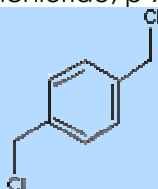


p-XYLYLENE DICHLORIDE

1,4-Bis(chloromethyl)benzene; ,p-Bis(chloromethyl)benzene; Dichlorodi-p-xylylene; alpha,alpha'-Dichloro-p-xylene; p-Xylene-alpha,alpha'-dichloride; p-Xylylene chloride;



PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CAS RN	623-25-6
EINECS RN	210-782-7
FORMULA	C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ Cl) ₂
MOLE WEIGHT	175.06

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE	white crystals
MELTING POINT	99 - 100 C
BOILING POINT	254 C
DENSITY	1.48 - 1.49
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	hydrolysis (soluble in acetone and methylenechloride, 50 mg/ml in methanol)

pH

VAPOR DENSITY

REFRACTIVE INDEX

FLASH POINT

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY	Stable under normal conditions.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS	Bases, moisture, oxidizing agents.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride.
POLYMERIZATION	Has not been reported
NFPA RATINGS	

SAFETY

HAZARD NOTES	Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Lachrymator
EYE	Causes eye irritation. Lachrymator. May cause chemical conjunctivitis.
SKIN	Causes skin irritation.
INGESTION	May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May be harmful if swallowed.
INHALATION	Causes respiratory tract irritation. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. Can produce delayed pulmonary edema.

CHRONIC

TRANSPORT & REGULATORY INFORMATION

UN NO.	2811
HAZARD CLASS	6.1
PACKING GROUP	II
HAZARD SYMBOL	XI
RISK PHRASES	22 36/37/38
SAFETY PHRASES	26-36/37

OTHER INFORMATION

SALES SPECIFICATION

APPEARANCE	white crystals
ASSAY	98.0% max
MELTING POINT	99 - 102 C

Chemical Identifiers

[What is this information?](#) ▶

UN/NA Number	CAS Number	CHRIS Code	DOT Hazard Label
none	28347-13-9	none	data unavailable

NFPA 704: data unavailable

General Description

Three isomeric compounds. Crystalline solids. (EPA, 1998)

Hazards

[What is this information?](#) ▶

Reactivity Alerts

none

Air & Water Reactions

Insoluble in water.

Fire Hazard

No information available.

Health Hazard

No information available.

Reactivity Profile

Simple aromatic halogenated organic compounds are very unreactive. Reactivity generally decreases with increased degree of substitution of halogen for hydrogen atoms. Materials in this group may be incompatible with strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Also, they may be incompatible with many amines, nitrides, azo/diazo compounds, alkali metals, and epoxides.

Belongs to the Following Reactive Group(s)

[Halogenated Organic Compounds](#)

Response Recommendations

[What is this information?](#) ▶

Firefighting

No information available.

Non-Fire Response

(Non-Specific -- Poisonous Solid, n.o.s.) Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Do not touch spilled material; stop leak if you can do so without risk.

Small spills: absorb with sand or other noncombustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.

Large spills: dike spill for later disposal. (EPA, 1998)

Protective Clothing

For emergency situations, wear a positive pressure, pressure-demand, full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA and a fully-encapsulating, chemical resistant suit. (EPA, 1998)

First Aid

Warning: Xylylene dichloride is an irritant.

Signs and Symptoms of Xylylene Dichloride Exposure: Acute exposure to xylylene dichloride may result in swelling, redness, and pain of the mouth, nose, eyes, and mucous membranes, and skin. Cough and difficulty in breathing also are possible. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Emergency Life-Support Procedures: Acute exposure to xylylene dichloride may require decontamination and life support for victims. Emergency personnel should wear protective clothing appropriate to the type and degree of contamination. Air-purifying or supplied-air respiratory equipment should also be worn, as necessary. Rescue vehicles should carry supplies such as plastic sheeting and disposable plastic bags to assist in preventing spread of contamination.

