA	1ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL (Cancer hazard, Flammable, See 29 CFR 1910.1028, 15 min); 0.5 ppm Action Level
NIOSH	0.1 ppm TWA 1 ppm STEL
Toluene (108-88-3) OSHA PEL	200 ppm TWA 300 ppm STEL
ACGIH TLV	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL
NIOSH IDLH	500 ppm

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n-Hexane (110-54-3) OSHA PEL	500 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH IDLH	1100 ppm

(TWA)-Time Weighted Average is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week which shall not be exceeded.

(STEL)-Short Term Exposure Limit is the employee's 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during a work day unless time limit is specified.

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to provide explosion proof ventilation to meet TLV requirements in enclosed work areas. Keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations (for exposures over TLV up to 1000 ppm) are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Employees engaged in handling operations involving benzene must be provided with, and required to wear and use, a *half-mask* filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes. A respirator affording higher levels of protection than this respirator may be substituted.

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Monitoring Methods:

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective.

Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

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9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Clear to light yellow	Odor:	Characteristic light, hydrocarbon odor
Physical State:	Liquid	pH:	ND
Vapor Pressure:	8.5 – 15.0 psi @ 100 F	Vapor Density:	3.3
Boiling Point:	AP 95 - 302 °F	Melting Point:	ND
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	Specific Gravity:	AP 0.7-.0.9 (varies)
Evaporation Rate:	Variable, but > 1	VOC:	ND
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	Flash Point:	-22 °F
Flash Point Method:	TCC	Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	6.0 %
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	1.0 %	Burning Rate:	ND
Auto Ignition:	>572 °F		

10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

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Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions.
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke), sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products.

11 Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

May be Fatal or Harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixtures may cause adverse effects.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Petroleum distillates (naphtha) (8002-05-9)

Oral LD50 Rat >4300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg

Benzene (71-43-2)

Inhalation LC50 Rat 13050-14380 ppm 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 1800 mg/kg

Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property

Causes skin irritation.

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Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties

Contact with eyes may cause moderate to severe irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise. Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the lungs.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Germ cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects. In in-vitro experiments, neither benzene, toluene nor xylene changed the number of sister-Chromatid exchanges (SCEs) or the number of chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes. However, toluene and xylene caused a significant cell growth inhibition which was not observed with benzene in the same concentrations. In in-vivo experiments, toluene changed the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) in human lymphocytes.

Toluene may cause heritable genetic damage.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

May cause cancer. Contains benzene, a classified IARC 1 chemical (Known Human Carcinogen). Also contains ethyl benzene, which is classified as an IARC 2B chemical (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans).

Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

Gasoline; Low boiling naphtha - unspecified (CAS 86290-81-5) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

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Reproductive toxicity:

Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility. Benzene, xylene and toluene have demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/feto toxicity. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of reproductive toxicity. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. US Export Gasolines - All Grades (Refer to Synonyms for Product Name) SDS EU
903868 Version #: 05 Revision date: 17-August-2012 Issue date: 28-July-2011
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Specific target organ toxicity -single exposure- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure - Not classified.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Petroleum distillates (naphtha) (8002-05-9) IARC:	Monograph 45 [1989] (Group 3 (not classifiable))
Benzene (71-43-2) ACGIH: OSHA:	A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen 5 ppm STEL (Cancer hazard, Flammable, See 29 CFR 1910.1028, 15 min); 0.5 ppm Action Level; 1 ppm TWA
NIOSH:	potential occupational carcinogen
NTP:	Known Human Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen)
IARC:	Monograph 100F [in preparation]

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

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A: General Product Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under local, State, and Federal regulations.

May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and wildlife officials.

Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

Container Cleaning and Disposal: “Empty” Container Warning:

“Empty” containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, 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.

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14 Transport information

DOT Information:

Placard:



Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

UN #: 3295

Hazard Class: 3 - Packing - I

Land transport (ADR/RID): ADR

14.1 UN number: 3295

14.2 UN proper shipping name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 3 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 3

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

RID

14.1 UN number: 3295

14.2 UN proper shipping name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S..

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 3 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 3

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

Sea transport (IMDG Code):

14.1 UN number: 3295

14.2 UN proper shipping name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 3 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 3

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes. Marine Pollutant

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Air transport (IATA):

14.1 UN number: 3295

14.2 UN proper shipping name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3, Subsidiary class/Division: 6.1

14.4 Packing group: I

15 Regulatory information

Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

EPA Regulations

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: D001

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): D018

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) (40 CFR 302.4):

Compound	CAS Number	RQ
Benzene	71-43-2	10
Toluene	108-88-3	1000
n-Hexane	110-54-3	5000

SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes	<u>Chronic Health</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Sudden Release of Pressure</u>	<u>Reactive</u>
<u>Acute Health</u>				
X	X	X	--	--

SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Benzene (71-43-2)	<0.1 to 2

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The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause reproductive/developmental effects.

Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 %

16 Other information

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

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