

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 3.0 Date: 14 April 2021

ACCORDING TO OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Mixed Xylenes

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product name Mixed Xylenes
CAS No. 1330-20-7

Other means of identification

Xylene (xylol); xylol; methyl toluene; benzene, dimethyl-; dimethylbenzene.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified Use(s) Refinery feedstock
Uses advised against Anything other than the above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Vitol Inc.
2925 Richmond Ave, 11th Floor
Houston, TX 77098
Telephone (713) 230-1000
Fax 713-230-1185
E-mail (competent person) SDSHOU@vitol.com

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone No. US/Canada: 1-800-424-9300 (24h)
Mexico: 800 681 9531 (24h)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200

Physical hazards Flammable Liquid, Category 2
Health hazards Aspiration hazard, Category 1
Acute toxicity, Category 4 (Dermal)
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2
Eye Irritation, Category 2B
Acute toxicity, Category 4 (Inhalation)
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation)
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2
Environmental hazards Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3

Label elements

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word(s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Harmful in contact with skin.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.

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Precautionary Statement(s)	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapour. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Avoid release to environment. Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.
Other hazards	The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. May cause irritation to eyes and air passages.
Percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:	0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhaled toxicity. 0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity. 0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

Classification: OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers)	55 - 98	1330-20-7	215-535-7

Hazardous constituents

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Ethylbenzene	2 - 35	100-41-4	202-849-4

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Eliminate sources of ignition. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. No action should be taken involving personal risk. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

Inhalation

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Apply artificial respiration only if patient is not breathing but do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Skin contact

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash affected skin with plenty of water or soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

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Eye contact	IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water and give small quantities of water to drink. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treat symptomatically.
Notes to a physician:	IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If aspiration is suspected obtain immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	Extinguish with sand or dry chemical. Foam, Carbon dioxide, Water fog or dry powder
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. May form explosive mixture with air. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and any watercourses. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H ₂ S and SO _x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.
Advice for firefighters	Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid release to the environment. Dike fire control water for later disposal.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Caution - spillages may be slippery. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Eliminate sources of ignition. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not use sparking tools. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Avoid exposure during pregnancy.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ensure that the equipment is adequately grounded. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing. Wear chemical protection suit and breathing apparatus.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevent vapour build up by providing adequate ventilation during and after use. May form explosive mixtures with air. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use non-sparking
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage temperature
Incompatible materials

tools. All parts of the plant and equipment should be electrically bonded together and connected to earth. Electrical continuity should be checked at regular intervals. Antistatic clothing and footwear should be used. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Avoid all contact with substance. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not breathe vapour. See Section: 8. Keep good industrial hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. Keep only in original packaging. Keep containers properly sealed when not in use. Protect from sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue. Empty container may contain product residue which may result in flammable or explosive vapours inside the container.

Stable at ambient temperatures.
Strong oxidising agents.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m ³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m ³)	Note
Xylene	1330-20-7	100	435	150*	655	NIOSH
		100	435	-	-	OSHA
		100	-	150	-	ACGIH, A4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	100	435	125*	545*	NIOSH
		100	435	-	-	OSHA
		20	-	-	-	ACGIH, A3

Note: OSHA PELs 1910.1000 TABLE Z-1/2/3 / NIOSH RELs / ACGIH TLVs

*NIOSH 15 minute average values

A3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans: The agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at a relatively high dose, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histological type(s), or by mechanism(s) that may not be relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiological studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans. Available evidence does not suggest that the agent is likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.

A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of the lack of data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity which are sufficient to classify the agent into one of the other categories.

Biological exposure indices

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	Determinant	Biological Exposure Indices	Sampling Time	Note
Xylene, o-,m-,p- or mixed isomers	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids in urine.	1.5 g/g Creatinine	End of shift	-
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine	0.15 g/g Creatinine	End of shift	Ns

Source: ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Biological Exposure Index (BEI) 2019

Note:

Ns: The determinant is nonspecific, since it is also observed after exposure to other chemicals.

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction if dusts, fumes or vapours are likely to be evolved. Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources. Guarantee that the eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Fuels are typically used, transferred and transported in closed systems. If exposure is likely (i.e. during sampling) the following advice may be appropriate.

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Keep good industrial hygiene. Always wash hands before smoking, eating and drinking. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid exposure during pregnancy.

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Eye/ face protection



Use eye protection according to EN 166, designed to protect against liquid splashes.

Skin protection



Hand protection: Wear impervious gloves (recommended: EN374). Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material: refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer. Protective index 6, corresponding > 480 minutes of permeation time according to EN 374. Efficiency of at least 80%.
Recommended: Nitrile rubber;
Flouroelastomer (Minimum thickness – 0.5 – 0.65mm).

Body protection: Wear anti-static clothing and shoes.

Small scale: Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.
Large scale: Chemical protection suit.

Respiratory protection



When the product is heated / In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The use of a high efficiency filter (recommended: EN143) is recommended. Filter type A1.

