### Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name:</th>
<th>Toluene/Xylene Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms:</td>
<td>TOLUENE/XYLENE; T/X; C6-C8 Aromatics; TX Mix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Use:</td>
<td>Gasoline blends, industrial feedstock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Use:</td>
<td>All uses other than the identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer/Supplier:</td>
<td>NOVA Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 2518, Station M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5C6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone Number:</td>
<td>1-412-490-4063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDS Information Email:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:msdsemail@novachem.com">msdsemail@novachem.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Phone:</td>
<td>1-800-561-6682, 1-403-314-8767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-613-996-6666 (Canutec-Canada) (24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Preparation of SDS:</td>
<td>January 25, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

**GHS INFORMATION**

**Classification:**
- Flammable Liquids, Category 2
- Acute Toxicity - Inhalation, Category 4
- Skin Irritation, Category 2
- Eye Irritation, Category 2B
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Category 1B
- Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
- Toxic to Reproduction, Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure), Category 3 - Narcotic Effects
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure), Category 2
- Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

**LABEL ELEMENTS**

**Hazard Pictogram(s):**
- Flammable
- First Aid
- Caution

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statements:**
- Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes eye irritation.
- May cause genetic defects.
- May cause cancer.
- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Precautionary Statements

Prevention:
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

Response:
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam to extinguish.

Storage:
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal:
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Not applicable.
Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity: None.

This material is considered hazardous by the Hazardous Products Regulations, 2015.

Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Ingredient(s)</th>
<th>Common name / Synonyms</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>% wt./wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, methyl-</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>69 - 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, ethyl-</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>18 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, dimethyl-</td>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>5 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>71-43-2</td>
<td>&lt;0.01 - 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:**
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. If breathing or the heart stops, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration (AR) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) respectively. Get medical attention immediately.

**Acute and delayed symptoms and effects:** Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. Inhalation of Toluene may result in peculiar skin sensations (e.g. pins and needles) or numbness. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. High vapour concentrations of Xylenes are anesthetic and central nervous system depressants.

**Eye Contact:**
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Acute and delayed symptoms and effects:** Causes eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.

**Skin Contact:**
If on skin (or hair): Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Acute and delayed symptoms and effects:** Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

**Ingestion:**
If swallowed: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing or the heart stops, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration (AR) or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) respectively. Get medical attention immediately.

**Acute and delayed symptoms and effects:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**General Advice:**
In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).

**Note to Physicians:** Symptoms may not appear immediately.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION**
Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water.

If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 metres in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 metres in all directions.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:**
This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge:**
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. This material is sensitive to static discharge.

**MEANS OF EXTINCTION**

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:**
Small Fire: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Large Fire: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:**
Do not use straight streams. CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

**Products of Combustion:**
Oxides of carbon. Low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

**Protection of Firefighters:**
Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters’ protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

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**Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Emergency Procedures:**
As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 metres in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

**Personal Precautions:**
Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

**Environmental Precautions:**
Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

**Methods for Containment:**
Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours.

**Methods for Clean-Up:**
Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:
Do not swallow. Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static-accumulating flammable liquids. For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the API (American Petroleum Institute) RP (Recommended Practice) 2003: “Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents” or Nation Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, “Recommended Practice on Static Electricity”. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. See Section 8 for information on Personal Protective Equipment.

Storage:

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines
Component

Toluene [CAS No. 108-88-3]
ACGIH: 20 ppm (TWA); 75 mg/m³ (TWA); A4; BEI (2006)
NIOSH: 100 ppm (TWA); 375 mg/m³ (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL); 560 mg/m³ (STEL); IDLH: 500 ppm
Alberta: 50 ppm (TWA); 188 mg/m³ (TWA); Substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin.
Ontario: 20 ppm (TWA); BEI

Ethylbenzene [CAS No. 100-41-4]
ACGIH: 20 ppm (TWA); 87 mg/m³ (TWA); A3; BEI (2010)
NIOSH: 100 ppm (TWA); 435 mg/m³ (TWA); 125 ppm (STEL); 545 mg/m³ (STEL); IDLH: 800 ppm [10% LEL]
Alberta: 100 ppm (TWA); 434 mg/m³ (TWA); 125 ppm (STEL); 543 mg/m³ (STEL)
Ontario: 20 ppm (TWA); BEI

