

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section 1. Identification

Product Name: Solvent Rx
Chemical Name: Xylene
Synonyms: none

Recommended Use of the Mixture and Restrictions On Use:

Restricted To: For Professional Use Only
Uses Advised Against: Not recommended for Household Use.

Supplier's Details: SEK-Surebond Corporation
624 W. Illinois Avenue
Aurora, IL 60506
(800) 932-3343
www.sek.us.com

Emergency Telephone Number: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (United States Only)
Chemtrec (outside USA): (703) 527-3887

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification:

OSHA/HCS Status:

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

Physical Hazards:

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3

Health Hazards:

ACUTE TOXICITY (INHALATION) - Category 4

SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A

CARCINOGEN - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - [HEARING ORGANS] - Category 2

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Environmental Hazards:

AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2

AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG TERM) - Category 2

GHS Label Elements:

Hazard Pictograms:



Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard Statements:

- Flammable liquid & vapor
- Harmful if inhaled
- Causes serious eye irritation
- Causes skin irritation
- Suspected of causing cancer
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (hearing organs)
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Obtain special instructions before use • Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood • Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye or face protection • Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources • No smoking • Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment • Use only non-sparking tools • Take precautionary measures against static discharge • Keep container tightly closed • Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area • Avoid release to the environment • Do not breathe vapor • Wash hands thoroughly after handling

Response:

Collect spillage. Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. **If skin irritation occurs:** Get medical 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 attention.

IN CASE OF FIRE: Small Fire: Use steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen). Large Fire: Use foam, water fog or water spray.

Storage:

Store locked up in a well ventilated space. Keep tightly closed only in original packaging.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Supplemental Label Elements:

Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified:

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture: Substance
Chemical Name: Xylene
Other Means of Identification: Solvent Rx

CAS number/other identifiers:

CAS Number: 1330-20-7

Hazardous Components:

Ingredient Name	%	CAS Number
Xylene	>80	1330-20-7
Ethylbenzene	<20	100-41-4
Cumene	<0.2	98-82-8

Occupation exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Description of Necessary First Aid Measures:

In case of eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

If inhaled

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

In case of skin contact

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

If swallowed

Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute:

Eye Contact:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Inhalation:	Harmful if inhaled. Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
Skin Contact:	Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Ingestion:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-Exposure Signs/Symptoms:

- Eye Contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Pain or Irritation
Watering
Redness
- Inhalation:** Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure.
- Skin Contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Redness
Dryness
Cracking
- Ingestion:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Nausea or Vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (if necessary):

Notes to physician:

This material (or a component) may sensitize the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Specific treatments:

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Protection of first-aiders:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:

Suitable extinguishing media:

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

SMALL FIRE: Steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen).

LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion.

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Do not use water jet.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products:

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

Carbon Dioxide

Carbon Monoxide

Advice for firefighters:

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:

For non-emergency personnel:

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders:

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Small spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill:

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Protective Measures:

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements.

Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 ("Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code"), NFPA 77 ("Recommended Practice on Static Electricity") and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control Parameters:

Occupational exposure limits

Xylene **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).**

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Ethylbenzene **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).**

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/ m³ 10 hours.

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Cumene

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 245 mg/ m³ 10 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).

Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 245 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental Exposure Controls:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual Protection Measures:

Hygiene Measures:

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/Face Protection:

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin Protection:

Hand Protection:

Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Heavy duty, industrial grade chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, polyethylene, fluoroelastomer rubber or polyvinyl chloride as approved by glove manufacturer. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.

Body Protection:

Avoid skin contact with liquid. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other Skin Protection:

Avoid skin contact with liquid. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.

Respiratory Protection:

Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If an air purifying respirator is appropriate, use one equipped with cartridges rated for organic vapors.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance Form:	Liquid, Transparent, colorless
Odor:	Sweet, pungent aromatic hydrocarbon
pH:	Not available
Melting point:	-54.4°F (-48°C)
Boiling point:	280.4° F (138°C)
Flash point:	Closed cup: 80.6° F (27°C)
Evaporation rate:	0.8 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Lower and upper explosive	

(flammable limits):	Lower: 1% Upper: 7%
Vapor pressure:	0.93 kPa (7 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density:	3.7 [Air = 1]
Relative density (water=1):	0.87
Density lbs/gal:	7.25/gal
Density gm/cm ³ :	No data available
Gravity, °API:	Estimated 31 @60 F
Solubility:	Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water
Auto-ignition Temperature:	809.6°F (432°C)
Flow Time:	No data available
Conductivity:	≤50 picosiemens/meter (unadditized)

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

Chemical Stability:

The product is stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents.

Incompatible Materials:

Oxidizing materials

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects:

Acute Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Xylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	4300 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	3500 mg/kg	-
Cumene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rabbit	10 g/m ³	7 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	12300 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2.9 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary:

xylene: Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, CNS damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross over-exposure.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Xylene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Ethylbenzene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
Cumene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	86 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 10 milligrams	-

Eyes: xylene: May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory: xylene: May cause respiratory irritation.

