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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FISHER SCIENTIFIC CHEMICAL DIVISION 1 REAGENT LANE FAIR LAWN NJ 07410 (201) 796-7100

EMERGENCY NUMBER: (201) 796-7100 CHEMTREC ASSISTANCE: (800) 424-9300

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SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

CAS-NUMBER 1330-20-7

SUBSTANCE: **XYLENE**

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:
BENZENE, DIMETHYL: DILAN: DIMETHYLBENZENE: XYLOL: RCRA U239; STCC 4909350;
UN 1307; X35; X4; X5; X16; X5S; C&H10; ACC25150

CHEMICAL FAMILY: HYDROCARBON, AROMATIC

MOLECULAR FORMULA: C6-H4-(C-H3)2

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 106.16

CERCLA RATINGS (SCALE 0-3): HEALTH=2 FIRE=3 REACTIVITY=0 PERSISTENCE=1 NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): HEALTH=2 FIRE=3 REACTIVITY=0

COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

COMPONENT: XYLENE (O-, M-, P-ISOMERS)
CAS# 1330-20-7

PERCENT: 83.0

PERCENT: 17.0

CAS# 100-41-4 OTHER CONTAMINANTS: NONE

XYLENE:

100 PPM (434 MG/M3) OSHA TWA: 150 PPM (651 MG/M3) OSHA STEL 100 PPM (434 MG/M3) ACGIH TWA: 150 PPM (651 MG/M3) ACGIH STEL 100 PPM (334 MG/M3) NIOSH RECOMMENDED TWA: 150 PPM (551 MG/M3) NIOSH RECOMMENDED STEL 100 PPM (561 MG/M3) DFG MAK 30 MINUTE PEAK, AVERAGE VALUE, 4 TIMES/SHIFT

MEASUREMENT METHOD: CHARCOAL TUBE: CARBON DISULFIDE: GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY WITH FLAME IONIZATION DETECTION; (NIOSH VOL. III # 1501, AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS).

1000 POUNDS CERCLA SECTION 103 REPORTABLE QUANTITY SUBJECT TO SARA SECTION 313 ANNUAL TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING

ETHYL BENZENE:
100 PPM (434 MG/M3) OSHA TWA: 125 PPM (543 MG/M3) OSHA STEL
100 PPM (434 MG/M3) ACGIH TWA: 125 PPM (543 MG/M3) ACGIH STEL
100 PPM (434 MG/M3) ACGIH TWA: 125 PPM (543 MG/M3) ACGIH STEL
100 PPM (434 MG/M3) NIOSH RECOMMENDED STEL
100 PPM (434 MG/M3) DFG MAK TWA (SKIN);
200 PPM (434 MG/M3) DFG MAK 5 MINUTE PEAK, MOMENTARY VALUE, 8 TIMES/SHIFT

MEASUREMENT METHOD: CHARCOAL TUBE; CARBON DISULFIDE; GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY WITH FLAME IONIZATION DETECTION; (NIOSH VOL. III # 1501, AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS).

1000 POUNDS CERCLA SECTION 103 REPORTABLE QUANTITY SUBJECT TO SARA SECTION 313 ANNUAL TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING

OSHA LIMITS ADOPTED JANUARY 19, 1989 ARE SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE 11TH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS (AFL-CIO V. OSHA) AS OF JULY 7, 1992.

PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 279-284 F (137-140 C) DESCRIPTION: LIGHT COLORED OR COLORLESS MOBILE LIQUID WITH AN AROMATIC ODOR SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.86

VOLATILITY: 100%

VAPOR PRESSURE: 6 MMHG @ 20 C

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EVAPORATION RATE: (EUTYL ACETATE = 1) 0.6 SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 0.00003%

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

SOLVENT SOLUBILITY: SOLUBLE IN ALCOHOL, ETHER, MANY ORGANIC SOLVENTS

VAPOR DENSITY: 3.7

ODOR THRESHOLD: 0.3 PPM

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME

VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES ARE EXPLOSIVE ABOVE FLASH POINT.

VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK.

