

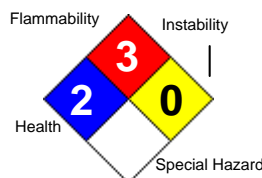
# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## KS Xylol Xylene

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### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** LL44  
**Product Name:** KS Xylol Xylene  
**Manufacturer Information**  
**Company Name:** W. M. Barr  
2105 Channel Avenue  
Memphis, TN 38113  
**Phone Number:** (901)775-0100  
**Emergency Contact:** 3E 24 Hour Emergency Contact (800)451-8346  
**Information:** W.M. Barr Customer Service (800)398-3892  
**Web site address:** www.wmbarr.com  
**Preparer Name:** W.M. Barr EHS Department (901)775-0100

#### Synonyms

GXY24, QXY24, CXY24

### 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	60.0 -100.0 %	100 ppm	100 ppm	No data.
2. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	10.0 -30.0 %	100 ppm	100 ppm	No data.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	No data.	No data.	150 ppm	No data.
2. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	No data.	No data.	125 ppm	No data.

#### Additional Chemical Information

Ethylbenzene is a component of Xylene.

### 3. Hazards Identification

#### Emergency Overview

Danger! Flammable. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful.

Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and all other sources of ignition. Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively. Vapors may travel long distances to other areas and rooms away from work site.

#### Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

##### Inhalation Acute Exposure Effects:

Vapor harmful. May cause dizziness, headache, irritation of respiratory tract, weakness, drowsiness, depression of central nervous system, and watering of eyes. Severe overexposure may cause unconsciousness, anesthesia, irregular heartbeat, and death. Intentional misuse of this product by deliberately concentrating and inhaling can be harmful or fatal.

##### Skin Contact Acute Exposure Effects:

This product is a skin irritant. It may be absorbed through the skin. It may cause irritation, dermatitis, drying of skin, and numbness in fingers and arms. May increase severity of symptoms listed under inhalation.

##### Eye Contact Acute Exposure Effects:

This material is an eye irritant. It may cause irritation, redness, stinging, tearing, excessive swelling of the

conjunctiva; and or excessive blinking.

**Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects:**

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal irritation, or diarrhea.

**Chronic Exposure Effects:**

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis. May cause skin irritation, permanent central nervous system changes, kidney damage, and liver damage.

**Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure**

See Potential Health Effects.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure**

Diseases of the skin, liver, and kidneys.

**OSHA Regulatory Status:**

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

## 4. First Aid Measures

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures**

**Inhalation:**

If user experiences breathing difficulty, move to air free of vapors. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration until medical assistance can be rendered.

**Skin Contact:**

Irritation may result. Immediately wash with soap and water.

**Eye Contact:**

Immediately flush with water, remove any contact lenses, continue flushing with water for at least 15 minutes, then get medical attention.

**Ingestion:**

Do not induce vomiting. Call your local poison control center, hospital emergency room, or physician immediately for instructions.

**Note to Physician**

Call your local poison control center for further information.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Flammability Classification:</b>	NFPA Class IC flammable liquid
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	81 F Method Used: Closed Cup
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: AP 1% UEL: AP 7%
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	430 C

**Fire Fighting Instructions**

Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from heads of containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

**Flammable Properties and Hazards**

Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is

not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

**Hazardous Combustion Products**

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.

**Extinguishing Media**

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or foam.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

No data available.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled**

Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively.

Clean up: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Shut off ignition sources; keep flares, smoking or flames out of hazard area. Use non-sparking tools. Use proper bonding and grounding methods for all equipment and processes. Keep out of waterways and bodies of water. Be cautious of vapors collecting in small enclosed spaces, sewers, low lying areas, confined spaces, etc.

Small spills: Take up with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.

Large spills: Dike far ahead of spill for later disposal.

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

## 7. Handling and Storage

**Precautions To Be Taken in Handling**

Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container.

Do not use this product near any source of heat or open flame, furnace areas, pilot lights, stoves, etc.

Do not use in small enclosed spaces, such as basements and bathrooms. Vapors can accumulate and explode if ignited.

Do not spread this product over large surface areas because fire and health safety risks will increase dramatically.

**Precautions To Be Taken in Storing**

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store near flames or at elevated temperatures.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)**

For OSHA controlled work place and other regular users --Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding appropriate TLV. For occasional use, where engineered air control is not feasible, use properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved respirator for organic solvent vapors. A dust mask does not provided protection against vapors.

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### Eye Protection

Safety glasses, chemical goggles or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Contact lenses should not be worn while working with chemicals.