Xylenes [CAS No. 1330-20-7]
ACGIH: 100 ppm (TWA); 434 mg/m³ (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL); 651 mg/m³ (STEL); A4; BEI (1992)
NIOSH: 100 ppm (TWA); 435 mg/m³ (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL); 655 mg/m³ (STEL); IDLH: 900 ppm (related to m-xylene or o-xylene or p-xylene)
Alberta: 100 ppm (TWA); 434 mg/m³ (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL); 651 mg/m³ (STEL)
Ontario: 100 ppm (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL); BEI
Benzene [CAS No. 71-43-2]

ACGIH: 0.5 ppm (TWA); 1.6 mg/m³ (TWA); 2.5 ppm (STEL); 8 mg/m³ (STEL); Skin; A1; BEI (1996)

NIOSH: 0.1 ppm (TWA); 1 ppm (STEL); IDLH: 500 ppm

Alberta: 0.5 ppm (TWA); 1.6 mg/m³ (TWA); 2.5 ppm (STEL); 8 mg/m³ (STEL); Substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin.

Ontario: 0.5 ppm (TWA); 2.5 ppm (STEL); BEI; Skin - Danger of cutaneous absorption.

TWA: Time-Weighted Average
STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit
C: Ceiling

Engineering Controls: Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapour, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Eye/Face Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles. Ensure that eyewash stations are close to the workstation location. Use equipment for eye protection that meets the standards referenced by CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.3-92 for Personal Protective Equipment.


Skin and Body Protection: Wear protective clothing. Flame resistant clothing that meets the NFPA 2112 and CAN/CGSB 155.20 standards is recommended in areas where material is stored or handled.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to control exposure to below the allowable limits then an appropriate NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4-11, with organic vapour cartridge, or self-contained breathing apparatus must be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.

General Hygiene Considerations: Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Consult a competent industrial hygienist to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.
## Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear, colourless liquid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>2 to 5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point / Freezing Point</td>
<td>-80 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Boiling Point</td>
<td>110 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range</td>
<td>110 to 140 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point</td>
<td>4 °C (PMCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Medium (n-BuAc = 1) at 20 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Flammability Limit</td>
<td>1 % (Toluene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Flammability Limit</td>
<td>7 % (Toluene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure</td>
<td>4.8 kPa at 37.8 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Density</td>
<td>3 to 4 (Air = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Density</td>
<td>0.87 (Water = 1) at 15 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubilities</td>
<td>Insoluble in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water</td>
<td>log Kow = 3.12 to 3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition Temperature</td>
<td>450 to 500 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Volatile, wt. %</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC content, wt. %</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>871.0 to 871.5 kg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Stability</td>
<td>Stable under normal storage conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions</td>
<td>None known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

Product Toxicity

Oral: Not available.
Dermal: Not available.
Inhalation: Not available.

Component Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>LD$_{50}$ oral</th>
<th>LD$_{50}$ dermal</th>
<th>LC$_{50}$ inhalation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>2600 mg/kg (rat)</td>
<td>14.1 mL/kg (rabbit)</td>
<td>49000 mg/m$^3$ (rat); 4H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>3500 mg/kg (rat)</td>
<td>17800 µL/kg (rabbit)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>4300 mg/kg (rat)</td>
<td>&gt; 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)</td>
<td>5000 ppm (rat); 4H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>71-43-2</td>
<td>930 mg/kg (rat)</td>
<td>&gt; 9400 µL/kg (rabbit)</td>
<td>10000 ppm (rat); 7H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin absorption.


Symptoms (including delayed and immediate effects)

**Toluene** - Contact can irritate the skin and eyes. Toluene can be absorbed through intact skin. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat, causing coughing and wheezing. Inhalation may result in central nervous system depression, causing trouble concentrating, headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, unconsciousness, and in extreme conditions coma and possibly death. Ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis.

**Ethylbenzene** - Causes slight to moderate eye, nose, and throat irritation. Frequent dermal contact may lead to dryness of skin and dermatitis. Inhalation may result in central nervous system depression, causing headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, unconsciousness, and at high concentrations, difficulty breathing and possibly death. Ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis.