DUE TO LOW ELECTROCONDUCTIVITY OF THE SUBSTANCE, FLOW OR AGITATION MAY GENERATE ELECTROSTATIC CHARGES RESULTING IN SPARKS WITH POSSIBLE IGNITION

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 1.0% FLASH POINT: 81-90 F (27-32 C) (CC) UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 7.0%

AUTOIGNITION TEMP.: 867-984 F (464-529 C)

FLAMMABILITY CLASS(OSHA): IC

FIREFIGHTING MEDIA: DRY CHEMICAL CARBON DIOXIDE, WATER SPRAY OR REGULAR FOAM (1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

(1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

HREFIGHTING:
MOVE CONTAINER FROM FIRE AREA IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK. APPLY COOLING
MOVE CONTAINER FROM FIRE AREA IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK. APPLY COOLING
WATER TO SIDES OF CONTAINERS THAT ARE EXPOSED TO FLAMES UNTIL WELL AFTER FIRE
IS OUT. STAY AWAY FROM ENDS OF TANKS, FOR MASSIVE FIRE IN CARGO AREA, USE
UNMANNED HOSE HOLDER OR MONITOR NOZZLES, IF THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE, WITHDRAW FROM
AREA AND LET FIRE BURN. WITHDRAW IMMEDIATIELY IN CASE OF RISING SOUND FROM
VENTING SAFETY DEVICE OR ANY DISCOLORATION OF TANK DUE TO FIRE ISOLATE FOR
1/2 MILE IN ALL DIRECTIONS IF TANK, RAIL CAR OR TANK TRUCK IS INVOLVED IN FIRE
11/2 MILE IN ALL DIRECTIONS IF TANK, RAIL CAR OR TANK TRUCK IS INVOLVED IN FIRE

EXTINGUISH ONLY IF FLOW CAN BE STOPPED: USE WATER IN FLOODING AMOUNTS AS FOG SOLID STREAMS MAY SPREAD FIRE. COOL CONTAINERS WITH FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER, APPLY FROM AS FAR A DISTANCE AS POSSIBLE. AVOID BREATHING TOXIC VAPORS, CEEP UPWIND

WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE (NFPA 325M, FIRE HAZARD PROPERTIES OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, GASES, AND VOLATILE SOLIDS, 1991)

TRANSPORTATION DATA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAZARD CLASSIFICATION 49-CFR 172.101: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LABELING REQUIREMENTS 49-CFR 172.101 AND SUBPART E. FLAMMABLE LIQUID

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS: 49-CFR 173.119 EXCEPTIONS: 49-CFR 173.118

FINAL RULE ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS (HMR. 49 CFR PARTS 171-180).
DOCKET NUMBERS HM-181, HM-181A, HM-181B, HM-181C, HM-181D AND HM-204
EFFECTIVE DATE OCTOBER 1, 1991. HOWEVER, COMPLANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS IS
AUTHORIZED ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1991. (55 FR 52402, 12/21/90)

EXCEPT FOR EXPLOSIVES, INHALATION HAZARDS, AND INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES, THE EFFECTIVE DATE FOR HAZARD COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS IS EXTENDED TO OCTOBER 1, 1993, (56 FR 47158, 09/18/91)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHIPPING NAME-ID NUMBER, 49 CFR 172.101 XYLENES-UN 1307

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TFANSPORTATION PACKING GROUP, 49 CFR 172.101 PG II U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAZARD CLASS OR DIVISION, 49 CFR 172.101

FLAMMABLE LIQUID U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LABELING REQUIREMENTS, 49 CFR 172.101 AND SUBPART E:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING AUTHORIZATIONS: EXCEPTIONS: 49 CFR 173.150 NON-BULK PACKAGING: 49 CFR 173.202

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BULK PACKAGING: 49 CFR 173.242

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION QUANTITY LIMITATIONS 49 CFR 172.101: PASSENGER AIRCRAFT OR RAILCAR: 5 L CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY: 60 L

TOXICITY

XYLENE: IRRITATION DATA: 200 PPM EYE-HUMAN: 87 MG EYE-RABBIT MILD: 5 MG/24 HOURS EYE-RABBIT SEVERE: 100% SKIN-RABBIT MODERATE; 500 MG/24 HOURS SKIN-RABBIT MODERATE: 10000 PPM/6 HOURS INHALATION-MAN LCLO: 200 PPM INHALATION-HI TOXICITY DATA: 10000 PPM/6 HOURS INHALATION-MAN LCLO: 200 PPM INHALATION-HI

