



SYDNEY SOLVENTS

Safety Data Sheet
Xylene
Revision 3, Date 06 Sep 17

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Xylene
Other Names	Dimethylbenzene; Xylol
Uses	Solvent; Chemical raw material.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C ₈ H ₁₀
Chemical Name	Benzene, dimethyl-
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Sydney Solvents Pty Ltd	Unit 3, 10 Production Place, Jamisontown NSW 2750	02 4722 5060 1800 60 50 40

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) Schedule 6

Globally Harmonised System



Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Flammable Liquids - Category 3
 Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 4
 Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4
 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2
 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Pictograms**Signal Word**

Danger

Hazard Statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H312 + H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe mist/vapour/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting and all other equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P235 Keep cool.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Response **P370 + P378** In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical, regular foam extinguishing agent or water spray for extinction.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 Storage **P403 + P233** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
 Disposal **P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications	Physical Hazards	3.1C	Flammable liquid - medium hazard
	Health Hazards	6.1D	Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful
		6.1E	Substances that are acutely toxic –May be harmful, Aspiration hazard
		6.3A	Substances that are irritating to the skin
		6.4A	Substances that are irritating to the eye
		6.8B	Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants
		6.9B	Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems
	Environmental Hazards	9.1D	Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action
		9.3C	Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Ingredients**

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Xylene	C ₈ H ₁₀	1330-20-7	<=100 %
Contains: Ethylbenzene	C ₈ H ₁₀	100-41-4	10 - 30 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure**

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Eye	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical advice/attention.
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash skin and hair with plenty of soap and running water/shower. In case of gross contamination, drench contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available. If blistering occurs, do NOT break blisters. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory device - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Flammability Conditions	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), normal foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use water jets. *Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas. Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways; Vapours from runoff may create an explosion hazard.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and chemical-protective clothing. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide VERY limited protection.
Flash Point	23 - 27 °C [Abel] (typical)
Lower Explosion Limit	1 %
Upper Explosion Limit	7.1 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	432 - 530 °C
Hazchem Code	3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material - Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Do not breathe vapours and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in suitable, properly labelled containers for disposal (see SECTION 13).
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds.
Decontamination	No information available.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 300 m.
Personal Precautionary Measures	SCBA and gas-tight suits should be worn when dealing with damaged or leaking containers and where there is no risk of ignition. SCBA and structural firefighting uniform provide VERY limited protection where there is a risk of ignition.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not breathe mist/vapours/aerosols and avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (see SECTION 8). FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container standing upright and tightly closed when not in use - Check regularly for leaks. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from food/feedstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. Keep in the original container.

Container

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**General**

For Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers):

- Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 80 ppm (350 mg/m³); STEL = 150 ppm (655 mg/m³).
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 50 ppm (217 mg/m³).
- NIOSH REL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³); ST = 150 ppm (655 mg/m³).
- OSHA PEL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³).
- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 900 ppm

COMPONENT: Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4):

- Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 100 ppm (434 mg/m³); STEL = 125 ppm (543 mg/m³).
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 100 ppm (434 mg/m³); STEL = 125 ppm (543 mg/m³).
- NIOSH REL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³); ST = 125 ppm (545 mg/m³).
- OSHA PEL: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³).
- Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH): 800 ppm

Exposure Limits

No Data Available

Biological Limits

No information available.

Engineering Measures

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.

Personal Protection Equipment

- Respiratory protection: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Recommended: Organic vapour/particulate filter respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716).
- Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses or goggles.
- Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Appropriate chemical-resistant gloves.
- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Appropriate chemical-resistant clothing.

Special Hazards Precautions

No information available.

Work Hygienic Practices

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Physical State**

Liquid

Appearance

Liquid

Odour

Aromatic

Colour

Colourless

pH

No Data Available

Vapour Pressure

4.5 kPa (typical) (@ 50 °C)

Relative Vapour Density

3.7 Air = 1

Boiling Point

136 - 145 °C (typical)

Melting Point

No Data Available

Freezing Point

No Data Available

SolubilityInsoluble in water (0.175 kg/m³)**Specific Gravity**

0.871

Flash Point

23 - 27 °C [Abel] (typical)

Auto Ignition Temp

432 - 530 °C

Evaporation Rate

0.76 (n-Butyl acetate = 1)

Bulk Density

No Data Available

Corrosion Rate

No Data Available

Decomposition Temperature

No Data Available

Density870 kg/m³ (typical)

Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	3.20
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	0.68 cSt (@ 20 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion!
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOUR: Low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	No known hazardous reactions.
Chemical Stability	This material is thermally stable when stored and used as directed.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with oxidising agents, strong acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition will produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive gases, including oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute toxicity: Harmful in contact with skin and if inhaled. May cause dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea, central nervous system depression. Death may occur following exposure to very high concentrations. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract (aspiration hazard). - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation. The substance defats the skin; Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. - Eye damage/irritation: May cause eye irritation, redness, pain. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Xylenes are not considered to be sensitisers. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Xylenes are not considered genotoxic. - Carcinogenicity: Xylenes (CAS No. 1330-20-7) are classified by the IARC Monographs as "Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans" (Group 3). COMPONENT: Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4) is classified by the IARC Monographs as "Possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). - Reproductive toxicity: Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development. - STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation; Minor neurotoxic effects, including dizziness and impairment in reaction time. - STOT (repeated exposure): May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, neurobehavioural effects, mild
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effects in the liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

- Aspiration toxicity: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat: >2,000 mg/kg bw. [NICNAS].
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): 1,000 - 2,000 mg/kg (based on ingredients) [Supplier's SDS].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): - Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): 10 - 20 mg/L (based on ingredients) [Supplier's SDS].
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	No information available.
Persistence/Degradability	Xylene isomers are readily biodegradable.
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Prevent entry into drains and waterways.
Bioaccumulation Potential	No information available.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	If possible material and its container should be recycled. If material or container cannot be recycled, dispose of in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Persons conducting disposal, recycling or reclamation activities should ensure that appropriate personal protection equipment is used (see SECTION 8).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids

Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	16 Liquids - Highly Flammable, Toxic
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	130 Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible / Noxious)
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-E, S-D
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	XYLENES
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1307
Hazchem	3Y
Pack Group	III
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**General Information**

No Data Available

Poisons Schedule (Aust)

Schedule 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code

HSR000983

National/Regional Inventories**Australia (AICS)**

Listed

Canada (DSL)

Not Determined

Canada (NDSL)

Not Determined

China (IECSC)

Not Determined

Europe (EINECS)

Not Determined

Europe (REACH)

Not Determined

Japan (ENCS/METI)

Not Determined

Korea (KECI)

Not Determined

Malaysia (EHS Register)

Not Determined

New Zealand (NZIoC)

Listed

Philippines (PICCS)

Not Determined

Switzerland (Giftliste 1)

Not Determined

Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)

Not Determined

Taiwan (NCSR)

Not Determined

USA (TSCA)

Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Related Product Codes**

XYLENB1000, XYLENB1001, XYLENB1002, XYLENB1003, XYLENE0500, XYLENE0600, XYLENE0800, XYLENE1000, XYLENE1001, XYLENE1002, XYLENE1003, XYLENE1004, XYLENE1005, XYLENE1006, XYLENE1007, XYLENE1008, XYLENE1009, XYLENE1010, XYLENE1011, XYLENE1012, XYLENE1013,

XYLENE1014, XYLENE1015, XYLENE1016, XYLENE1017, XYLENE1018, XYLENE1019, XYLENE1020, XYLENE1021, XYLENE1022, XYLENE1023, XYLENE1030, XYLENE1050, XYLENE1055, XYLENE1500, XYLENE1501, XYLENE2000, XYLENE2001, XYLENE2200, XYLENE2300, XYLENE2400, XYLENE2401, XYLENE2500, XYLENE2900, XYLENE3000, XYLENE3001, XYLENE3002, XYLENE3010, XYLENE3015, XYLENE3020, XYLENE3021, XYLENE3030, XYLENE3040, XYLENE3050, XYLENE3051, XYLENE3060, XYLENE3061, XYLENE3062, XYLENE3063, XYLENE3070, XYLENE3080, XYLENE3081, XYLENE3082, XYLENE3090, XYLENE3091, XYLENE3100, XYLENE3110, XYLENE3120, XYLENE3121, XYLENE3122, XYLENE3123, XYLENE3125, XYLENE3300, XYLENE3301, XYLENE3500, XYLENE3600, XYLENE4000, XYLENE4001, XYLENE5000, XYLENE5001, XYLENE5500, XYLENE5600, XYLENE6000, XYLENE6100, XYLENE6105, XYLENE6500, XYLENE7000, XYLENE7100, XYLENE7500, XYLENE8000, XYLENE8001, XYLENE8500, XYLENE8600, XYLENE8700, XYLENE8800, XYLENE8888, XYLENE9000, XYLENE9001, XYLENE9002

Revision

3

Revision Date

06 Sep 2017

Key/Legend

< Less Than

> Greater Than

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

atm Atmosphere

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

cm² Square Centimetres

CO₂ Carbon Dioxide

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius

EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand

deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit

g Grams

g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre

g/l Grams per Litre

HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism

IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.

inHg Inch of Mercury

inH₂O Inch of Water

K Kelvin

kg Kilogram

kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre

lb Pound

LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.

LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

ltr or **L** Litre

m³ Cubic Metre

mbar Millibar

mg Milligram

mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours

mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre

Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

mm Millimetre

mmH₂O Millimetres of Water

mPa.s Millipascals per Second

N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

Pa Pascal

ppb Parts per Billion

ppm Parts per Million

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours

ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours

psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine

RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average

ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations

wt Weight

