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SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier Product name CAS No.

Other means of identification

Toluene 108-88-3

Toluol; phenylmethane; methylbenzene; benzene, methyl-;

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Identified Use(s) Uses advised against

Refinery feedstock. Anything other than the above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Supplier

Telephone Fax E-mail (competent person)

Emergency telephone number Emergency Phone No. Vitol Inc. 2925 Richmond Ave, 11th Floor Houston, TX 77098 (713) 230-1000 713-230-1185 SDSHOU@vitol.com

Chemtrec: US/Canada: 1-800-424-9300 (24h) Mexico: 800 681 9531 (24h)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200

Physical hazards Health hazards Flammable Liquid, Category 2 Aspiration hazard, Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Narcotic effects) Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3

Environmental hazards

Label elements

Hazard Pictogram(s)

Signal Word(s)

Hazard Statement(s)

Precautionary Statement(s)



DANGER

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapour. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Avoid release to environment. Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.
Other hazards	None known
Percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:	0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalated toxicity. 0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.

0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute draft toxicity.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Toluene	>99	108-88-3	203-625-9

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



Description of first aid measures	
Self-protection of the first aider	Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Eliminate sources of ignition. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. No action should be taken involving personal risk. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.
Inhalation	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Apply artificial respiration only if patient is not breathing but do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash affected skin with plenty of water or soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Eye contact	IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water and give small quantities of water to drink. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes to a physician: Treat symptomatically.

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If aspiration is suspected obtain immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media Special hazards arising from the substance or Extinguish with sand or dry chemical. Foam, Carbon dioxide, Water fog or dry powder

Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. May form explosive mixture with air. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and any watercourses. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback.

Advice for firefighters

mixture

Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid release to the environment. Dike fire control water for later disposal.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Caution - spillages may be slippery. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Eliminate sources of ignition. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not use sparking tools. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Avoid exposure during pregnancy.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ensure that the equipment is adequately grounded. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing. Wear chemical protection suit and breathing apparatus.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevent vapour build up by providing adequate ventilation during and after use. May form explosive mixtures with air. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use non-sparking tools. All parts of the plant and equipment should be electrically bonded together and connected to earth. Electrical continuity should be checked at regular intervals. Antistatic clothing and footwear should be used. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Avoid all contact with substance. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not breathe vapour. See Section: 8. Keep good industrial hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. Keep only in original packaging. Keep containers properly sealed when not in use. Protect from sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue. Empty container may contain product residue which may result in flammable or explosive vapours inside the container. Stable at ambient temperatures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage temperature

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Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m ³)	Note
Toluene	108-88-3	100	375	150	560	NIOSH
		-	-	300	-	OSHA
		20	-	-	-	ACGIH

Note: OSHA PELs 1910.1000 TABLE Z-1/2/3/ NIOSH RELs / ACGIH TLVs

Biological exposure indicies

Not established

Drier to leat shift of workwook	
Prior to last shift of workweek	-
End of shift	-
End of shift	В
	End of shift

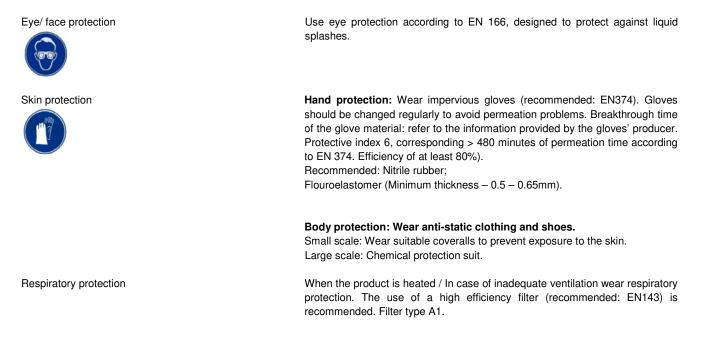
Source: ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Biological Exposure Index (BEI) 2019

Note:

B: Background

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction if dusts, fumes or vapours are likely to be evolved. Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources. Guarantee that the eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	Fuels are typically used, transferred and transported in closed systems. If exposure is likely (i.e. during sampling) the following advice may be appropriate. Keep good industrial hygiene. Always wash hands before smoking, eating and drinking. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid exposure during pregnancy.

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.



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Closed system(s): Not normally required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Odour Odour threshold pH Melting point/freezing point Initial boiling point and boiling range Flash point

Evaporation rate Flammability (solid, gas) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits Vapour pressure Vapour density Relative density Solubility(ies) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature Viscosity

Other information Molecular Weight:

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Chemical stability Possibility of hazardous reactions

Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials Hazardous decomposition products Sweet, pungent, Benzene-like 1.6 ppm Not applicable. -95°C (-139°F) 110.6°C (231.1°F) CLOSED CUP: 4.4444°C (40°F). (Setaflash) OPEN CUP: 16°C (60.8°F). Not determined Not applicable - Liquid Not determined 3.8 kPa (@ 25°C) 3.1 (Air = 1) Not determined Solubility in water: 0.561 g/l @ 25 deg. C. Not determined Not determined Not determined Not determined

92.14 g/mole

Colourless liquid

Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form explosive mixture with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback.