TOXICITY DATA: 10000 PPM/6 HOURS INHALATION-MAN LCLO: 200 PPM INHALATION-HUMAN TCLO: 5000 PPM/4 HOURS INHALATION-RAT LC50: 450 PPM INHALATION-GUINEA PIG LCLO: 5000 MG/KG GAL-HUMAN LDLO: 4300 MG/KG ORAL-RAT LD50: 1700 MG/KG GIAL-HUMAN LDLO: 4300 MG/KG ORAL-RAT LD50: 1700 MG/KG SUBCUTANEOUS-RAT LD50: 1700 MG/KG INTRAVENOUS-RABBIT LDLO: 2 GM/KG INTRAVENOUS-RABBIT LDLO: 2 GM/KG INTRAVENOUS-RABBIT LDLO: 2 GM/KG INTRAVERITONEAL-RAT LD50: 1548 MG/KG INTRAPERITONEAL-RAT INDOCESTION.

CACRITORIST STATUS HOME NATIONEAL-RATION LORGESTION**
ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: MODERATELY TOXIC BY INHALATION. MGESTION**
ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: MODERATELY TOXIC BY INHALATION. MGESTION**
ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: MODERATELY TOXIC BY INHALATION. MGESTION**
ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: MODERATELY TOXIC BY INHALATION.

ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: MODERATELY TOXIC BY INHALATION. MGESTION
ACUTE TOXICITY HOR TOXICITY AND

ETHYL BENZENE: 15 MG/24 HOURS OPEN SKIN-RABBIT MILD: 500 MG EYE-RABBIT:

TOXICITY DATA: 100 PPM/8 HOURS INHALATION-HUMAN TCLO: 4000 PPM/4 HOURS INHALATION-RAT LCLO: 50 GM/M3/2 HOURS INHALATION-MOUSE LDLO: 10000 PPM INHALATION-GUINEA PIG LCLO: 17800 MG/KG SKIN-RABBIT LD50: 3500 MG/KG ORAL-RAT LD50: 2272 MG/KG INTRAPERITONEAL-MOUSE LD50: MUTAGENIC DATA REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA (RTECS). REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA (RTECS). CARCINGOSEN STATUS: NONEATION, SKIN, EYES.

ET. EFFECTS: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANT POISONING MAY AFFECT THE

T INCREASED RISK FROM EXPOSURE: PERSONS WITH PRE-EXISTING SKIN DISORDERS OR INFORMARY, RENAL, OR LIVER FUNCTION.
IMPAIRED PULMONARY, RENAL, OR LIVER FUNCTION.
DDITIONAL DATA: MAY CROSS THE PLACENTA, ETHYL BENZENE EXPOSED TO PHOTO-OXIDATION IN THE PRESENCE OF OZONE AND NITROGEN DIOXIDE, AS IN THE FORMATION OF SMOG, YIELDS PRODUCTS HAVING CONSIDERABLE RRITANCY TO THE HUMAN EYE.

