MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



XYLENE

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND THE COMPANY

1.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION:

Material name: Xylene

Chemical Family: Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Formula: C6H4(CH3)2

Uses: Raw material for use in the chemical industry. Solvent.

1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY:

RAR Resin & Chemical Industries JLT

11th Floor, Jumeirah Lake Towers, P.O. Box: 47381, Dubai UAE

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No.: 1330-20-7

Material Formal Name: Benzene, Dimethyl Synonyms: Dimethyl Benzenes

Xylene S Mixed xylenes

3 HAZARDS INDENTIFICATION

Health Hazards: Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness

and dizziness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Irritating to

skin. Moderately irritating to eyes.

Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details.

Target organ(s): Central nervous system (CNS). Auditory system.

Safety Hazards: Highly flammable. In use, may form flammable / explosive vapour-air mixture.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge

may cause fire.

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to aquatic organisms.

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

General Information:	Keep victim calm. Obtain medical treatment immediately. DO NOT DELAY. Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amount of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, paint and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
Advice to Physician:	Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Potential for cardiac sensitization, particularly in abuse situations. Hypoxia or negative inotropes may enhance these effects. Consider: oxygen therapy. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific Hazards	The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Extinguishing Media	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Do not use water in a jet.
Protective Equipment for Firefighters	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
Additional Advice	Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Protective measures:

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Clean Up Methods:	For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquids spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Additional Advice	Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions:	Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate
	controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Handling	Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguishing any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (< = 1 m/sec untill fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then < = 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharding, or handling operations. Handle and open container with care in a well ventilated area.
Storage	Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away rom aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Storage Temperature: Ambient.
Product Transfer	Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling.

Recommended Materials:	For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable Materials	Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.
Container Advice	Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Additional Information	Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits					
Material	Source	Туре	ppm	mg/m3	Notation
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm		
-	ACGIH	STEL	125 ppm		
	SG OEL	TWA	100 ppm	434 mg/m3	
	SG OEL	STEL	125 ppm	543 mg/m3	
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm		
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm		
	SG OEL	TWA	100 ppm	434 mg/m	
	SG OEL	STEL	150 ppm	651 mg/m3	

Additional Information: Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption

of liquid through the skin and of vapour through the eyes os mucous

membranes.

Exposure Controls: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending

upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assess-

ment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines / limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency

use.

Personal Protective

Equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national

standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point > 65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN141. Where air-filtering

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respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure

breathing apparatus.

Hand Protection When handling this product, it is recommended to wear chemical resistant

gloves. The choice of suitable protective gloves depends on work conditions and what chemicals are handled, but we have positive experience with gloves made of PVA. Note that PVA degrades when in contact with water. Gloves should be repalced immediately if sign of degradation is observed. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye Protection Chemical splash googles (chemical monogoggles).

Monogoggles (EN166)

Protective Clothing Chemical resistant gloves / gauntlets. Where risk of splashing or in spillage

clean up, use chemical resistant one-piece overall with integral hood.

Envionmental Exposure

Controls

Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed

for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Colourless Liquid.

Odour: Aromatic hydrocarbon odour

Boiling point: 135 - 155°C Flash point: 21 - 27°C (Abel) Explosive limits (in air): 1 - 7.1% (Vol)

Auto-ignition temperature: 432 - 530°C (ASTM E659)

Vapour pressure (50°C): 4.5 kPa Vapour pressure (20°C): 0.8 - 1.2 kPa Vapour pressure (0°C): 0.2 kPa

Specific gravity (15°C / 15°C): 0.870 kg/dm3 (ASTM D1298)

Water solubility: 0.175 kg/m3
Solubility in other solvent: Miscible

Kinematic viscosity: < 0.9mm 2/s at 20°C

Vapour Density (air = 1): 3.7 Molecular Weight: 106 g/mol

Evaporation Rate (n-Bu 0.76 (ASTM D3539)

Acetate = 1):

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use. Reacts violently with strong axidising agents.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Prevent vapour accu-

mulation.

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition

Product:

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide

and iother organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combus-

tion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

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11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment: Information given is based on product data.

Acute Oral Toxicity: Low toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg, Rat Aspiration into lungs when swallowed

or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: Low toxicity: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg, Rabbit

Acute Low toxicity: LC50 > 20 mg/l 4 hours, Rat High concentrations may cause central

Inhalation nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea;

Toxicity: continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and / or death.

Skin Irritation: Irritating to skin.

Eye Irritation: Moderately irritating to eyes (but insufficient to classify).

Respiratory Irritation: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Sensitisation: Not a skin sensitiser. **Mutagenicity:** Not mutagenic.

Reproductive Does not impair fertility

Toxicity:

Carcinogenicity: Mixed xylenes contain ethylbenzene, which has shown limited evidence of a

carcinogenic effect.

Repeated Dose

Toxicity:

were seen at igh doses only. Respiratory system: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system. Effects were seen at high doses only. Visual system: may cause decreased colour perception. These subtle changes have not been found to lead to functional colour vision deficits. 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

Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Effects

loss

Additional Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated

Information: with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:

Fish: Toxic: 1 < LC / EC / IC50 <= 10 mg/lAquatic Invertebrates: Toxic: 1 < LC / EC / IC50 <= 10 mg/lAlgae: Toxic: 1 < LC / EC / IC50 <= 10 mg/l

Mobility: Floats on water.

If product enter soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate ground

water.

Persistence / degradability: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Other Adverse Effects: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to

pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator

to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in

compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to con-

taminate soil or water.

DISCLAIMER

Container Disposal: Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away

from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal

reclaimer.

Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national,

and local laws and regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMDG

Identification numberUN 1307Proper shipping nameXylenesClass / Division3Packing groupIIIMarine PollutantNo

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN No. UN 1307
Proper shipping name Xylenes
Class / Division 3
Packing group III

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EC Label Name: Xylene

EC Classification: Flammable. Harmful.

EC Symbols: Xn Harmful. EC Risk Phrases: R10 Flammable.

R20/21 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

R38 Irritating to skin

EC Safety Phrases: S25 Avoid contact with eyes

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Uses and Restrictions: Raw material for use in the chemical industry.

Use as solvent only in industrial manufacturing processes.

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

handle the product.

Disclaimer: This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to

describe the product for the purposes of health, safely and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any

specific property of the product.