Safety Data Sheet XYLENE

SDS no. L6LS5TNQ • Version 1.0 • Supersedes: 1CH86 • Date of issue: 2026-11-09

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name	XYLENE

Other means of identification

Product	Product Code
Xylene TG	XT003
Xylenes AR	XA003
Xylenes LR	XL003
Xylenes Sulfur Free LR	XL005
Xylene AR (low sulphur)	AX

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Solvent in paint, printing, rubber and leather industries; as a solvent for gums and resins, rubber, castor and linseed oils and dibenzylcellulose; as a constituent of paints, lacquers, varnishes, inks, dyes, adhesives and cleaning fluids; as a carrier in production of epoxy resins; as a degreaser and cleaning agent; as a constituent of motor and aviation fuels; in chemical synthesis; and in the manufacture of quartz crystal oscillators, perfumes and insect repellents.

Additional information: Commercial xylene is produced from petroleum and coal tar. The mixture of xylene isomers also occurs naturally in small quantities in petroleum stocks, coal tar and natural gas, and is formed during forest fires.

Supplier's details

Name	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address	38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia
Telephone	08 8440 2000
email	www.chemsupply.com.au

Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 4
- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4
- Aspiration hazard, Cat. 1
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 3
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms



Signal word **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/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.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physcian
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physcian if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use agents recommended in Section 5 of SDS for extinction
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight	106.16

This is a mixture of the three isomers, o-, m- and p-xylene.

Components

Component	Identification	Weight %
Xylenes (mixed)	CAS no.: 1330-20-7 EC no.: 215-535-7 Index no.: 601-022-00-9	<= 100 %

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).
If inhaled	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
In case of skin contact	f skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. In severe cases or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.
In case of eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
If swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media
Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.
Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets.
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Hazards from Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, reactive hydrocarbons, aldehydes.

FLAMMABLE: Liquids has a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapour will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapour may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Vapour is heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains,

basements, tanks). Liquids is lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/vapour/spray mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids. Protect against physical damage. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition (sparks and flame). Use areas should be No Smoking areas. Ground all equipment containing material. Take precautions against static discharge. All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapour), and can be dangerous.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Store in a segregated and approved area. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition (spark or flame). Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Protect against physical damage. Keep well closed and protected from direct sunlight and moisture. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. All containers should be clearly labelled. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

Corrosiveness: Not corrosive to metals.

Unsuitable Materials: Light metals, some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 1330-20-7 (EC: 215-535-7)
Xylenes (mixed)
AU/SWA (Australia): 150 ppm STEL inhalation; 80 ppm TWA inhalation

Appropriate engineering controls
Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection
Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Body protection
Footwear: Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection: Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/ NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless liquid.
Color	No data available.
Odor	Characteristic odour.
Odor threshold	1 ppm (detection); 20 ppm (detection); 40 ppm (recognition).
Melting point/freezing point	Variable depending on isomer composition. May start to solidify at 13.35 °C based on data for: p-Xylene. Weighted average: -42.39 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Variable boiling ranges depending on isomer composition; 137-140 °C; 129-150 °C.
Flammability	Flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit/ flammability limit	Flammable Limits - Lower: 1.7% by volume Flammable Limits - Upper: 7.5% by volume
Flash point	17-25 °C (closed cup).

Explosive properties	Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.
Auto-ignition temperature	464 °C
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity	Kinematic Viscosity: Specific information is not available for xylene (mixed isomers). Individual isomers fall in the range 0.717-0.864 m^2/s (0.717-0.864 centistokes) at 20 °C (calculated). [88] Dynamic Viscosity: Specific information is not available for xylene (mixed isomers). Individual isomers fall in range 0.620-0.076 centipoises (0.620-0.076 mPa.s) at 20 °C.
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Practically insoluble (130 mg/L at 25 °C). Solubility in Organic Solvents: Soluble in all proportions in absolute alcohol, diethyl ether and other organic compounds; very soluble in ethanol.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water (log value)	Log P(oct) = 3.12-3.20.
Vapor pressure	Approximately 0.8-0.867 kPa (6-6.5 mm Hg) at 20 °C.
Evaporation rate	Approximately 0.7 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Density and/or relative density	Specific Gravity: 0.86 at 20 °C (water = 1)
Relative vapor density	3.7
Particle characteristics	No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
Surface Tension: No information available for xylene (mixed isomers). Individual isomers fall in range 28.3-29.76 mN/m (28.3-29.76 dynes/cm) at 20 °C.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
Saturated Vapour Concentration: Variable - approximately 7900-8550 ppm (0.79-0.86%) at 20 °C (calculated).