- X HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID 108

京の日本には関いている。

XYLENE

ACUTE EXPOSURE IRRITATION OF THE UPPER RESPRATORY TRACT MAY OCCUR AT ACUTE EXPOSURE IRRITATION OF THE UPPER RESPRATORY TRACT MAY OCCUR AT 200 PPM, EXPOSURE IRRITATION OF THE UPPER RESPRATORY TRACT MAY OCCUR AT 200 AND INITIAL CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EXCITATION FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION SIND INITIAL CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EXCITATION FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION IN AND INITIAL CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EXCITATION FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION IN AND INITIAL CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EXCITATION FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION IN AND INITIAL CENTRAL PAIN DEVELOPE RESPRATORY DIFFICULTY AND SUBSTERNAL PAIN ITEMS AND SYMPTOMS AND INITIAL CENTRAL PAIN DEPRESSION IN AND SYMPTOMS AND INITIAL CENTRAL PAIN DEPRESSION IN THE FACE AND SUBSTERNAL PAIN INITIAL CENTRAL PAIN DEPRESSION AND FOR THE FACE AND AFEELING OF INCREASED BOOTH FAT IN SEVERE EXPOSURES, THERE MAY BE STUPOR, ANESTHESIA UNCONSCIOUSNESS, AND COMMA WHICH MAY BE UNKNOWN BY SEVERY BY DEATH OF SUBJECTS WHO INHALED 123 UMOL/LO EXTRED BY EPISODES OF NEUROPHYSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS. EXPOSURE OF SUBJECTS WHO INHALED 123 UMOL/LO EXPECTED BY EPISODES OF WHILE EXERCISING BECAME SIGNIFICANTLY IMPAIRED ON 3 NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS. EXPOSURE OF 3 PAINTERS TO APPROXIMATELY 0.000 PM FOR 18.5 HOURS RESULTED IN 1 DEATH FROM PULMONARY EDEMA AND LUNG CONGESTION. RENAL AND HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT ALSO DEPELOPED COMPLETE RECOVERY. TOOK 15 DAYS HIGH CONCENTRATIONS MAY CAUSE DEATH FROM SUDDEN VENTREULA FINAL AND LUNG CONGESTION. REPAINING INHALATION OF VARDER AND FOR 18.5 HOURS AND FOR 19.2 HOURS AND FOR 19.2 HOURS AROUSE. 200 PPM MAY CAUSE INHALATION OF VARDERS ABOVE 200 PPM MAY CAUSE MEAN TO THE PRODUCT OF THE PRODUCT OF THE COMMON OF VARDERS ABOVE 200 PPM MAY CAUSE OF THE CONTROL OF THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROL OF THE OFFICE OF THE NETWORN SUDDEN SAFERED MEAN AND AND AND SAFERE MAY OCCUR. FOR THE DEPRESSION AND AND AND SAFERIAL AND THE BONE MARROW DEFENCED THROAT. HERE PRODUCED EXPOSED FOR THE DEFENCION AND AND AND THE MERCATED OF THE OTHER CONTROL HAVE BEEN REPORTED AND AND AND A

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THE RED AND WHITE CELL COUNTS AND AN INCREASE IN THE PLATELETS. ONE CASE OF AN APPARENT EPILETITORM SEIZURE FOLLOWING A RELATIVELY BRIEF EXPOSURE HAS OCCURRED. WOMEN MAY DEVELOP MENSTRUAL DISORDERS, SUCH AS MENORRHAGIA OR METRORRHAGIA, INFERTILITY, AND PATHOLOGICAL PRECNANCY CONDITIONS INCLUDING TOXICOSIS, DANGER OF MISCARRIAGE, AND HEMORRHAGING DURING DELIVERY. REPEATED EXPOSURE OF PREGNANT MICE, BATS AND RABBITS TO THE INDIVIDUAL OR THE MIXED ISOMERS HAS RESULTED IN MATERIAL EFFECTS AND EFFECTS AND THE SEMBLY OR FETUS, AND SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES, INCLUDED AMONG THESE EFFECTS ARE FETAL DEATH, FETOTOXICITY PREFAND, POST-IMPLANTATION MOPTALITY, ABORTION, CRANIOFACIAL AND MUSCULOSKELETAL ABNORMALITIES, AND EXTRA EMBRYONIC STRUCTURES.

ETHYL BENZENES

CONSIDERE MAY CAUSE SEVERE IRRITATION OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. ODOR IS ACCUTE EXPOSITIOE. 2000 PPM IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND THROAT. ODOR IS ACCUTE EXPOSITION. OR THE NOSE AND THROAT. ODOR IS ACCUTE EXPOSITION. ACCUTE EXPOSITION. OR DIZZINESS.

CONSIDERED AN ADEQUATE WARNING PROPERTY AT LEVELS BELOW SYSTEMIC TOXICITY. ACT HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS. COUGH, FATIGUE, DEPRESSION. VERTICO OR DIZZINESS.

DYSPNEA, SENSE OF CHEST COUGH, FATIGUE, DEPRESSION. VERTICO OR DIZZINESS.

DYSPNEA, SENSE OF CHEST COUGH, FATIGUE, DEPRESSION. VERTICO OR DIZZINESS.

DYSPNEA, SENSE OF CHEST COUGH, FATIGUE, DEPRESSION. VERTICO OR DIZZINESS.

DEATH IS POSSIBLE FROM RESPIRATORY CENTER PARALYSIS, AND COMA.

