



1. MATERIAL AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Material Name** : Xylene  
**Uses** : Solvent. Raw material for use in the chemical industry.  
**Product Code** : Q9151, T1404, Q9156, Q5891, Q9306  
**Company** : Shell Chemical LP  
 PO Box 2463  
 HOUSTON TX 77252-2463  
 USA  
**MSDS Request** : 1-800-240-6737  
**Customer Service** : 1-855-697-4355  
  
**Emergency Telephone Number**  
**Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr)** : 1-800-424-9300  
**Chemtrec International (24 hr)** : 1-703-527-3887

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	1330-20-7	100.00 %

Contains Ethylbenzene, CAS # 100-41-4.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview	
<b>Appearance and Odour</b>	: Colourless. Liquid. Aromatic.
<b>Health Hazards</b>	: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
<b>Safety Hazards</b>	: In use, 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.
<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	: Toxic to aquatic organisms.

**Health Hazards**  
**Inhalation** : Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
**Skin Contact** : Irritating to skin.  
**Eye Contact** : Moderately irritating to eyes.  
**Ingestion** : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.  
**Other Information** : Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s):



Auditory system.  
Central nervous system (CNS).

- Signs and Symptoms** : 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.
- Aggravated Medical Condition** : Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Central nervous system (CNS). Skin. Auditory system. Eyes. Respiratory system.

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

- General Information** : Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately.
- Inhalation** : DO NOT DELAY. Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- 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.
- 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.
- Ingestion** : 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. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Give nothing by mouth.
- Advice to Physician** : Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Potential for cardiac sensitisation, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

<b>Flash point</b>	:	Typical 23 - 27 °C / 73 - 81 °F (Abel)
<b>Explosion / Flammability limits in air</b>	:	1 - 7.1 %(V)
<b>Auto ignition temperature</b>	:	432 - 530 °C / 810 - 986 °F (ASTM E-659)
<b>Specific Hazards</b>	:	The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
<b>Unsuitable Extinguishing Media</b>	:	Do not use water in a jet.
<b>Protective Equipment for Firefighters</b>	:	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
<b>Additional Advice</b>	:	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal.

<b>Protective measures</b>	:	Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) 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. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
<b>Clean Up Methods</b>	:	For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. 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.
<b>Additional Advice</b>	:	Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant



ignition is possible. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- General Precautions** : Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material 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.
- 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. 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 ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handling Temperature: Ambient.
- Storage** : Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. 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. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Storage Temperature: Ambient. 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.
- Product Transfer** : Keep containers closed when not in use. Refer to guidance under Handling section.
- Recommended Materials** : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
- Unsuitable Materials** : Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.
- Container Advice** : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Additional Information** : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity). CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Occupational Exposure Limits

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm		
	OSHA Z1	PEL	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	
Ethylbenzene	OSHA Z1A	STEL	125 ppm	545 mg/m3	
	Xylene, Mixed Isomers	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm	
		ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm	
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	OSHA Z1	PEL	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	
	OSHA Z1A	STEL	150 ppm	655 mg/m3	

### Biological Exposure Index (BEI)

Material	Determinant	Sampling time	BEI	Reference
Ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene in End-exhaled air	Sampling time: Not critical.		ACGIH BEL (2008)
	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in Creatinine in urine	Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.	0.7 g/g	ACGIH BEL (2009)



	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in Creatinine in urine	Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.	1.5 g/g	KW BEL (2001)
	Ethyl benzene in End-exhaled air	Sampling time: Not critical.		KW BEL (2001)
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	Methylhippuric acids in Creatinine in urine	Sampling time: End of shift.	1.5 g/g	ACGIH BEL (2009)

- Additional Information** : Shell has adopted as Interim Standards the OSHA Z1A values that were established in 1989 and later rescinded.
- Exposure Controls** : 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. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
- Personal Protective Equipment** : 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 suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)]. Where respiratory protective equipment is required, use a full-face mask. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.
- Hand Protection** : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739, AS/NZS:2161) 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, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.  
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.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	: Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).
<b>Protective Clothing</b>	: Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing. Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Where risk of splashing or in spillage clean up, use chemical resistant one-piece overall with integral hood.
<b>Monitoring Methods</b>	: Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods, <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html">http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html</a> . Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <a href="http://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/index.html">http://www.osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/index.html</a> Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances, <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/mdhs/index.htm">http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/mdhs/index.htm</a>
<b>Environmental Exposure Controls</b>	: Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The physical and chemical property data are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Appearance	: Colourless. Liquid.
Odour	: Aromatic.
Odour threshold	: 0.27 ppm
Boiling point	: Typical 136 - 145 °C / 277 - 293 °F
Melting / freezing point	: > -48 °C / -54 °F
Flash point	: Typical 23 - 27 °C / 73 - 81 °F (Abel)
Explosion / Flammability limits in air	: 1 - 7.1 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 432 - 530 °C / 810 - 986 °F (ASTM E-659)
Vapour pressure	: Typical 4.5 kPa at 50 °C / 122 °F Typical 0.8 - 1.2 kPa at 20 °C / 68 °F Typical 0.2 kPa at 0 °C / 32 °F
Density	: Typical 870 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 15 °C / 59 °F (ASTM D-1298)
Bulk density	: Data not available.
Water solubility	: 0.175 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	: 3.12 - 3.2
Kinematic viscosity	: < 0.9 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20 °C / 68 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	: 3.7