Other Information: Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 4.33 mg/m^3; 1 mg/m^3 = 0.23 ppm at 25 °C (calculated).

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Reaction with strong oxidizing agents increases risk of fire and explosion.
Reaction with nitric acid can be explosive.
Reacton with 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione (dichlorohydrantoin) caused a violent explosion. The haloimide undergoes immediate self accelerating decomposition in the presence of solvents.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, high temperatures, flames, sparks, static discharge, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible materials
Some strong acids, acetic acid, nitric acid, conc. sulfuric acid, oxidizing agents, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, alkalis, UF6, sulfur, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione (dichlorohydrantoin).

Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, reactive hydrocarbons, aldehydes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Acute Toxicity - Oral: LD50 (rat): 3523 mg/kg.

Ingestion: Ingestion causes burning sensation in mouth and stomach, nausea, vomiting and salivation. May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Ingestion of large amounts is likely to cause CNS effects such as dizziness, nausea and vomiting. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. In one case, ingestion of food probably contaminated with xylene caused pulmonary oedema, liver impairment and coma. The man recovered within 2 hours after treatment. Although there are no case reports, xylene may be aspirated, based on its physical properties (viscosity and surface tension), possibly resulting in severe haemorrhagic pneumonitis with severe pulmonary injury or death.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapours causes irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema, such as shortness of breath and difficulty breathing, may be delayed several hours after exposure. Substernal pain, cough, and hoarseness are also reported. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in nausea, vomiting, headache and ringing in the ears. High vapour concentrations are anesthetic and central nervous system depressants, producing effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of consciousness and respiratory failure. Extreme exposures may cause other CNS effects including death. Reversible liver and kidney damage has been reported in cases of severe xylene exposure. Can cause neurobehavioural effects such as impaired short-term memory and reaction time (300 ppm mixed xylenes, with exercise) and alterations in body balance (65 to 400 ppm m-xylene). Exposure to 300 or 400 ppm mixed xylenes or 65 to 150 ppm p-xylene have not had similar effects. This variation in results is probably due to differences in the effects being studied, exposure conditions, development of tolerance and total xylene uptake (which increases during exercise).

Skin corrosion/irritation
Harmful in contact with skin. Xylene (mixed isomers) liquid is a moderate skin irritant based on animal information. Studies with xylene isomers have shown irritation, redness and a burning sensation can result from contact. These effects are reversible shortly (usually within 1 hour) after the contact stops. Repeated or prolonged exposure to xylene can defat the skin resulting in dermatitis (red, dry, itchy skin). Blistering may occur, particularly if exposure to concentrated xylene is prolonged and the exposed area of skin is occluded. Xylene liquid or vapour can be absorbed through the skin, but not as readily as when inhaled or ingested. Skin absorption has been reported to be slow and significant harmful effects are not expected by this route.

Skin corrosion/irritation:
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Xylene (mixed isomers) liquid is a very mild irritant, based on animal information. Splashes cause severe irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye irritation has been reported at vapour levels as low as 200 ppm. Corneal vacuoles (pockets of fluid or air in the cornea) have also been reported following exposure to undefined vapour concentrations. This effect was reversible within 8 to 11 days for 7 of 8 workers.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity
Xylenes [1330-20-7] are evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 47, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration hazard
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Additional information
Chronic Effects: Chronic exposure to xylene may cause defatting dermatitis, skin rash, reversible eye damage, dyspnoea (labored breathing), confusion, dizziness, apprehension, loss of appetite, pale skin, memory loss, headache, tremors, weakness, anorexia, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst, mild changes in liver function, kidney impairment, anaemia, and hyperplasia, but not destruction, of the bone marrow, causing low blood cell count.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Acute Toxicity - Fish: LC50 (Onchorhynchus mykiss): 2.60 mg/l /96 h.

Persistence and degradability
Biologic degradation: Biodegradable.
ThOD: 3.125 g/g.

Bioaccumulative potential
Bioconcentration factor: 0.6 - 15 (experimental). Slightly bioaccumulative (BCF <30).

Mobility in soil
Likely to be mobile in the environment due to its volatilty.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Sewage disposal
Bioconcentration factor: 0.6 - 15 (experimental). Slightly bioaccumulative (BCF <30).

Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)
UN Number: 1307
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: XYLENES

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)
3[Y]

IMDG
UN Number: 1307
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
EMS Number:
Proper Shipping Name: XYLENES

IATA
UN Number: 1307
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: XYLENES

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP
Poison Schedule: S6

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer
ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

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Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airbourne Contaminants, December 2019
Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au

IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)