EXPOSED ANIMALS EXHIBITED SIMILAR SYMPTOMS, AS WELL AS TREMOD OF THE EXPROSED OF THE FEFEX. LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS WAS FOLLOWED BY DEATH FROM HEAD ACCUTE. THE REPRATORY PARALYSIS. PATHOLOGIES INCLIDED DEDEMA AND CONGESTION OF THE RESPIRATORY PARALYSIS. PATHOLOGIES INCLIDED DEDEMA AND CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN AND LUNGS, GENERALIZED VISCERAL HYPEREMA. EPITHELIAL NECROSIS OF THE REPRATORY TRACT. THE REPRATOR LUNGS, GENERALIZED VISCERAL HYPEREMA. EPITHELIAL NECROSIS OF THE REPRATORY TRACT. THE PROPORTED IN-ANIMALS. SUSTEMIC TOXICITY FATIGUE, SLEEPING TOXICITY INFLAMMATION. NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS, DYSTROPHIC CHANGES IN THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS INCLUDING TOXIC HEPATITIS, CHANGES IN BLOOD CHOINESTEASE ACTUTY. LEUCYCOTSIS, AND RETICULOCYTOSIS, TESTICULAR EFFERASE ACTUTY. LEUCYCOTSIS, AND RETICULOCYTOSIS. TESTICULAR EFFERASE ACTUTY. LEUCYCO

FIRST AID- REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE AREA TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, PERFORM ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. KEEP PERSON WARM AND AT REST. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY

SKIN CONTACT:

ACUTE EXPOSUBE LIQUID XYLENE IS A DEFATTING AGENT AND MAY GAUSE A BURNING SENSATION, DRYING, VASODILATION, ERYTHEMA, AND POSSIBLY BLISTERING, THE LIQUID IS READILY ABSORBED THROUGH INTACT OR BROXEN SKIN AT A RATE OF APPROXIMATELY 4-10 MG/CMZ/HOUR, BUT SYSTEMIC EFFECTS HAVE NOT BEEN BEFOREY.

CHONIC EXPOSURE: REPEATED OR PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE DEFATTING OF THE SKIN WITH DRYING, ERYTHEMA, CRACKING, THICKENING AND BLISTERING, REPEATED SKIN WITH DRYING, ERYTHEMA, CRACKING, THICKENING AND BLISTERING, REPEATED APPLICATION OF 95% XYLENE TO RABBIT SKIN CAUSED MODERATE TO MARKED APPLICATION WITH ERYTHEMA AND MODERATE, NECHOSIS, ONE CASE OF ALLERGIC HRITIATION WITH ERYTHEMA AND MODERATE, NECHOSIS, ONE CASE OF ALLERGIC CONTACT URTICARIA HAS BEEN REPORTED.

ETHYL BENZENE:
IRRITANT/MARCOTIC.
ACUTE EXPOSURE: LIQUID OR VAPOR MAY, DEPENDING ON CONCENTRATION AND LENGTH
OF EXPOSURE: CAUSE IRRITATION, INFLAMMATION, AND POSSIBLY 1ST-OR 2ND
OF EXPOSURE: CAUSE IRRITATION, INFLAMMATION, AND POSSIBLY 1ST-OR 2ND
DEGREE BURNS, ETHYL BENZENE WAS ARSORBED AT A RATE OF 22-33 MG/CMZ/HOUR
DEGREE BURNS, ETHYL BENZENE WAS ARSORBED AT A RATE OF 22-33 MG/CMZ/HOUR
ON THE HAND AND FOREARM OF HUMAN SUBJECTS AND COULD POSSIBLY CAUSE
ON THE HAND AND FOREARM OF HUMAN SUBJECTS AND COULD POSSIBLY CAUSE
SYSTEMIC TOXICITY AS IN INHALATION, CONTACT WITH RABBIT SKIN BY THE
SYSTEMIC TOXICITY AS IN INHALATION, AND VESCICILATION.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE RASH OR
DERMATITIS BY DEFATTING THE SKIN ADMINISTRATION TO SLIGHT NECROSIS,
RANGING FROM REDDENING AND MODERATE IRRITATION TO SLIGHT NECROSIS,
EXFOLIATION, AND BLISTERING.

