According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

# Para-xylene

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# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Para-xylene

Product code : Q9161, Q9302, Q9267, Q9272

Registration number : 01-2119484661-33-0004, 01-2119484661-33-0005, 01-

2119484661-33-0007

Synonyms : 1,4-dimethylbenzene, p-Xylene

CAS-No. : 106-42-3

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

Use of the : Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

Substance/Mixture Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered

uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

Email Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

week)

Numéro ORFILA (INRS): + 33 (0)1 45 42 59 59

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters

airways.

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Acute toxicity, Category 4, Dermal H312: Harmful in contact with skin. Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation. Eve irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eve irritation.

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Inhalation H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Specific target organ toxicity - single H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

exposure, Category 3

Hazard pictograms

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting

Category 3 effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)





Signal word Danger

Hazard statements PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

> H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

> > **HEALTH HAZARDS:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters H304

airways.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eve irritation.

Harmful if inhaled. H332

May cause respiratory irritation. H335 **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

Prevention: Precautionary statements

> P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks,

open flames and other ignition sources. No

smokina.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/

eve protection/ face protection.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/

vapours/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off

immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water or shower.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to

extinguish.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a

POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/

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attention.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

### **Hazardous components**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
p-xylene	106-42-3	>= 99,7
	203-396-5	

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to

the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If needed, transport

to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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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.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a

temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing,

and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea. 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. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss

and/or ringing in the ears.

# 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon

dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing : Do not use water in a jet.

media

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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Specific hazards during firefiahtina

: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing

methods

Further information

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

#### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

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.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or

unprotected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or

unprotected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all

possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use

appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate

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> barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

#### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

: For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, 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.

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 Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require

specialist advice.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

**General Precautions** : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

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> The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

**Product Transfer** 

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Storage Temperature: Ambient.

> Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning. inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the

flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild Packaging material

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

near containers.

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## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered

uses under REACH.

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).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

# **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

## **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
p-xylene	106-42-3	VME	50 ppm 221 mg/m3	FR VLE
Further information	Risk of pener	tration through skin,	Regulatory binding exposu	ure limits
p-xylene	106-42-3	VLCT (VLE)	100 ppm 442 mg/m3	FR VLE
Further information	Risk of pener	tration through skin,	Regulatory binding exposu	ure limits

## **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

: End Use: Workers p-xylene

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects

Value: 442 mg/m3 End Use: Workers Exposure routes: Dermal

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 3182 mg/kg bw/day

End Use: Workers

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects

Value: 221 mg/m3

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# Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

p-xylene : Fresh water

Value: 0,25 mg/l

Sediment

Value: 14,33 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Soil

Value: 2,41 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Sewage treatment plant

Value: 5 mg/l

# **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dquv.de/inhalt/index.isp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering measures**Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

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Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

## Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

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Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

> risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne

> concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an

appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A

boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

Take appropriate measures to fulfil the requirements of

relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in

Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant

before discharge to surface water.

# **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** : Liquid.

Colour : colourless Odour : aromatic

Odour Threshold Data not available рH : Not applicable

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Melting point/freezing point : 13,2 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : 138 °C

Flash point : > 23 - 29 °C

Method: Abel

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : 7 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 1 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 1,167 kPa (25 °C)

Relative vapour density : Data not available
Relative density : Data not available

Density : Typical 865 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 3,15

Auto-ignition temperature : > 500 °C

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0,65 mPa.s (20 °C)

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,7 mm2/s (25 °C)

Explosive properties : Classification Code: Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Surface tension : Data not available

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

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> considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a

liquid

Molecular weight : 106 g/mol

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions, Stable under normal conditions of use.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form

during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this

material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar

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products, and/or components.

exposure

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following

accidental ingestion.

### **Acute toxicity**

# **Components:**

p-xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: EC Directive 92/69/EEC B.1 Acute Toxicity (Oral)

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

: LC 50 Rat, male and female: > 20 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Other guideline method. Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit, male: > 2.000 mg/kg

> Method: Literature data Test substance: C8 aromatics

Remarks: Harmful in contact with skin.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

## Components:

p-xylene:

Species: Rabbit

Method: Tested according to Annex V of Directive 67/548/EEC.