**Xylenes, mixed** - Vapours can irritate the eyes. Contact with unprotected skin or eyes produces erythema and slight necrosis. Xylene can be absorbed through intact skin. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat causing cough and difficulty breathing. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in central nervous system depression, causing headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, loss of coordination, confusion. Ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis.

Skin Sensitization: Not available.
Respiratory Sensitization: Not available.
Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Not available.
EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE (from short and long-term exposure)


Chronic Effects: Toluene - Prolonged and repeated contact may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking, itching, and a skin rash. Repeated toluene exposure has been associated with central nervous system effects, loss of appetite, enlargement of the liver, kidney effects, blood effects, as well as cardiac effects. The chronic neurotoxic effects on the central nervous system may progress to an irreversible state. Intentional misuse of toluene has resulted in reproductive effects including physical and developmental abnormalities, such as low birth weight and microencephaly, and has been referred to as “Fetal Toluene Syndrome”.

Ethylbenzene - Prolonged and repeated exposure may be harmful to the central nervous system, upper respiratory tract, and/or may cause liver disorders. It may also cause drying, scaling, and blistering of the skin. Ethylbenzene has been classified by IARC as Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on the National Toxicology Program’s two year study of very high exposure levels on rats and mice (NTP, 1999).

Xylenes, mixed - Prolonged and repeated skin contact can cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic inhalation has been associated with central nervous system effects; the condition is generally referred to as “organic solvent syndrome”. In chronic occupational exposure, xylene (usually mixed with other solvents) has produced irreversible damage to the central nervous system and may be ototoxic (damages hearing or increases sensitivity to noise), probably from a neurotoxic mechanism. Xylene is classified as a developmental toxicant in Canada.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Carcinogenicity</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>Not listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Group 2B</td>
<td>Not listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>Not listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>List 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Effects: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Developmental Effects: Not available.

Teratogenicity: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Exposure to Toluene may affect the developing fetus. Benzene and Xylene have caused adverse fetal effects in laboratory animals. Xylene is classified as a developmental toxicant in Canada.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Not available.
Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GHS Environmental classification:

Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 2  
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2

Signal Word: None.

Hazard statement:
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:
Prevention:
P273: Avoid release to the environment.

Response:
P391: Collect spillage.

Disposal:
P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Ecotoxicity:

Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3)  
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus gorbuscha 6.86-8.48 mg/L  
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna 5.46 - 9.83 mg/L [static]

Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4)  
96 Hr LC50 Striped bass 4.3 mg/L

Xylenes (CAS No. 1330-20-7)  
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 2.661-4.093 mg/L [static]

Benzene (CAS No. 71-43-2)  
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna 10 mg/L

Persistence / Degradability:  
Toluene/Xylene Mixture is expected to biodegrade and not persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation:  
Toluene/Xylene Mixture is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Environment:  
When released to soil or water, product will rapidly begin to volatilize. Components have low to moderate water solubility. Remediation of soils may be required.

Other Adverse Effects:  
Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions:  
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable Federal, Provincial and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than Provincial or Federal requirements.
Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)
Proper Shipping Name: UN1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Toluene, Ethylbenzene), 3, PG II
Class: 3
UN Number: UN1993
Packing Group: II
Label Code: 

Additional Information: 2012 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide No. 130 (which is applicable due to noxious components in the product)

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventories
Canada (DSL)
The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulations under CEPA, 1999.

Significant New Activity (SNAc):
This product does not contain any components subject to a SNAc Notice.

Other Regulations
Ongoing occupational hygiene, medical surveillance programs, site emission or spill reporting may be required by Federal or Provincial regulations. Check for applicable regulations.

For additional information, please contact NOVA Chemicals' Product Integrity group.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Special Considerations
Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static-accumulating flammable liquids. For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the API (American Petroleum Institute) RP (Recommended Practice) 2003: "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".

Key/Legend
ACC = American Chemistry Council; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; API = American Petroleum Institute; C = Ceiling; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; DSL = Domestic Substances list; EC50 = Effective Concentration 50%; GHS = Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LC50 = Lethal Concentration 50%; LD50 = Lethal Dose 50%; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PMCC = Pensky-Martens Closed Cup; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; RP = Recommended Practice; SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; SDS = Safety Data Sheet; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TWA = Time Weighted Average.
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Phone: 1-412-490-4063