



SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) **THERMAL CRACKED GASOLINE**

1. Identification

SDS Record Number	:	PCS 96002
Date of SDS	:	01 November 2024
Product Description	:	Thermal Cracked Gasoline (TCG)
Other names/synonyms	:	Pyrolysis Gasoline
Name of the supplier	:	PCS Pte. Ltd.
Recommended uses	:	Chemical Feedstock
Contact detail of the supplier	:	100 Ayer Merbau Road, Singapore 628277 +65 68672102
24-Hour Emergency contact	:	Asia Pacific +65 3158 1074 (Singapore) China 400 120 6011 Europe, Israel & Americas +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (UK) Middle East & Africa +44 (0) 1235 239 671 (UK)

2. Hazard Identification

GHS Classification

<u>Hazard Class</u>	<u>Hazard Category</u>
• Flammable Liquid	2
• Acute Toxicity (Inhalation: Vapours)	3
• Skin Corrosion/Irritation	2
• Serious Eye Damage/ Irritation	2
• Germ Cell Mutagenicity	1B
• Carcinogenicity	1A
• Reproductive Toxicity	1A
• STOT (Single exposure)	1 (Cardiovascular system, central nervous system) 2 (Respiratory system) 3 (Narcotic effects, respiratory tract irritation)
• STOT (Repeated exposure)	1 (Central nervous system, hematopoietic system, immune system, kidney) 2 (Auditory organ, respiratory system, visual organ, liver)
• Aspiration hazard	1
• Chronic Hazards to Aquatic Environment	2

Pictograms



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements

- Highly flammable liquid and vapour
- Toxic if inhaled
- Causes skin irritation
- Causes serious eye irritation
- May cause genetic defects
- May cause cancer



- May damage fertility or the unborn child
- Causes damage to cardiovascular system, central nervous system
- May cause damage to respiratory system
- May cause respiratory irritation
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness
- Causes damage to central nervous system, hematopoietic system, immune system, kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure
- May cause damage to auditory organ, respiratory system, visual organ, liver through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

- Keep container tightly closed
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
- Use only non-sparking tools
- Take action to prevent static discharge
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
- Use only outdoor or in a well-ventilated area
- Wash thoroughly after handling
- Obtain special instructions before use
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- Avoid release to the environment
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Response

- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- In case of fire: use appropriate media to extinguish
- Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
- Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before re-use
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention
- If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician
- Rinse mouth
- Do NOT induce vomiting
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- Collect spillage

Storage

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

Disposal

- Dispose of the contents in accordance to the local mandatory rules and regulations



3. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Chemical identification : Thermally Cracked Gasoline
Common name(s) / synonym(s) : TCG, Pyrolysis Gasoline, pygas, raw pygas
CAS number / EC number : 68921-67-5 / 272-951-1

Chemical Identification	CAS Number	Concentration
Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light	64741-84-0	30 – 50 wt%
Benzene	71-43-2	20 – 30 wt%
Toluene	108-88-3	10 – 17 wt%
Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	64742-95-6	3.5 – 9.0 wt%
Styrene	100-42-5	2.0 – 5.0 wt%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.5 – 4.0 wt%
M-Xylene	108-38-3	1.5 – 4.0 wt%
O-Xylene	95-47-6	0.5 – 2.5 wt%
P-Xylene	106-42-3	0.5 – 2.0 wt%
C4s	68476-52-8	0.0 – 2.0 wt%

Further Information

May contain:

Chemical Identification	CAS Number	Concentration
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	≤ 5 wt%

4. First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Irrigate with flowing water immediately and continuously for 15 minutes. Consult medical personnel.

Skin Contact:

Wash off in flowing water or shower.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Note To Physician:

The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or oesophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability." Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Supportive treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.



5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents:

- Water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam.
- For large scale fires, straight or direct water streams may be ineffective to extinguish fire, but copious fine water spray will help control situation by its cooling action. For large scale fires, general purpose synthetic foams or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams may function also.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

- Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny unnecessary entry. Dense smoke emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen.
- Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas.
- Water may not be effective in extinguishing a fire and may spread it, but a water spray can be used to cool exposed containers. Avoid accumulation of water because this product will float on water and may reignite on the surface of the water. Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be kept cool with water to prevent container weakening or rupture.
- Move container from fire area if possible.
- Stay away from storage tank ends because if tank ruptures, ends may become projectiles.
- Withdraw from area immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discolouration of storage tank due to fire. Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite liquid product in the absence of sparks or flame.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:

- Wear positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

- Vapours can form flammable mixtures at ordinary temperatures.
- Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire ignition hazard. See also 'Storage and Handling' Section of this SDS.
- Vapours are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance where they may linger and/or find an ignition source and flash back.

