1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ PREPARATION AND COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING

Material Name : **Xylene**
Product Code : Q5891, Q9151, Q9156, Q9306, T1404

Supplier : Chemisol Inc.
3/F Johnson Bldg. #5 D. Muñoz St.
Tandang Sora, Quezon City
Philippines

Telephone : (632) 938 5388
Fax : (632) 938 3818

Emergency Telephone Number : (632) 938 5388

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : Solvent. Raw material for use in 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.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids	: Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral)	: Category 5
Aspiration hazard	: Category 1
Acute toxicity (Dermal)	: Category 4
Skin irritation	: Category 2
Eye irritation	: Category 2A
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)	: Category 4
Specific target organ toxicity-Single exposure	: Category 3 (Respiratory system)
Specific target organ toxicity-Repeated exposure (Inhalation)	: Category 2 (Auditory system)
Acute aquatic toxicity	: Category 2

GHS Label Statements
Symbol :

Signal Words : Danger

GHS Hazards Statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

: HEALTH HAZARDS:
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

GHS Precautionary statements

Prevention

:P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. 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.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage

: 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.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration Number	Classification (67/548/EEC)	Classification	Concentration (%)
Xylene	1330-20-7	Xi; R10-R20/21-R38	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox.4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Acute Tox. 4; H332	>=80
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	F; R11 Xn; R20 Xi; R36 Xi; R37 Xi; R38 Xn; R65 Xn; R48/20 N; R51/53	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 5; H303 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic acute 2; H401 Aquatic chronic 2; H411	<=20

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 Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation 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.
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, light-headedness, 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.
Notes to physician	: Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Potential for cardiac sensitization, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Call adoctor or poison control center for guidance

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 Firefighting	: 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.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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)

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 environmental occurs or is likely to occur.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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 vapour 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 labelled, 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.

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 this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING STORAGE

General Precautions : 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.

Advice on 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.

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 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 : 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 containers lining 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 the containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters/Permissil concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	PEL (long term)	100 ppm 434 mg/m^3	SG OEL
Xylene		PEL (short term)	150 ppm 651 mg/m^3	SG OEL
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m^3	OSHA Z-1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PEL (long term)	100 ppm 434 mg/m^3	SG OEL
Ethylbenzene		PEL (short term)	125 ppm 543 mg/m^3	SG OEL
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 paramters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric	Urine		1.5 g/g creatinine	SG BTLV

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.
Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
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 Securité, (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.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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 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

Protective measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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 vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

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. 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.

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.

Environmental exposure Controls General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Liquid.
Colour	: colourless
Odour	: aromatic
Odour Threshold	: 0.27 ppm
pH	: Not applicable
Melting / freezing point	: > -48°C / -54°F
Boiling point/boiling range	: Typical 136-145°C / 277-293°F
Flash point	: Typical 23-27°C / 73-81°F Method: Abel
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) 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) 432-530°C / 810-986°F
Partition coefficient	: log Pow: 3.12-3.2

Auto-ignition temperature : estimated value(s) 432-530°C / 810-986°F
Decomposition Temperature :
Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic : < 0.9 mm^2/s (20°C / 68°F)
Explosive properties :
Oxidizing properties :
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

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 electricity

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.

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: >2000-5000 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 : Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Product : Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser

Germ cell mutagenicity
Product : Remarks: Not mutagenic

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

Material	**GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification**
Xylene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethylbenzene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	**Other Carcinogenicity Classification**
Ethylbenzene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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.

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.

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 toxicity) : LL50: > 1-10mg/l
:Remarks: Toxic:

Toxicity to crustacean
(Acute toxicity) : EL50: > 1-10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic

Toxicity to algae/
aquatic plants
(Acute toxicity) : EL50: > 1-10 mg/l
Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to crustacean
(Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOELexpected to be > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms
(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

Partition coefficient : log Pow: 3.12-3.2
n-octanol/water :
Mobility in soil
Product :
Mobility : Remarks: If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile. Floats on water

Other adverse effects :
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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal

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 ground water, or be disposed of into the environment

Container Disposal

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.

14. TRANSPORT CONSIDERATIONS

International Regulation

ADR

UN number	: 1307
Proper shipping name	: XYLENES
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3
Hazard Identification Number	:30
Environmentally hazardous	: no

IATA-DGR

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

IMDG-Code

UN number	: 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 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.

Additional Information :

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provision) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum & Flammable Materials) Regulations	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Explosives Regulations)	This product is subject to the requirements in the Act/Regulations.
Environmental Protection and Management Act And Environmental Protections and Managemetn (Hazardous Substances) Regulations	This product is not subject to the requirements in th Act/Regulations.

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

Product Classification, Labelling and SDS: DOLE Administrative Order 136-14 Guidelines for the Implementation of GHS in Chemical Safety Program in the Workplace.

Other international regulations
The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL : Listed
ENCS : Listed
KECI : Listed
PICCS : Listed
EINECS : Listed
TSCA : Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of R-Statements
R10 Flammable
R11 Highly flammable
R20 Harmful by inhalation
R20/21 Also harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin
R36 Irritating to eyes
R37 Irritating to respiratory system
R38 Irritating to skin

R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Full text of H-Statements
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure

Abbrevations 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.

Further information
Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.