Inhalation Exposure:

1. Move victims to fresh air. Emergency personnel should avoid self-exposure to xylene dichloride.
2. Evaluate vital signs including pulse and respiratory rate, and note any trauma. If no pulse is detected, provide CPR. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If breathing is labored, administer 100% humidified oxygen or other respiratory support.
3. Obtain authorization and/or further instructions from the local hospital for performance of other invasive procedures.
4. Transport to a health care facility.

Dermal/Eye Exposure:

1. Remove victims from exposure. Emergency personnel should avoid self-exposure to xylene dichloride.
2. Evaluate vital signs including pulse and respiratory rate, and note any trauma. If no pulse is detected, provide CPR. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If breathing is labored, administer 100% humidified oxygen or other respiratory support.
3. Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible.
4. If eye exposure has occurred, eyes must be flushed with lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes.
5. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly with soap and water.
6. Obtain authorization and/or further instructions from the local hospital for performance of other invasive procedures.
7. Transport to a health care facility.

Ingestion Exposure:

1. Evaluate vital signs including pulse and respiratory rate, and note any trauma. If no pulse is detected, provide CPR. If not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If breathing is labored, administer 100% humidified oxygen or other respiratory support.
2. Give the victims water: children up to 1 year old, 125 mL (4 oz or 1/2 cup); children 1 to 12 years old, 200 mL (6 oz or 3/4 cup); adults, 250 mL (8 oz or 1 cup). Water should be given only if victims are conscious and alert.
3. Obtain authorization and/or further instructions from the local hospital for performance of other invasive procedures.
4. Transport to a health care facility. (EPA, 1998)

Physical Properties

[What is this information?](#) ▶

Molecular Formula: C₈H₈Cl₂

Flash Point: data unavailable

Lower Explosive Limit: data unavailable

Upper Explosive Limit: data unavailable

Autoignition Temperature: data unavailable

Melting Point: 131° F o-Isomer 93.6° F m-Isomer 212° F p-Isomer (EPA, 1998)

Vapor Pressure: data unavailable

Vapor Density: data unavailable

Specific Gravity: 1.393 at 32° F o-Isomer 1.302 at 68° F m-Isomer 1.417 at 32° F p-Isomer (EPA, 1998)

Boiling Point: 462 to 466° F o-Isomer 482 to 491° F m-Isomer 464 to 473° F p-Isomer (decomposes) (EPA, 1998)

Molecular Weight: 175.07 (EPA, 1998)

Water Solubility: data unavailable

AEGL: data unavailable

ERPG: data unavailable

TEEL-1

1.25 mg/m³
(SCAPA, 2008)

TEEL-2

2.0 mg/m³

TEEL-3

75.0 mg/m³

IDLH: data unavailable

Regulatory Information

[What is this information?](#) ▶

Regulatory Names: XYLYLENE DICHLORIDE

CAA RMP: Not a regulated chemical.

CERCLA: Not a regulated chemical.

EHS (EPCRA 302): Regulated chemical with a Reportable Quantity of 100 pounds and a Threshold Planning Quantity of 100/10000 pounds.

TRI (EPCRA 313): Not a regulated chemical.

RCRA Chemical Code: none

Alternate Chemical Names

[What is this information?](#) ▶

ALPHA,ALPHA'-DICHLOROXYLENE
BENZENE, 1,2-BIS(CHLOROMETHYL)-
BENZENE, 1,3-BIS(CHLOROMETHYL)-
BENZENE, 1,4-BIS(CHLOROMETHYL)-
BENZENE, BIS(CHLOROMETHYL)-
BIS(CHLOROMETHYL)BENZENE
DICHLOROXYLYLENE
M-XYLYLENE CHLORIDE
O-XYLYLENE CHLORIDE
P-XYLYLENE CHLORIDE
XYLENE, ALPHA,ALPHA'-DICHLORO-
XYLENE, ALPHA,ALPHA-DICHLORO-
XYLYLENE CHLORIDE