Hazardous Combustion Products:

- Combustion may produce carbon dioxide, toxic carbon monoxide.
- Unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

- Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny unnecessary entry.
- Keep out of sewers, storm drains, surface waters and soil.
- Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- In case of large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard.
- Remove all possible ignition sources; like cigarettes, flames, pilot lights, electrical sources, etc.

Environmental Precautions:

- Product has limited solubility in water and will float on the surface.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

- Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a sand or suitable absorbent. Application of vapour suppression foams may be appropriate.
- Check area with approved explosion meter before re-entering area.
- Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment.
- Under some conditions of use, application of clay or cellulose based absorbents on spills of this material may result in the generation of flammable vapours since there is a heat of absorption and a high surface area. If temperature is above flash point, cover with vapour suppression foam until it can be cleaned up.



7. Handling And Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:

- Flammable liquid. Above flash point vapour-air mixtures will burn within flammable limits.
- Keep away from heat and flame and other ignition sources.
- Keep containers closed.
- Never use air pressure for transferring product.
- Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.
- Use of non-sparking or explosion proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon type of operation.
- Containers should be bonded and grounded during transfer.

Storage:

- Mixtures within the vapour space of opened bottles (drums) may be within the flammable range at normal room temperatures.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours.
- Product may accumulate static electricity.
- Bond and ground fixed equipment and transfer containers to prevent static charge build up.
- Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials i.e. oxidising materials.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control Parameters/ Exposure Limits

Benzene (CAS: 71-43-2)

Permissible Exposure Level (Long Term) in Singapore: 1ppm (3.18mg/m³)

TLV: 0.5 ppm as TWA; 2.5 ppm as STEL [C]; A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); (ACGIH).

PEL: 10 ppm as TWA (OSHA Z-2)

Toluene (CAS: 108-88-3)

Permissible Exposure Level (Long Term) in Singapore: 50ppm (188mg/m³)

TLV: 20 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH).

PEL: 200 ppm as TWA (OSHA Z-2)

Xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7)

Permissible Exposure Level (Short Term) in Singapore: 150ppm (651mg/m³)

Permissible Exposure Level (Long Term) in Singapore: 100ppm (434mg/m³)

TLV: 100 ppm as TWA; 150 ppm as STEL; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH).

PEL: 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) (OSHA Z-1)

Ethyl Benzene (CAS: 100-41-4)

Permissible Exposure Level (Short Term) in Singapore: 125ppm (543mg/m³)

Permissible Exposure Level (Long Term) in Singapore: 100ppm (434mg/m³)

TLV: 20 ppm as TWA; A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH).

PEL: 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) (OSHA Z-1)

Styrene (CAS: 100-42-5)

Permissible Exposure Level (Short Term) in Singapore: 50ppm (213mg/m³)

Permissible Exposure Level (Long Term) in Singapore: 100ppm (426mg/m³)

TLV: 20 ppm as TWA; 40ppm as STEL (ACGIH); A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH).

PEL: 100 ppm as TWA (OSHA Z-2)

Dicyclopentadiene (CAS: 77-73-6)

Permissible Exposure Level (Long Term) in Singapore: 5ppm (27mg/m³)

TLV: 0.5 ppm as TWA; 1ppm as STEL (ACGIH, including cyclopentadiene).

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Ventilation: Use only with adequate ventilation. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**Eye/Face Protection:**

Use chemical goggles. If vapour exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin Protection:

Use protective clothing impervious to this material. Selection of specific items such as gloves, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on operation. Remove contaminated clothing no later than the end of the work period and clean before reuse. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts, and watchbands, should be removed and destroyed.

Respiratory Protection:

Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be greatly exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained self-breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved positive-pressure supplied-air respirator.

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Property	Value, Description
Appearance (physical state, colour etc)	Clear, Slightly Yellow to Dark Amber Liquid.
Odour	Pungent Aromatic Highly Irritating
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	47°C - 230°C (ASTM)
Flash point	<-20°C (Typical)
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	1% (V) (LFL estimated) to 8% (V) (UFL estimated)
Vapour pressure	235.4 - 323.7 mmHg @ 35.0°C
Relative vapour density	>1 (Air = 1)
Density and/or Relative density	0.82 - 0.84
Solubility	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Kinematic viscosity	Not available
Particle characteristics	Not applicable



10. Stability And Reactivity

Reactivity/Chemical Stability: Material similar to gasoline.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Can occur. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures which may cause decomposition and large pressure increases.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidising material. Keep away from heat, flames, and spark-producing equipment.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion may produce carbon dioxide, toxic carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. Dimers may decompose to monomers if sufficient heat is present, thus lending to an increase in vapour pressure.