Sensitization

Not available.

Skin: No additional information.

Respiratory: No additional information.

Mutagenicity:

No available.

Conclusion/Summary:

No additional information.

Carcinogenicity:

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary:

ethylbenzene: Findings from a 2-year inhalation study in rodents conducted by NTP were as follows: Effects were observed only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this level the incidence of renal tumors was elevated in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas). Also, the incidence of tumors was elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as “possibly carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B).

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Xylene	-	3	-
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
Cumene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available

Conclusion/Summary:

ethylbenzene: Studies in laboratory animals indicate limited evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

Teratogenicity:

No data available

Conclusion/Summary:

No additional information

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Ethylbenzene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Cumene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Xylene	Category 2	Not determined	hearing organs

Aspiration hazard:

Name	Result
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Cumene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure:

Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation

Potential Acute Health Effects:

- Eye Contact:** Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled. Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
- Skin Contact:** Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms Related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

- Eye Contact:** Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness
- Inhalation:** Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure.

Skin Contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

**Potential
Immediate Effects:** Not available
**Potential
Delayed Effects:** Not available

Long term exposure

**Potential
Immediate Effects:** Not available
**Potential
Delayed Effects:** Not available

Potential Chronic Health Effects

Not available

General: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effect or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effect or critical hazards.

Developmental Effects: No known significant effect or critical hazards.

Fertility Effects: No known significant effect or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Toxicity:

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure	
Xylene	Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours	
	Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours	
Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours	
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours	
	Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours	
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours	
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours	
	Acute EC50 6530 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours	
	Cumene	Acute EC50 2930 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
		Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
		Acute EC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
		Acute EC50 7400 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
Acute EC50 10600 µg/l Fresh water		Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours	
Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours		

Conclusion/Summary:

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability:**Conclusion/Summary:**

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
Ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
Cumene	3.55	35.48	low

Mobility in Soil:

Soil/water partition coefficient K_{oc} : Not available

Other adverse effects:

No significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. If possible, recover product for intended use. Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.




RCRA classification: D001, D018

United States – RCRA Toxic Hazardous Waste “U” List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference Number
Xylene	13330-20-7	Listed	U239

Section 14. Transport Information

	DOT Classification	IMDG (SEA)	IATA (AIR)
UN Number	UN 1307	UN3082	UN3082
UN Proper Shipping Name	Xylenes	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,

		LIQUID, N.O.S	LIQUID, N.O.S
Transport Hazard Class	3 	3 	3 
Packing Group	III	III	II
Environmental Hazards	No	No	No

Additional Information

DOT Classification **Reportable quantity:** 123.76 lbs / 56.188 kg [17.061 gal / 64.584 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

Quantity limitation: Passenger aircraft/rail: 60 L. Cargo aircraft: 220 L.

TDG Classification Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

IATA: **Quantity limitation:** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 60L. Cargo Aircraft Only: 220L

Special precautions for user: Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II or MARPOL and the IBC Code: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal regulations: **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: ethylbenzene; toluene; benzene; naphthalene
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Xylene

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

SARA 304 RQ: Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification:

- FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
- ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
- SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
- EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
- CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
- SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2
- ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
- HNOC - Defatting irritant

Composition/information on ingredient:

Name	%	Classification
Xylene	>80	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2
Ethylbenzene	<20	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
Cumene	<0.2	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	xylene	1330-20-7	<90
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<30
Supplier notification	xylene	1330-20-7	<90
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<30

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State Regulations

- Massachusetts:** The following components are listed: Xylene
- New York:** The following components are listed: Xylene (mixed)
- New Jersey:** The following components are listed: Xylenes, Benzene, Dimethyl-
- Pennsylvania:**

California PROP 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to Ethylbenzene, Cumene, Naphthalene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and Toulene, which is known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Ingredient name	%	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
ethylbenzene	<30	Yes.	No.	Yes.	-
toluene	<0.1	No.	Yes.	-	Yes.
benzene	<0.01	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
cumene	<0.3	Yes.	No.	-	-
naphthalene	<0.0001	Yes.	No.	Yes.	-

International Regulations

WHMIS (Canada):

Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

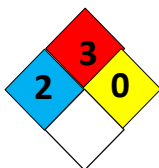
Inventory List

- United States:** All components are listed or exempted.
- Australia:** All components are listed or exempted.
- Canada:** All components are listed or exempted.
- China:** All components are listed or exempted.
- Europe:** All components are listed or exempted.
- Japan:** **Japan inventory (ENCS):** All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL): All components are listed or exempted.
- Malaysia:** All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand:	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines:	All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea:	All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan:	All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand:	Not determined.
Turkey:	All components are listed or exempted.
Vietnam:	Not determined.

Section 16. Other Information

National Fire Protection Association (USA)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure Used to Derive the Classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Expert judgment Calculation method Calculation method

Key to Abbreviations

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References:

Not available.

Date of Issue/Date of Revision: 9.10.24

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