- Electrical 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 semi-conductive, 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.
- Dielectric constant : Typical 2.6
- Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : 13.5 (DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1)  
0.76 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1)
- Surface tension : Typical 28.7 mN/m at 20 °C / 68 °F (ASTM D-971)
- Molecular weight : 106 g/mol
- Decomposition temperature : Data not available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Stability** : Stable under normal conditions of use. Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents.
- Conditions to Avoid** : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accumulation.
- Materials to Avoid** : Strong oxidising agents.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products** : Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
- Hazardous Polymerisation** : No, hazardous, exothermic polymerization cannot occur.
- Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact** : No, product will not become self-reactive.
- Sensitivity to Static Discharge** : Yes, in certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Basis for Assessment** : Information given is based on product testing.
- Acute Oral Toxicity** : Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat  
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
- Acute Dermal Toxicity** : Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit
- Acute Inhalation Toxicity** : Low toxicity: LC50>5000 ppm / 1 hours, Rat
- Skin corrosion/irritation** : Causes skin irritation.
- Serious eye damage/irritation** : Moderately irritating to eyes.
- Repeated Dose Toxicity** : Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.  
Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.



**Germ cell mutagenicity** : Not mutagenic.  
**Carcinogenicity** : Not carcinogenic in animal studies. (Xylene, Mixed Isomers)  
 An increased tumour incidence has been observed in experimental animals; the significance of this finding to man is unknown. (Ethylbenzene)

Material	Carcinogenicity Classification
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Ethylbenzene	IARC: Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Ethylbenzene	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	ACGIH: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	IARC: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification
C-8 Aromatics	GHS / CLP: No carcinogenicity classification

**Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity** : Does not impair fertility. (Xylene, Mixed Isomers)  
 Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. (Xylene, Mixed Isomers)  
**Additional Information** : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute Toxicity**  
**Fish** : Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l  
**Aquatic crustacea** : Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l  
**Algae/aquatic plants** : Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 >1 - <=10 mg/l  
**Microorganisms** : Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l  
**Chronic Toxicity**  
**Fish** : NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)  
**Aquatic crustacea** : NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l  
  
**Mobility** : Floats on water.  
 Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.  
**Persistence/degradability** : Readily biodegradable.  
 Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.  
**Bioaccumulation** : Does not bioaccumulate significantly.  
**Other Adverse Effects** : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Material Disposal** : 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

- Container Disposal** : courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water. 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.
- Local Legislation** : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)**

Identification number	UN 1307
UN proper shipping name	Xylenes
Class / Division	3
Packing group	III
Hazardous subst./material RQ	ETHYLBENZENE (6,060 LB) XYLENE (100.00 LB)
Emergency Response Guide No. .	130

**IMDG**

Identification number	UN 1307
UN proper shipping name	XYLENES
Class / Division	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant:	No

**IATA (Country variations may apply)**

Identification number	UN 1307
UN proper shipping name	Xylenes
Class / Division	3
Packing group	III

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

**Federal Regulatory Status****Notification Status**

AICS	Listed.
DSL	Listed.
INV (CN)	Listed.
ENCS (JP)	Listed. (3)-3
TSCA	Listed.



# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Xylene**  
MSDS# 7610  
Version 28.1  
Effective Date 08/23/2012  
According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR  
1910.1200

EINECS	Listed.	215-535-7
KECI (KR)	Listed.	97-1-275
KECI (KR)	Listed.	KE-35427
PICCS (PH)	Listed.	

## Comprehensive Environmental Release, Compensation & Liability Act (CERCLA)

Xylene (1330-20-7)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Benzene (71-43-2)	Reportable quantity: 10 lbs

## Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 311

Xylene (1330-20-7)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)	Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs
Benzene (71-43-2)	Reportable quantity: 10 lbs

## SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard. Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard. Fire Hazard.

## SARA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (313)

Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)
Benzene (71-43-2)

## State Regulatory Status

### California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

Known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.  
Known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) 25.00%	Carcinogenic.
Benzene (71-43-2) 0.02%	Carcinogenic.
	Developmental toxin.
	Male reproductive toxin.
	Inhalation
	Oral

## New Jersey Right-To-Know Chemical List



Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)

Listed.

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Listed.

Benzene (71-43-2)

Listed.

**Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Chemical List**

Xylene, Mixed Isomers (1330-20-7)

Environmental hazard.

Listed.

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Environmental hazard.

Listed.

Benzene (71-43-2)

Special hazard.

Environmental hazard.

Listed.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**MSDS Version Number** : 28.1

**MSDS Effective Date** : 08/23/2012

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

**MSDS Regulation** : The content and format of this MSDS is in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Uses and Restrictions** : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

**MSDS Distribution** : The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product

**Disclaimer** : The information contained herein is based on our current knowledge of the underlying data and is intended to describe the product for the purpose of health, safety and environmental requirements only. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use of the product.