11. Toxicological Information

Potential Health Effects:

Primary Route of Exposure:

Eye	:	✓
Skin	:	✓
Inhalation	:	✓
Ingestion	:	✓

Eye:

Vapours may irritate eyes. May cause moderate irritation with corneal injury. Vapours may cause lacrimation (tears).

Skin:

Short single exposure may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin burns. Repeated contact may cause drying or flaking of skin. May cause more severe response if confined to skin. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through skin in harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure may result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Ingestion:

Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing amounts larger than that may cause serious injury, even death. Ingestion may cause irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. If aspirated (liquid enters the lung), may cause lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia, a condition caused by petroleum and petroleum-like solvents. If aspirated (Liquid enters the lung), may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

Inhalation:

A single brief (minutes) inhalation exposure to easily attainable concentrations may cause adverse effects. A single prolonged (hours) excessive inhalation exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be anaesthetic or narcotic effects, central nervous system effects, may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract and lungs, and may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Alcohol consumption and exertion may increase adverse effects.

Systemic (Other Target Organ) Effects:

Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be central nervous system (CNS) effects, neurologic signs and symptoms, irritation to upper respiratory tract, and may cause hematopoietic injury (damage to blood forming organs). Contains components which may cause lung, CNS, liver and kidney effects and which have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals and/or humans.

**Cancer Information:**

This mixture contains a component which is listed as a carcinogen for hazard communication purposes under OSHA Standard 29 CFR Part 1910.1200. Component listed by IARC and NTP: benzene. Benzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. This mixture contains a component(s) which are listed as potential carcinogens for hazard communication purposes under OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. The component(s) is/are butadiene (listed by IARC and NTP), styrene and isoprene (listed by IARC). 1,3-Butadiene and isoprene have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals.

Teratology (Birth Defects):

Contains components which have caused toxicity to the foetus or birth defects in mice. 1,3-Butadiene was toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses non-toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Effects:

In animal studies, it has been shown not to interfere with reproduction for major components

Skin:

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Ingestion:

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be low.

Mutagenicity (Effects on Genetic Material):

Contains a few components which have caused some mutagenic activity in vitro (test tube) tests and in animals. Results of isoprene in vitro ('test tube') mutagenicity tests have been negative. Isoprene has been shown to have mutagenic activity in animals.

12. Ecological Information

Mobility and Potential to Bioaccumulate:

Based largely or completely on data for major component(s). Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or Log Kow less than 3).

Persistence and Degradability:

Based on information for benzene, styrene and toluene. Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD greater than 40%).

Aquatic Toxicity:

Based on information for benzene and toluene, material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species). Based on information for styrene and ethylbenzene, material is toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 less than 1 mg/L in most sensitive species).

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Methods:

Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all federal, state/provincial, and local laws and regulations. State/provincial and local requirements for waste disposal may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations. Regulations may also vary in different locations. Chemical additions, processing, storage, or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this SDS incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Waste characterization and disposal compliance are the responsibility solely of the party generating the waste or deciding to discard or dispose of the material. None of these waste management options should be considered 'arranging for disposal'.

Toxic to aquatic life. Do not allow into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. The preferred waste management option is to: send to a properly licensed or permitted recycler, reclaimer, or incinerator.



14. Transport Information

Land (ADR)

UN Number: 3295

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

Class: 3

Classification Code: F1

Packing Group: II

Labels: 3

Hazard Identification Number: 33

Air (IATA)

UN Number: 3295

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

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Labels: 3

Sea (IMDG)

UN Number: 3295

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

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Labels: 3

Marine pollutant: Yes

Transport in Bulk (Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code)

Pollution Category: Y

Ship Type: 2

Product Name: Pyrolysis gasoline (containing benzene)

15. Regulatory Information

Applicable National Regulations:

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations:
This product is subject to the SDS, labelling and PEL and other requirements in the Act/Regulations.

Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum and Flammable Materials) Regulations:
This product is subject to the requirements of this Regulations.

Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives) Regulations:
This product is subject to the requirements of this Regulations.

Canadian Regulations

WHMIS Information: The Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)
Classification for this product is:

B2 - flammable liquid with a flash point less than 37.8C

D2A - untested mixture containing a material qualifying as D2A

D2B - eye or skin irritant

Refer elsewhere in the SDS for specific warnings and safe handling information. Refer to the employer's workplace education program.