Remarks: Causes skin irritation., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin

which can lead to dermatitis.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

p-xylene:

Species: Rabbit Method: Literature data Test substance: C8 aromatics

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Components:

p-xylene:

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Species: Mouse

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 429

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

### Components:

p-xylene:

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

: Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to Directive 67/548/EEC,

Annex V. B.10

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to

**OECD Test Guideline 474** 

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Test species: MouseMethod: Test(s) equivalent or similar to

OECD Test guideline 478 Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-

Assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

# Carcinogenicity

## **Components:**

p-xylene:

Species: Rat, (male and female)

**Application Route: Oral** 

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.32

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity -

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

Assessment categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
p-xylene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material Other Carcinogenicity Classifica	ation
---	-------

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p-xylene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to
	humans

### Reproductive toxicity

# **Components:**

p-xylene:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

> Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Effects on foetal development

Species: Rat, female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

# STOT - single exposure

## **Components:**

p-xylene:

**Exposure routes: Inhalation** Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Remarks: May cause respiratory irritation.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

# p-xylene:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system., Effects were seen at high doses only., 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., Based on data from similar materials

### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

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p-xylene:

Rat, male and female: **Application Route: Oral** 

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 408

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

Rat, male:

**Application Route: Inhalation** Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Literature data

Test substance: Mixed xylenes

Target Organs: No specific target organs noted

# **Aspiration toxicity**

## **Components:**

p-xylene:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

#### **Further information**

#### Components:

p-xylene:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

## Components:

p-xylene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h toxicity)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$ 

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: IC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$ 

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 2,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 73 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$ 

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: EC50 (Activated sludge, domestic waste): > 198 mg/l

Exposure time: 0,5 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: > 1,3 mg/l Exposure time: 56 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity)

: NOEC: 1,57 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

### Components:

p-xylene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 87,8 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable., Oxidises rapidly by photo-

chemical reactions in air.

Remarks: Not Persistent per IMO criteria., International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distils at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent

revision thereof."

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

## **Product:**

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water Components:

: log Pow: 3,15

**p-xylene**: Bioaccumulation

on : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Exposure time: 56 d

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Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25,9 Method: Other guideline method.

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Components: p-xylene:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil

particles and will not be mobile.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components: p-xylene:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for

persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

no data available

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of

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Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture.

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### 14.1 UN number

ADN : 1307 ADR : 1307 RID : 1307 IMDG : 1307 IATA : 1307

14.2 Proper shipping name

ADN : XYLENES
ADR : XYLENES
RID : XYLENES
IMDG : XYLENES

IATA : XYLENES

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADN : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3 (N2)

CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8392 Paraxylene

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Agreement

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3
RID
Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1

Hazard Identification Number

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Labels : 3

**IMDG** 

: 111 Packing group Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : 111 Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

: Y Pollution category 2 Ship type

Product name : Xylenes

**Additional Information** : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a

confined space entry.

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: This product does not contain substances of very high concern

(Regulation (EC) No

1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

Occupational Illnesses (R-: 4 bis, 84

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461-3, France)

Other regulations

: The following regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive and does not exempt the end user of the product to refer to all official documents to determine its obligations.

Labour code: Exposure forbidden to certain works/products to:

- Young people at least 15 years old and under 18 years old: art. D4153-17
- Pregnant or breast-feeding women : art. D4152-10, D4152-11

Social security code - Article L.461-6, Appendix A, no. 601-15. Labour code - Intensified medical supervision: Articles R.4624-18 and R.4624-19, decree 2012-135 of 30.01.2012.

Product is subject to Décret n° 2014-284, measures to control the risks inherent in serious accidents involving hazardous substances based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XIV.

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), annex XVII.

Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work and its amendments.

Directive 1994/33/EC on the protection of young people at work and its amendments.

Council Directive 92/85/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding and its amendments.

#### The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

**AICS** Listed DSL Listed **IECSC** Listed **ENCS** : Listed : Listed KECI **NZIoC** : Listed **PICCS** : Listed **TSCA** : Listed **TCSI** : Listed

# 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. Acute toxicity

Aquatic Chronic Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. Aspiration hazard Eye Irrit. Eve irritation Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids Skin Irrit. Skin irritation

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this

document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g.

scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

**Hygienists** 

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and

Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

**Chemical Substances** 

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

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IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of

Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No

Observed Effect Level

OE\_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical

Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of

Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Rail SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation STEL = Short term exposure limit TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

# **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.
The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not

considered to be PBT or vPvB.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management

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measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

: The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

# Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use as an intermediate- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures-

Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in Coatings- Professional

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

30000000469	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,
Frequency and Duration of	Use
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure
	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation.	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,142
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	6,0E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	6,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	2,0E+06
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	40
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-03
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air
emissions and releases to soil	•
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by wastewater treatment plant microbes.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93.6
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	,
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	93,6
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	93,6
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	6,4E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	disposal
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	<b>-</b>
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has be indicated.	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE

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## **EXPOSURE SCENARIO**

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

30000000470	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT	
	MEASURES	

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,
Frequency and Duration of	Use
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Exposure
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)with potential for aerosol generation.	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). , or: Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	}
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,57E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,01
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		3,57E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,19E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-03
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge	arges, air
emissions and releases to soil	_
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,6
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,6
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,76E+04
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has be indicated.	een used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