Closed system(s): Not normally required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless liquid
Odour	Benzene-like.
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	281.9 °F (138.85 °C)
Flash point	80.3 - 89.3 °F (26.85 - 31.85 °C) Closed Cup
Evaporation rate	0.77 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper limit: 7 % Lower limit: 1 %
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	3.7
Relative density	Not available. Not available.
Solubility(ies)	Very slightly soluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	865.94 - 984.02 °F (463.3 - 528.9 °C)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

Other information

Percent volatile	100%
Molecular formula:	C8-H10

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form explosive mixture with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback.
Conditions to avoid	Elevated temperature. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: CO _x , H ₂ S, SO _x ,

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects	
Acute toxicity - Ingestion	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg.
Acute toxicity - Inhalation	Acute toxicity, Category 4 (Inhalation): Harmful if inhaled. EU Harmonised Classification
Acute toxicity - Skin contact	Acute toxicity, Category 4 (Dermal): Harmful in contact with skin. EU Harmonised Classification
Skin corrosion/irritation	Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg. Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2: Causes skin irritation. EU Harmonised Classification Read across (chevron paraxylene). Slightly irritating to skin. (rat) (EU Method B.4) (Chatterjee, 2005)
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irritation, Category 2B: Causes serious eye irritation. Irritating to eyes. (rabbit) (Unnamed publication, 1983)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT - single exposure	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation): May cause respiratory irritation. ECHA Registration Endpoint summary: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
STOT - repeated exposure	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Oral: Adverse effects observed – NOAEL (rat) 250 mg/kg bw/day Inhalation: Adverse effects observed – NOAEC (rat) 3515 mg/m ³ Dermal: Not classified – No data
Aspiration hazard	Aspiration hazard, Category 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Hydrocarbon
Information on likely routes of exposure	
Inhalation	Possible – accidental exposure
Ingestion	Possible – accidental exposure
Skin contact	Possible – accidental exposure
Eye contact	Unlikely – accidental exposure
Early onset symptoms related to exposure	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Delayed health effects from exposure	None known
Exposure levels and health effects	See Section: 8
Interactive effects	None known

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Other information

OSHA Designated Carcinogen	Not listed
NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List	Not listed
NTP Report on Carcinogens	Not listed
IARC Monographs	Listed

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 1: Very toxic to aquatic life. Short term: LC50 (fish) mg/l 2.6 OECD 203 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Long Term: NOEC (Fish) mg/l >1.3 (Walsh et al, 1977)
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable. 98% Degradation in Water (28 Days) (OECD 301 F)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not anticipated to bioaccumulate BCF: 25.9 (Walsh et al. 1977)
Mobility in soil	The substance has moderate mobility in soil. LogKoc: 2.73 (Hodson & Williams, 1988)
Other adverse effects	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods	Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste. Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point. Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue.
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Road/rail (ADR/RID)	Sea transport (IMDG)	Air (ICAO/IATA)
UN number	UN1307	UN1307	UN1307
UN proper shipping name	XYLENES	XYLENES	XYLENES
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	Environmentally hazardous substance	Classified as a Marine Pollutant.	Environmentally hazardous substance
Special precautions for user	See Section: 2		
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code	Not applicable		

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

US Federal Regulations

TSCA Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule	Listed
NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List	Not listed
EPCRA Section 313	Listed (De Minimis limit: 1%)
CWA 307- Toxic	
CERCLA - Hazardous Substances	Listed
CWA Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances	Listed

US State Regulations

Proposition 65 (California)	Not listed
Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island- State Right to Know Lists	Listed

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New York - State Right to Know Lists Listed
Minnesota - State Right to Know Lists Listed
Massachusetts – Toxic Use reduction act Listed

Non-Regional
IARC Monographs Listed

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: Updated substance / mixture classification. Updated version and date. New format has been issued, all sections have been updated to include new information. Review SDS with care.

Version 3.0
Revision Date 14 April 2021
Date of First Issue Not available. 2ND ISSUE RELEASED JUNE, 15 2015

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with US Regulation OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

References:

Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS),
EU Harmonised Classification and ECHA Registration Dossier for Xylene (CAS No.1330-20-7).

Literature Sources:

1. Chatterjee A, Babu R, Abaghotu E and Singh M. (2005) The effect of occlusive and unocclusive exposure to xylene and benzene on skin irritation and molecular responses in hairless rats. Arch Toxicol 79: 294-301.
2. Walsh, Armstrong, Bartley, Salman and Frank. 1977. Residues of emulsified xylene in aquatic weed control and their impact on rainbow trout. Appl. Sci. Branch, Eng. Res. Cent. Denver, CO: 15p.
3. Hodson J and Williams NA. 1988. The estimation of the adsorption coefficient (Koc) for soils by high performance liquid chromatography. Chemosphere 17, 67-77.

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200	Classification procedure
Flammable Liquid, Category 2	Flash point / Boiling Point (°C)
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	High percentage inclusion of components with aspiration hazard
Acute toxicity, Category 4 (Dermal)	ATE Calculation
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2	Threshold calculation
Eye Irritation, Category 2B	Threshold calculation
Acute toxicity, Category 4 Inhalation)	ATE Calculation
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Respiratory Irritation)	Threshold calculation
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2	Threshold calculation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 2	Summation Calculation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3	Summation Calculation

Legend

ADR/RID ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road / RID: Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods

BCF Bioconcentration factor (BCF)

CAS CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

DNEL Derived no effect level

EC EC: European Community

EU European Union

IATA IATA: International Air Transport Association

ICAO/IATA ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization / IATA: International Air Transport Association

IMDG IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

PBT Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration

UN United Nations

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vPvB very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

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