CPR Statement:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**Hazardous Products Act Information:**

This product contains the following ingredients which are Controlled Products and/or on the Ingredient Disclosure List (Canadian HPA section 13 and 14):

U.S. Regulations**Sara 313 Information:**

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>CONCENTRATION</u>
BENZENE	71-43-2	20 ~ 30 %
TOLUENE	108-88-3	10 ~ 17 %
STYRENE	100-42-5	2.0 ~ 5.0 %
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1.5 ~ 4.0 %
M-XYLENE	108-38-3	1.5 ~ 4.0 %
O-XYLENE	95-47-6	0.5 ~ 2.5 %
P-XYLENE	106-42-3	0.5 ~ 2.0 %
1,3-BUTADIENE	106-99-0	0.1 ~ 0.7 %
DICYCLOPENTADIENE	77-73-6	≤ 5 %

Sara Hazard Category:

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

- An immediate health hazard
- A delayed health hazard
- A fire hazard

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

State Right-To-Know:

The following product components are cited on certain state lists as mentioned. Non-listed components may be shown in the composition section of the SDS.

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>List</u>
Benzene	71-43-2	Nj3 Nj1 Nj2 Pa1 Pa2 Pa3
Butane, 2-Methyl-	78-78-4	Nj1 Nj3 Pa1
1,3-Butadiene, 2-Methyl-	78-79-5	Nj1 Nj3 Pa1 Pa3
Benzene, Propyl-	103-65-1	Nj1
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	Nj1 Nj2 Nj3 Pa1 Pa2 Pa3
Toluene	108-88-3	Nj1 Nj2 Nj3 Pa1 Pa3
Benzene, Ethenylmethyl-	25013-15-4	Nj3 Pa1

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA, Or Superfund):

This product contains the following substance(s) listed as "Hazardous Substances" under CERCLA which may require reporting of releases:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>RQ</u>	<u>% in Product</u>
Benzene	71-43-2	10 lbs	30
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lbs	17
Styrene	100-42-5	1000 lbs	5
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	1000 lbs	4
m-Xylene	108-38-3	1000 lbs	4
o-Xylene	95-47-6	1000 lbs	2.5



<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>RQ</u>	<u>% in Product</u>
p-Xylene	106-42-3	100 lbs	2.0
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	10 lbs	0.7

Chemical Inventory Status:

Australia, AIC:	Yes
China, IECSC:	Yes
Japan, ENCS:	Yes
USA, TSCA:	Yes

16. Other Information

Prepared By: Material Safety Committee
SDS Prepared on: 1/3/2011
Reviewed 1 on: 1/3/2014
Revised 2 on: 15/1/2015
Revised 3 on: 05/11/2019
Revised 4 on: 01/11/2024

Revision (2) Notes	
1	Sect. 2: Added Category 1 hazard for STOST (repeated exposure) for Liver, Kidneys
2	Sect. 15: Updated Concentration of Ingredients; and corrected CAS number for Toluene
Revision (3) Notes	
1	Sect. 2: Update to composition of the mixture has resulted in revision to hazard classification with new/more severe hazard class for acute toxicity (oral), germ cell mutagenicity and chronic toxicity to aquatic environment.
2	Sect. 3: Revised expected concentration ranges of components in the mixture, and included CAS number identifier for the individual components
3	Sect. 8: Added/updated Control Parameters and Exposure Limits for relevant components in the mixture
4	Sect. 14: Added relevant transport information
5	Sect. 15: Included applicable national regulations (Singapore)
Revision (4) Notes	
1	Revised according to SS 586-3:2022
2	Sect. 2: Change Acute Toxicity from Oral to Inhalation
3	Sect. 2: Replaced respiratory system with CS for STOT (Single Exposure) Cat 1, added Respiratory System for STOT (Single Exposure) Cat 2
4	Sect. 2: Added immune system for STOT (Repeated Exposure) Cat 1
5	Sect. 2: Replaced blood system with auditory organ, visual organ, liver for STOT (Repeated Exposure) Cat 2
6	Sect. 2: Inserted pictogram corresponding to Chronic Hazards to Aquatic Environment
7	Sect. 3: Rearranged chemical accordingly to descending order of concentrations; and corrected CAS number for Dicyclopentadiene
8	Sect. 9: Updated Physical and Chemical Properties
9	Sect. 12: Updated Aquatic Toxicity for Styrene and Ethylbenzene
10	Sect. 14: Updated relevant transport information
11	Sect. 15: Included Chemical Inventory Status for Australia, China Japan, USA

CAUTION: The information given above (“the Information”) relates only to the substance or mixture listed herein. The Information may not be valid when used in combination with any other substance or mixture or in any process. If the substance or mixture is to be used for a purpose other than that stated herein or under conditions other than specified herein, the Information cannot be relied upon as being complete or accurate, and the user is advised to consult the supplier before using the substance or mixture for such other purpose or under such other conditions. The Information is given based on information available at the indicated date of preparation and no representation or warranty is given that it will be correct as of any time after the indicated date of preparation.