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## Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

300000000471	
300000000471	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9
-	<b>Process Categories</b> : PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15
	<b>Environmental Release Categories</b> : ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
Substance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionGeneral measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collection	No other specific measures identified.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release.
Bulk transfers(open systems)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or release.
Drum and small package filling	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation.  Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structure.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used	Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,142	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		6,0E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 6,0		6,0E+05	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 2,0E+06		2,0E+06	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			

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Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	100
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
RMM):	,,,,,
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge emissions and releases to soil	arges, air
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,6
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,6
treatment (%)	,
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	5,25E+06
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise		
indicated.		

Section 2.2 Environment		

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

30000000472	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at S	TP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
<b>Other Operational Conditio</b>	ns affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collection General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained batch processes	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)Batch processwith sample collectionwith potential for aerosol generation.	No other specific measures identified.
Batch processes at elevated temperatures	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Mixing operations (open systems) with potential for aerosol generation.	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Drum/batch transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Drum and small package filling	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1

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	T = 0 = 00
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	7,0E+03
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	7,0E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,3E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air
emissions and releases to soil	<b>J</b> ,
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,6
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
20 not apply made name study to material control	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
<b></b>	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,6
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,16E+04
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	_,
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	
regulations.	, loodi dila, or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

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SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise	

indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used FUSES model

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Worke	'
30000000473	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 15
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics	•	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection.  Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination

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	on hands.
	on nands.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - force drying, stoving and other technologies.	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - air drying	No other specific measures identified.
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Spraying (automatic/robotic)	Carry out in a vented booth provided with laminar airflow.
ManualSpraying	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Material transfers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Roller, spreader, flow application	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Dipping, immersion and pouring	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersTransfer from/pouring from containers	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system. No other specific measures identified.

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Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu		
•	ne.	
Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used		
	in region.	0.4
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1 7,0E+03
Regional use tonnage (tonne		
Fraction of Regional tonnage		0,3
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		2,1E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (		7,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	T
Emission Days (days/year):		300
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-02
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	7,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from p	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process	
release estimates used.	•	
Technical onsite conditions	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air
emissions and releases to		J
Risk from environmental expo		
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	93,6
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment require		
	p prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge		
Sludge should be incinerated	contained or reclaimed	
Sidago offodia po momoratea	, somanios or robianios.	
	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance remova treatment (%)	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,6
	nm wastewater after onsite and offsite MMs (%)	93,6
	age (MSafe) based on release following	2,57E+04
Assumed domestic sewage to		2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.		

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#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

#### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used EUSES model.

# SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Worke	'
30000000474	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13, PROC 15, PROC 19 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.3b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, brush, spreader by hand or similar methods, and film formation), and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics	•	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination

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	1	
	on hands.	
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.	
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.	No other specific measures identified.	
General exposures (closed systems)Use in contained systems	No other specific measures identified.	
Preparation of material for application	No other specific measures identified.	
Film formation - air dryingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.	
Film formation - air dryingIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.	
Preparation of material for applicationIndoor	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from doors, windows etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan. Avoid carrying out operation for more than 4 hours.	
Preparation of material for applicationOutdoor	Avoid carrying out operation for more than 4 hours.	
Material transfersDrum/batch transfersDedicated facility	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
Material transfersDrum/batch transfersNon-dedicated facility	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container.	
Roller, spreader, flow applicationIndoor	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).	
Roller, spreader, flow applicationOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.	
ManualSprayingIndoor	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.	
ManualSprayingOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.	
Dipping, immersion and pouringIndoor	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.	
Dipping, immersion and pouringOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or	

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	better.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesivesIndoor	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Hand application - fingerpaints, pastels, adhesivesOutdoor	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out operation for more than 4 hours.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.General measures (skin irritants).	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is a unique structu	Substance is a unique structure.		
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	7,0E+03	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	2,0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y		14	
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	38,3	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Emission Days (days/year):		365	
	nfluenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor		10	
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-01	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-02	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1,0E-02	
	easures at process level (source) to pro		
Common practices vary acros release estimates used.	s sites thus conservative process		
Technical onsite conditions	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air	
emissions and releases to s		•	
Risk from environmental expo	sure is driven by freshwater.		
Prevent discharge of undissol	ved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.			
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary			
wastewater treatment require			
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		93,6	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)			
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary		0	
wastewater treatment required.			
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site			

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Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	93,6	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	93,6	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,11	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional		

regulations.

#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has be	peen used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### Section 3.2 - Environment

Used EUSES model.

URE SCENARIO
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#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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