FIRST AID- REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES IMMEDIATELY, WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY 15-20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

YE CONTACT

RERTANT
ACUTE EXPOSURE - 200 PPM HAS CAUSED CONJUNCTIVAL IRRITATION IN HUMANS, AT ACUTE EXPOSURE - 200 PPM HAS CAUSED CONJUNCTIVAL IRRITATION IN HUMANS, AT HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS, IRRITATION MAY BE SEVERE. VAPOR EXPOSURE HAS ALSO CAUSED TEARING AND PHOTOPHOBIA, AN ACCIDENTAL SPLASH IN THE HUMAN EYE CAUSED TRANSIENT SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE WITH RAPID RECOVERY, ALTHOUGH REVERSIBLE CORNEAL BURNS HAVE ALSO BEEN REPORTED. CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO HIGH VAPOR CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS MAY CAUSE A BURNING SENSATION, CONJUNCTIVITS AND BLURRED VISION; REVERSIBLE VACUOLAR, EPITHELIAL KERATOPATHY HAS BEEN REPORTED IN SOME WORKERS.

ETHYL BENZENE:
IRRITANT
ACUTE EXPOSURE- CAN CAUSE IRRITATION AT LEVELS OF 200 PPM WHICH USUALLY

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PROVIDES SOME WARNING OF DANGEROUS CONCENTRATIONS, IRRITATION AND LACRIMATION MAY OCCUR ABOVE 1000 PPM, WITH TOLERANCE DEVELOPING OUICKLY, AND MAY BE SEVERE ABOVE 2000 PPM, AT 5000 PPM, IRRITATION IS INTOLERABLE. 2 DROPS OF THE LIQUID IN THE EYE OF A RABBIT CAUSED SLIGHT CONJUNCTIVAL HRITATION AND SLIGHT CORREAL INJURY. SUINEA PIGS SHOWED EYE RRITATION AFTER 8 MINUTES AT 1000 PPM AND AFTER 1 MINUTE AT 2000 PPM. WITH IMMEDIATE, INTENSE IRRITATION OF THE CONJUNCTIVA AT 5000 PPM. CHRONIC EXPOSURE REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CONJUNCTIVITIS, IN ONE REPORT WORKERS EXPOSED TO 0.8 1.2 MIG/L AIR FOR MORE THAN EIGHTEEN MONTHS COMPLAINED OF REDUCED VISION IN DIM LIGHT.

FIRST AID- WASH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER OR NORMAL SALINE, OCCASIONALLY LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS, UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY, 15–20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

XYLENE:

NARCOTIC

ACCUTE EXPOSURE- MAY CAUSE A BURNING SENSATION IN THE MOUTH AND STOMACH, SALIVATION, SEVERE GASTROINTESTINAL DISTRESS WITH NAUSEA AND YOMITING, SALIVATION, SEVERE GASTROINTESTINAL DISTRESS WITH NAUSEA AND YOMITING, POSSIBLY HEMATEMESIS, AND TOXIC EFFECTS INCLUDING SIGNS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION AND OTHER SYMPTOMS AS IN ACUTE INHALATION, INCLUDING VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION AND LIVER AND KIDNEY INJURY. INGESTION OF SMALL OLANITITIES OF 90%, XYLENE PLUS TOLLENE PRODUCED URINARY DEXTROSE AND UROBILINOGEN EXCRETION WITH TOXIC HEPATITIS, WHICH WAS REVERSIBLE IN 20 DAYS. A DOSE OF 15-30 MILLUITERS (ABOUT 172-1 OUNCE) IS THE EXPECTED HUMAN LETHAL DOSE, WITH ASPIRATION OF EVEN A FEW MILLUITERS INTO THE LUNGS. SEVERE COUGHING, DISTRESS, CHEMICAL PREUMONITIS, RAPIDLY DEVELOPING PULMONARY DEDEMA, AND HEMORRHAGE MAY OCCUR.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE- NO DATA AVAILABLE ON THE ORTHO-ISOMER. REPEATED INGESTION OF THE MIXED, META- OR PARA ISOMERS BY PREGNANT MICE RESULTED IN EFFECTS ON FERTILITY, ON THE EMBRYO OR FETUS, OR SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES. INCLUDED AMONG THESE EFFECTS WERE FETOTOXICITY, LITTER SIZE, CRANIOFACIAL AND MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM ABNORMALITIES, AND POST-IMPLANTATION MORTALITY.

