

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR
1910.1200

Version 29.0

Revision Date: 12/15/2021

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Xylene

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Alliance Chemical**
204 S. EDMOND ST.
TAYLOR, TEXAS 76574
USA
Customer Service : 1-512-365-6838

Emergency telephone number Chemtel : 1-(800) 255-3924

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Solvent., Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3
Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 4
Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4
Skin irritation : Category 2
Eye irritation : Category 2
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Respiratory system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation) : Category 2 (Auditory system)


GHS Label element

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| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Hazard pictograms | : |  |
| Signal word | : | Danger |
| Hazard statements | : | <p>PHYSICAL HAZARDS: H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.</p> <p>HEALTH HAZARDS: H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.</p> |
| Precautionary statements | : | <p>Prevention: P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.</p> <p>Response: P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> <p>Storage:</p> |

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P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Synonyms : Dimethyl benzenes, Mixed xylenes, Solvent Xylene, Xylene S

Hazardous components

| Chemical Name | Synonyms | CAS-No. | Concentration (%) |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Xylene, mixed isomers | xylenes | 1330-20-7 | >= 80 |
| Ethylbenzene | ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | <= 20 |

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : DO NOT DELAY.
Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or CPR as required and transport to the nearest medical facility. Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Immediate medical attention, special treatment : 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.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.
- Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes, vapor. Do not operate electrical equipment.

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

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this Safety Data Sheet.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

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

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
- Precautions for safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its

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diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data

: Storage Temperature:
Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material

: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice

: Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s)

: Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators:

American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

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| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters / Permissible concentration | Basis |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--|----------|
| Xylene, mixed isomers | 1330-20-7 | TWA | 100 ppm | ACGIH |
| | | STEL | 150 ppm | ACGIH |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | TWA | 20 ppm | ACGIH |
| | | TWA | 100 ppm 435 mg/m ³ | OSHA Z-1 |

Biological occupational exposure limits

| Component | CAS-No. | Control parameters | Biological specimen | Sampling time | Permissible concentration | Basis |
|--------------|----------|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid | Urine | End of shift at end of work-week | 0.7 .g/g creatinine | ACGIH BEI |
| Ethylbenzene | | | | End of shift | 0,15 .g/g creatinine | ACGIH BEI |
| Ethylbenzene | | Ethylbenzene | In end-exhaled air | Not critical | | ACGIH BEI |

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 OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

- : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
 - Use sealed systems as far as possible.
 - Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
 - Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
 - Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
 - Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and

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protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.

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- Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
- Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Liquid.
- Colour : colourless
- Odour : aromatic
- Odour Threshold : 0.27 ppm
- pH : Not applicable
- Melting point/freezing point : > 48 °C / 118 °F
- Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 136 - 145 °C / 277 - 293 °F
- Flash point : Typical 23 - 27 °C / 73 - 81 °F
Method: Abel
- Evaporation rate : 13.5
Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1
- 0.76
Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
- Upper explosion limit : 7.1 %(V)
- Lower explosion limit : 1 %(V)
- Vapour pressure : 4.5 kPa (50 °C / 122 °F)
- 0.8 - 1.2 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

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| | |
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| | 0.2 kPa (0 °C / 32 °F) |
| Relative vapour density | : 3.7 |
| Relative density | : 0.86 - 0.87 |
| Density | : Typical 870 kg/m ³ (15 °C / 59 °F) Method: ASTM D1298 |
| Solubility(ies) | |
| Water solubility | : estimated value(s) 0.2 g/l |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : log Pow: 3.12 - 3.2 |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : estimated value(s) 432 - 530 °C / 810 - 986 °F |
| Viscosity | |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : no data available |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : < 0.9 mm ² /s (20 °C / 68 °F) |
| Surface tension | : Typical 28.7 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F, ASTM D-971 |
| Conductivity | : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid |
| Molecular weight | : 106 g/mol |

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph. |
| Chemical stability | : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : Reacts with strong oxidising agents. |
| Conditions to avoid | : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec- |

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tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 : > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 : > 10 - 20 mg/l
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

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Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: An increased tumour incidence has been observed in experimental animals; the significance of this finding to man is unknown.

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------|
| IARC | Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans | |
| | Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 |
| ACGIH | Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans | |
| | Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 |
| OSHA | No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA. | |
| NTP | No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. | |

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:
Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system., High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Auditory system

Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation., Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

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Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.,
Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular
heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxic-
ity) : LL50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic:

Toxicity to daphnia and other
aquatic invertebrates (Acute
toxicity) : EL50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic:

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxic-
ity) : EL50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxic-
ity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)

Toxicity to daphnia and other
aquatic invertebrates (Chron-
ic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute
toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will
not be mobile.
Floats on water.

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Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological information : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

- Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
- Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
- Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.
- Local legislation
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

- UN/ID/NA number : UN 1307
Proper shipping name : XYLENES
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Reportable quantity : ETHYLBENZENE
(1,000 lb)
XYLENE
(100 lb)
ERG Code : 130

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Marine pollutant : no

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1307
Proper shipping name : XYLENES
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1307
Proper shipping name : XYLENES
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 2
Product name : Xylene (Mixed Isomers)
Special precautions : Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

| Components | CAS-No. | Component RQ (lbs) | Calculated product RQ (lbs) |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | 100 | 100 |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 1000 | 5000 |

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

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SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

| | | |
|--------------|----------|------|
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 20 % |
|--------------|----------|------|

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|
| Xylene, mixed isomers | 1330-20-7 | 100 % |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 20 % |

Pennsylvania Right To Know

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Xylene, mixed isomers | 1330-20-7 |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 |

New Jersey Right To Know

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Xylene, mixed isomers | 1330-20-7 |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 |

California Prop 65

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

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 3, 0

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Due to the conversion of this product to GHS classification and labelling, there has been a significant change to the nature of the information presented in chapter 2.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

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COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.