Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

# Chloropropylate SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1



## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### Product identifier

Product name: Chloropropylate

CAS: 5836-10-2

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

### Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

Telephone: +91 9550333722

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Serious eye damage, Category 1

**GHS label elements, including precautionary statements**

Pictogram(s)

Signal word Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H318 Causes serious eye damage

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention**

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

**Response**

P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P317 Get medical help.

**Storage**

none

**Disposal**

none

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

no data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance**

Chemical name: Chloropropylate

Common names and synonyms: Chloropropylate

| | |
|---|---|
| CAS number: | 5836-10-2 |
| EC number: | 227-421-4 |
| Concentration: | 100% |

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

no data available

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Oils should not be used as either cathartics or dermal cleansing agents, as they increase absorption. Gastric lavage and use of activated charcoal and sodium sulfate are indicated for ingestion. If dermal exposed occurred, contaminated clothes should be removed, and the skin should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. Management of seizures in both children and adults is with Valium or phenobarbital. Respiratory depression and even respiratory arrest, especially with concomitant use of Valium and phenobarbital in children, may occur. These drugs preferably should be used only in critical care areas where emergency endotracheal intubation can be performed. /It is recommended/ that epinephrine not be utilized in patients with organochlorine poisoning, as the organochlorines induce myocardial irritability and ventricular arrhythmias may occur. However, dopamine may be necessary in the event of hypotension unresponsive to fluid administration, and epinephrine may be necessary in the event of cardiopulmonary arrest. ... Organochlorine insecticides

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Use "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Organochlorine pesticide, liquid

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

no data available

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours.Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment.Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation.Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental considerations: Water spill: Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill travel. Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom. Remove trapped material with suction hoses. Organochlorine pesticide, solid, toxic

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### Biological limit values

no data available

### Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

**Thermal hazards**

no data available

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical state: | no data available |
| Colour: | WHITE POWDER |
| Odour: | no data available |
| Melting point/freezing point: | 73°C |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: | 457.7°C at 760mmHg |
| Flammability: | no data available |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit: | no data available |
| Flash point: | 230.6°C |
| Auto-ignition temperature: | no data available |
| Decomposition temperature: | no data available |
| pH: | no data available |
| Kinematic viscosity: | no data available |
| Solubility: | At 20 deg C: 700 g/L acetone, dichloromethane; 50 g/L hexane; 300 g/L methanol; 130 g/L n-octanol; 500 g/L toluene |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: | no data available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Vapour pressure: | 1.8X10-7 mm Hg @ 20 deg C |
| Density and/or relative density: | 1.299g/cm3 |
| Relative vapour density: | no data available |
| Particle characteristics: | no data available |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

no data available

### Chemical stability

Unstable in alkaline media and strongly acidic media

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of hydrogen chloride

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 5000 mg/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

**Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

**Carcinogenicity**

no data available

**Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

**STOT-single exposure**

no data available

**STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

**Aspiration hazard**

no data available

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 Rainbow trout 0.45 mg/L/96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified in source examined

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### Persistence and degradability

Chloropropylate is metabolized by a yeast, Rhodotorula gracilis, in two major reaction steps, an initial hydrolytic process and a subsequent decarboxylation-dehydrogenation to form 4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone and CO2(1). Following a 10 day period, the percent distribution of metabolites was 94.4% chloropropylate, 1.7% 4,4'-dichlorobenzilic acid, 0.6% 4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone, and 3.4% unknown metabolites; after 20 days, 84.4% was chloropropylate, 0.2% 4,4'-dichlorobenzilic acid, 11.6% 4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone and 3.6% unknown metabolites(1). After an 8 week incubation period, a small amount of chloropropylate still existed in solution(2).

### Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 170 was calculated for chloropropylate(SRC), using a water solubility of 10 mg/L(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC).

### Mobility in soil

The Koc of chloropropylate is estimated as 1200(SRC), using a water solubility of 10 mg/L(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that chloropropylate is expected to have low mobility in soil(SRC).

### Other adverse effects

no data available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: no data available
IMDG: no data available
IATA: no data available

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: no data available
IMDG: no data available
IATA: no data available

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: no data available
IMDG: no data available
IATA: no data available

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: no data available
IMDG: no data available
IATA: no data available

### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No
IATA: No

**Special precautions for user**

no data available

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

**Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

**European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

Listed.

**EC Inventory**

Listed.

**United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Not Listed.

**China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Not Listed.

**(PICCS)**

Not Listed.

**Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

**IECSC)**

Not Listed.

**Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Not Listed.

## SECTION 16: Other information

**Abbreviations and acronyms**

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

**References**

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

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