
SECTION 1

Product Name: XYLENE

Supplier's Name: APCO INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.
10 Industrial Street,
Toronto, Ontario M4G 1Z1

Information Telephone: 416-421-6161

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Date: October 2, 2011

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Xylenes 100% CAS NO: 1330-20-7
LD50 4.3g/Kg oral rat LD50 5.0g/kg skin rabbit
LC50 6,500 ppm rat
Regulatory Classification:
WHMIS Classification:
Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material
TDG Information:
Shipping Name: Xylenes
Class: 3
UN Number: UN1307
Packing Group: III

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Family: Petroleum Aromatic Hydrocarbon
Appearance and Odour: Clear, colourless liquid.
Characteristic Aromatic Odour.
Boiling Point Initial: 138 Deg. C (281 Deg. F)
Boiling Point Final: 142 Deg. C (288 Deg. F)
% Volatile by Volume: 100
Vapour Pressure: 2.8 kPa @ 38 Deg. C (100 Deg. F)
Vapour Density (Air = 1): 3.7
Specific Gravity: 0.87 @ 15.5/15.5 Deg. C (60/60 Deg. F)
Solubility in Water: <0.1% @ 20 Deg. C
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate = 1): 0.76

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point and Method: 28 Deg. C TCC

Autoignition Temperature: >450 Deg. C

Flammable Limits: 1.1 to 7 % by volume

GENERAL HAZARD: Flammable Liquid: may release vapours that form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point. Toxic gases will form upon combustion.

FIRE FIGHTING: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut off fuel to fire if possible to do so without hazard. If a leak or spill has not ignited use water spray to disperse the vapours. Use foam or dry chemical to extinguish fire. Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover. A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used for all indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA may not be required.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide.

SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility and Materials/Conditions to Avoid: Strong oxidizing agents.

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Exposure Limit for Xylene: 100 ppm (435 mg/cu. m)

Skin notation, ACGIH 1983-84

Inhalation: High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; may cause headaches and dizziness; may be anesthetic and may cause other central nervous system effects. Negligible hazard at normal temperatures-up to 38 Deg C.

Eye Contact: Irritating, but will not injure eye tissue.

Skin Contact: Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin. Low toxicity. Brief contact with the liquid will not result in significant irritation unless evaporation is prevented.

Ingestion: Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (e.g. bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema). Low toxicity.

Chronic: High exposures to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus. These effects were often at levels toxic to the mother. The significance of these findings to humans has not been determined.

SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

The selection of personal protective equipment varies depending upon conditions of use. Where prolonged and/or repeated skin and eye contact is likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side shields, long sleeves, and chemical resistant gloves. Where eye contact is unlikely, but may occur as a result of short and/or periodic exposures, wear safety glasses with side shields. Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 4 and where engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a fumehood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

HANDLING, STORAGE AND SHIPPING:

Keep container closed. Handle and open containers with care. Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. DO NOT handle or store near an open flame, sources of heat, or sources of ignition. Material will accumulate static charges which may cause an incendiary electrical discharge. USE PROPER GROUNDING PROCEDURES. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Empty product containers may contain product residue. DO NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

SPILL CONTROL AND DISPOSAL:

Consult an expert on the disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify

the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

LAND SPILL:

Eliminate source of ignition. Keep public away. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a suitable absorbent.

WATER SPILL:

Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in unconfined waters.

SECTION 8 - EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation: In emergency situations use proper respiratory protection to immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove severely contaminated clothing (including shoes) and launder before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

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