### Protective Gloves

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Glove materials such as nitrile rubber may provide protection. Glove selection should be based on chemicals being used and conditions of use. Consult your glove supplier for additional information. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded and not reused.

### Other Protective Clothing

Various application methods can dictate the use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons, etc., to minimize exposure.

### Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate, such as basements, bathrooms or small enclosed areas. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open air area. If using indoors open all windows and doors and maintain a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea or eye-watering -- STOP -- ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately and move to fresh air.

### Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area.

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated.

Facilities storing or handling this material should be equipped with an emergency eyewash and safety shower.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical States:</b>	[ ] Gas	[ X ] Liquid	[ ] Solid
<b>Melting Point:</b>	-48 C - -25 C		
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	280 F - 290 F		
<b>Autoignition Pt:</b>	430 C		
<b>Flash Pt:</b>	81 F	Method Used:	Closed Cup
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: AP 1%	UEL:	AP 7%
<b>Specific Gravity (Water = 1):</b>	0.87		
<b>Density:</b>	7.18 LB/GL at 77 F		
<b>Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):</b>	7 MM HG at 20 C		
<b>Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):</b>	No data.		
<b>Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1):</b>	No data.		
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	No data.		

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**Percent Volatile:** 100 % by weight.  
**VOC / Volume:** 870 G/L  
**HAP / Volume:** 100 % WT

### Appearance and Odor

Sweet, pungent aromatic  
hydrocarbon

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]

### Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

### Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will occur [ ] Will not occur [ X ]

### Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization

No data available.

## 11. Toxicological Information

Xylene, all isomers:

Effects from Acute Exposure:

ORAL (LD50), Acute: 4,300 mg/kg [Rat].

INHALATION (LC50), Acute: 4,550 ppm for four hours [Rat].

DERMAL (LD50), Acute: 14,100 uL/kg [Rabbit].

Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, CNS damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross over-exposure.

Ethylbenzene:

Effects from Acute Exposure:

ORAL (LD50), Acute: 3,500 mg/kg [Rat].

DERMAL (LD50), Acute: 17,800 uL/kg [Rabbit].

INTRAPERITONEAL (LD50), Acute: 2,624 mg/kg [Rat].

### Chronic Toxicological Effects

Xylene, all isomers:

Effects from Prolonged or Repeated Exposure:

Impaired neurological function was reported in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Studies in laboratory animals have shown evidence of impaired hearing following high levels of exposure. Studies in laboratory animals suggest some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction were observed. Studies in laboratory animals indicate skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions following extremely high levels of maternal exposure.

Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, bone marrow (changes in blood cell parameters) were observed in laboratory animals following high levels of exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time.

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Ethyl Benzene:

Effects from Prolonged or Repeated Exposure:

Findings from a 2-year inhalation study in rodents conducted by NTP were as follows: Effects were observed only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this level the incidence of renal tumors was elevated in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas). Also, the incidence of tumors was elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of post-implantation deaths following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals indicate limited evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland.

### Carcinogenicity/Other Information

IARC 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.
2. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	No	2B	A3	No

## 12. Ecological Information

This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.

Biodegradability: Rapidly biodegradable in aerobic conditions.

Partition Coefficient (log Kow): 2 to 3 (based on similar materials)

Photodegradation: Based on similar materials, this product will have a significant tendency to partition to air. Hydrocarbons from this product which do partition to air are expected to rapidly photodegrade.

Stability in Water: Degradation of this product in water occurs primarily by microbial action.

Distribution: Principally to air.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### Waste Disposal Method

Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

## 14. Transport Information

### LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name	Xylenes
DOT Hazard Class:	3
DOT Hazard Label:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID
UN/NA Number:	UN1307
Packing Group:	III

### Additional Transport Information

For D.O.T. information, contact W.M. Barr Technical Services at 1-800-398-3892.

The shipper/supplier may apply one of the following exceptions: Combustible Liquid, Consumer Commodity, Limited Quantity, Viscous Liquid, Does Not Sustain Combustion, or others, as allowed under 49CFR Hazmat Regulations. Please consult 49CFR Subchapter C to ensure that subsequent shipments comply with these

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exceptions.

### 15. Regulatory Information

#### US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	No	Yes 100 LB	Yes	Yes
2. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes

#### US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Xylene (mixed isomers) {Benzene, dimethyl-}	1330-20-7	HAP, ODC ()	Yes	Inventory	No
2. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	HAP, ODC ()	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test	Yes

#### EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

Yes  No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard

Yes  No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard

Yes  No Fire Hazard

Yes  No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Yes  No Reactive Hazard

### 16. Other Information

#### Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.