Elevated temperature. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from direct sunlight. Keep away from strong oxidizing substances.

A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: COx, H2S, SOx,

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects Acute toxicity - Ingestion

Acute toxicity - Inhalation

Acute toxicity - Skin contact

Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitisation Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) > 5 mg/L (Vapour) Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg. Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2: Causes skin irritation. Irritating to skin. (rabbit) (EU Method B.4) Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Reproductive toxicity	Reproductive toxicity, Category 2: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Reproductive toxicity: NOAEC (rat) (inhalation exposure) mg/m ³ : 2261. (Ono, 1996) Developmental toxicity: NOAEC (rat) (inhalation exposure) mg/m ³ : 4522. (Thiel, 1997)
STOT - single exposure STOT - repeated exposure	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes dizziness. (Human volunteers) (SCOEL, 2001)
Aspiration hazard	Aspiration hazard, Category 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Dynamic viscosity: 0.56 mPa s (@25°C) Surface tension: 27.93nM (@25°C)
Information on likely routes of exposure Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact Early onset symptoms related to exposure Delayed health effects from exposure	Possible – accidental exposure Possible – accidental exposure Possible – accidental exposure Unlikely – accidental exposure Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Exposure levels and health effects	See Section: 8
Interactive effects	None known.
Other information OSHA Designated Carcinogen NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List NTP Report on Carcinogens IARC Monographs	Not listed Not listed Not listed Listed

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	Chronic Toxicity: NOEC (Fish) mg/l (40 days) 1.4 (Moles, 1981)
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
U 1	69% Degradation in Water (5 days) (Bridie et al. 1979)
Bioaccumulative potential	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation.
·	BCF: 90 (Freitag D et al. 1985)
Mobility in soil	The substance is predicted to have high mobility in soil.
•	Koc: 205 (European Chemicals Bureau, 2003)
Other adverse effects	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste. Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point. Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number

Road/rail (ADR/RID) UN1294 Sea transport (IMDG) UN1294 Air (ICAO/IATA) UN1294

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UN proper shipping name	Toluene	Toluene	Toluene
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	II	Ш	II
Environmental hazards	Not applicable	Not classified as a	Not applicable
		Marine Pollutant.	
Special precautions for user	See Section: 2		
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol	Not applicable		
and the IBC Code			

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

US Federal Regulations	
TSCA Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule	Listed
NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List	Not listed
EPCRA Section 313	Listed (De Minimis limit: 1%)
CWA 307- Toxic	Listed
CERCLA - Hazardous Substances	Listed (RQ = 1000 lbs)
CWA Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances	Listed
US State Regulations	
Proposition 65 (California)	Listed
Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode	Listed
Island- State Right to Know Lists	
New York -State Right to Know Lists	Listed
Minnesota - State Right to Know Lists	Listed
Massachusetts – Toxic Use reduction act	Listed
Non-Regional	
IARC Monographs	Listed

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: Updated substance / mixture classification. Updated version and date. New format has been issued, all sections have been updated to include new information. Review SDS with care.

Version	3.0
Revision Date	14 April 2021
Date of First Issue	Not available. 2 ND ISSUE RELEASED JUNE, 15 2015

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with US Regulation OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

References:

Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS), EU Harmonised Classification and Existing ECHA registration for Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3).

Literature Sources:

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- Thiel R and Chahoud I. 1997. Postnatal development and behaviour of Wistar rats after prenatal toluene exposure. Arch Toxicol (1997) 71, 258-265.Lide D (Ed.). 2008. CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 89th Edition. CRC Press Inc. Boca Raton. USA.
- 3. Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits, 2001. Recommendation from the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits for toluene.
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- 6. Freitag D, Ballhorn L, Geyer H, Korte F. 1985. Environmental Hazard profile of organic chemicals. Chemosphere 14 (10). 1589-1616.
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Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200	Classification procedure
Flammable Liquid, Category 2	Flash point / Boiling Point (°C)
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	High percentage inclusion of components with aspiration hazard
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2	Threshold calculation
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Narcotic effects)	Threshold calculation
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	Threshold calculation
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2	Threshold calculation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3	Summation Calculation

LEGEND

ADR/RID	ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road / RID: Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CWA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
EC	European Community
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EN	European Standard
EU	European Union
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICAO/IATA	International Civil Aviation Organization / International Air Transport Association
IMDG	IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Lethal concentration at which 50% of the population is killed
LD50	Lethal dose at which 50% of the population is killed
LTEL	Long term exposure limit
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA	The Occupational Safety & Health Administration
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

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