ETHYL BENZENE:
ACUTE EXPOSURE - MAY CAUSE ABDOMINAL PAIN, NAUSEA, AND VOMITING WHICH MAY ACUTE EXPOSURE - MAY CAUSE ABDOMINAL PAIN, NAUSEA, AND VOMITING WHICH MAY LEAD TO ASPIRATION WITH EXTENSIVE EDEMA AND HEMORRHAGE OF LUNG TISSUE. ASPIRATION BY RATS CAUSED IMMEDIATE DEATH BY CARDIAC ARREST AND ASPIRATION PARALYSIS.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE- INCESTION OF 408-880 MG/KG/DAY FOR 182 DAYS BY RATS CAUSED SLIGHT LIVER AND KIDNEY WEIGHT INCREASES WITH SLIGHT PATHOLOGICAL SIGNS.

HRST AID- EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED TO PREVENT ASPRATION. GASTRIC LAVAGE WITH A CUFFED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE IN PLACE TO PREVENT FURTHER ASPRATION SHOULD BE DONE WITHIN 15 MINUTES. IN THE ABSENCE OF DEPRESSION OR CONVULSIONS OR IMPAIRED GAG REFLEX, EMESIS CAN ALSO BE INDUCED USING SYRUP OF IPECAC WITHOUT INCREASING THE HAZARD OF ASPRATION (DREISBACH, HANDBOOK OF POISONING, 12TH ED). TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY, GASTRIC LAVAGE SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

ANTIDOTE:
NO SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY

REACTIVITY

STABLE UNDER NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES

INCOMPATIBILITIES:
XYLENE:
NITRIC ACID: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
NITRIC ACID: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): FIRE BAID EXPLOSION HAZARD.
PLASTICS, RUBBER, COATINGS. MAY BE ATTACKED.
SULFURIC ACID: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.

ETHYL BENZENE:
ACIDS (STRONG): POSSIBLE VIOLENT REACTION.
AMMONIA: POSSIBLE VIOLENT REACTION.
BASES (STRONG): POSSIBLE VIOLENT REACTION.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD.
PLASTICS: MAY BE ATTACKED. DECOMPOSITION:
THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS MAY INCLUDE TOXIC OXIDES OF CARBON

POLYMERIZATION:
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED TO OCCUR UNDER NORMAI
TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

OBSERVE ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS WHEN STORING OR DISPOSING OF THIS SUBSTANCE.

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STORAGE

STORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910.106,

BONDING AND GROUNDING: SUBSTANCES WITH LOW ELECTROCONDUCTIVITY, WHICH MAY BE IGNITED BY ELECTROSTATIC SPARKS, SHOULD BE STORED IN CONTAINERS WHICH MEET THE BONDING AND GROUNDING GUIDELINES SPECIFIED IN NFPA 77-1983, RECOMMENDED PRACTICE ON STATIC ELECTRICITY. 1. The state of th

PROTECT AGAINST PHYSICAL DAMAGE. OUTSIDE OR DETACHED STORAGE IS PREFERABLE INSIDE STORAGE SHOULD BE IN A STANDARD FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS STORAGE ROOM OR CABINET. SEPARATE FROM OXIDIZING MATERIALS (NFPA 49, HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

STORE AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES.

DISPOSAL

DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 40CFR 262. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER U239.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

AVOID CONTACT WITH HEAT, SPARKS, FLAMES, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. VAPORS MAY BE EXPLOSIVE. AVOID OVERHEATING OF CONTAINERS; CONTAINERS MAY VIOLENTLY RUPTURE IN HEAT OF FIRE. AVOID CONTAMINATION OF WATER SOURCES.

SOIL SPILL:

DIG A HOLDING AREA SUCH AS A PIT, POND OR LAGOON TO CONTAIN SPILL AND DIKE
SURFACE FLOW USING BARRIER OF SOIL, SANDBAGS, FOAMED POLYURETHANE OR FOAMED
CONCRETE. ABSORB LIQUID MASS WITH FLY ASH OR CEMENT POWDER.

IMMOBILIZE SPILL WITH UNIVERSAL GELLING AGENT.

REDUCE VAPOR AND FIRE HAZARD WITH APPROPRIATE FOAM

AIR SPILL: KNOCK DOWN VAPORS WITH WATER SPRAY. KEEP UPWIND

WATER SPILL.
LIMIT SPILL MOTION AND DISPERSION WITH NATURAL BARRIERS OR OIL SPILL CONTROL

APPLY DETERGENTS, SOAPS, ALCOHOLS OR ANOTHER SURFACE ACTIVE AGENT

APPLY UNIVERSAL GELLING AGENT TO IMMOBILIZE TRAPPED SPILL AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF REMOVAL

IF DISSOLVED, AT A CONCENTRATION OF 10 PPM OR GREATER, APPLY ACTIVATED CARBON AT TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT THAT HAS BEEN SPILLED.

USE SUCTION HOSES TO REMOVE TRAPPED SPILL MATERIAL

USE MECHANICAL DREDGES OR LIFTS TO EXTRACT IMMOBILIZED MASSES OF POLLUTION AND PRECIPITATES.

OCCUPATIONAL SPILL.
SHUT OFF IGNITION SOURCES STOP LEAK IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK, USE WATER SHAT TO REDUCE VAPORS, FOR SMALL SPILLS, TAKE UP WITH SAND OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND PLACE INTO CONTAINERS FOR LATER DISPOSAL. FOR LARGER SPILLS, DIKE FAR AHEAD OF SPILL FOR LATER DISPOSAL, NO SMOKING, FLANGS OR FLARES IN HAZARD AREA. KEEP UNNECESSARY PEOPLE AWAY; ISOLATE HAZARD AREA AND RESTRICT ENTRY.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 1000 POUNDS
THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) SECTION 304 REQUIRES
THAT A RELEASE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE REPORTABLE QUANTITY FOR THIS
SUBSTANCE BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMISTIES
AND THE STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (40 CFR 355.40). IF THE RELEASE OF
THIS SUBSTANCE IS REPORTABLE UNDER CERCLA SECTION 103. THE NATIONAL RESPONSE
CENTER MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY AT 8000 1424-8802 OR (202) 426-2675 IN THE
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA, (40 CFR 302.6).

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION:
PROVIDE LOCAL EXHAUST OR GENERAL DILUTION VENTILATION TO MEET PUBLISHED EXPOSURE LIMITS. VENTILATION EQUIPMENT MUST BE EXPLOSION-PROOF.

RESPIRATOR:
THE FOLLOWING RESPIRATORS AND MAXIMUM USE CONCENTRATIONS ARE RECOMMENDATIONS
BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NIOSH POCKET GUIDE TO
CHEMICAL HAZARDS, NIOSH CRITERIA DOCUMENTS OR BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR, 29 CFR 1910 SUBPART 2.

THE SPECIFIC RESPIRATOR SELECTED MUST BE BASED ON CONTAMINATION LEVELS FOUND IN THE WORK PLACE, MUST NOT EXCEED THE WORKING LIMITS OF THE RESPIRATOR AND BE JOINTLY APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AND THE MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (NIOSH-MSHA).

XYLENE (O-. M-. AND P-ISOMERS):
1000 PPM- ANY CHEMICAL CARTRIDGE RESPIRATOR WITH ORGANIC VAPOR CARTRIDGE(S).
ANY POWERED AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATOR WITH ORGANIC VAPOR
CARTRIDGE(S).
ANY SUPPLIED AIR RESPIRATOR.
ANY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

ESCAPE- ANY AIR-PURIFYING FULL FACEPIECE RESPIRATOR (GAS MASK) WITH A CHIN-STYLE OR FRONT- OR BACK-MOUNTED ORGANIC VAPOR CANISTER.
ANY APPROPRIATE ESCAPE-TYPE SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

FOR FIREFIGHTING AND OTHER IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH CONDITIONS. ANY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS THAT HAS A FULL FACEPIECE AND IS OPERATED IN A PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR THAT HAS A FULL FACEPIECE AND IS OPERATED IN A PRESSURE DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE IN COMBINATION WITH AN AUXILIARY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OPERATED IN PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

GLOVES: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE. LOTHING: MPLOYEE MUST WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE (IMPERVIOUS) CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT REPEATED OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE.

EYE PROTECTION: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR SPLASH-PROOF OR DUST-RESISTANT SAFETY GOGGLES TO PREVENT EYE CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE. MERGENCY EYE WASH: WHERE THERE IS ANY POSSIBILITY THAT AN EMPLOYEE'S EYES MAY BE EXPOSED IO THIS SUBSTANCE. THE EMPLOYER SHOULD PROVIDE AN EYE WASH OUNTAIN WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE WORK AREA FOR EMERGENCY USE.

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