

# ACETYL BROMIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

ACETYL BROMIDE

### OTHER NAMES

C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Br-O, CH<sub>3</sub>COBr

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ACETYL BROMIDE

### PRODUCT USE

Organic syntheses; dye manufacture.

### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE - CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.IND.ESTATE,

248 WORLI ROAD,

MUMBAI- 400 030, INDIA

technical@sdfine.com

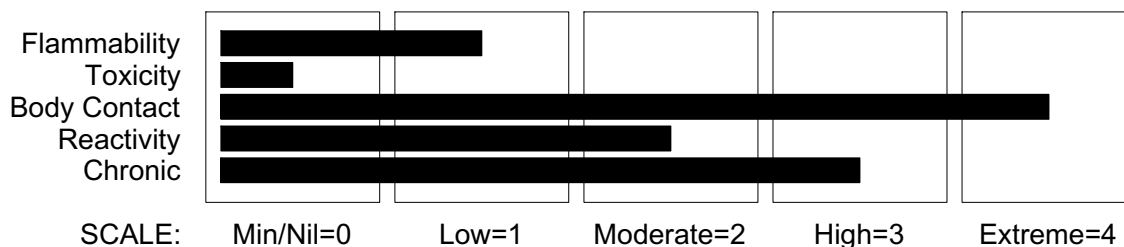
Telephone: 91- 22 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22 24959899

Fax: 91- 22 24937232

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### HAZARD RATINGS



### GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Metal Corrosion Category 1

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B

continued...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

##### DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H360 H290 H314 H318 H402

May damage the unborn child

May be corrosive to metals

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Causes serious eye damage

Harmful to aquatic life

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep only in original container.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Avoid release to the environment.

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

Use personal protective equipment as required.

#### Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

#### Storage

Store locked up.

Store in corrosive resistant container or with a resistant inner liner.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                                   | CAS RN     | %   |
|--|------------|-----|
| acetyl bromide                         | 506-96-7   | >98 |
| hydrolyses readily in water to produce |            |     |
| hydrogen bromide                       | 10035-10-6 |     |
| acetic acid glacial                    | 64-19-7    |     |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
  - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
  - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.  
(ICSC13719).

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
  - Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
  - Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

### INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

### SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

### EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
  - Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
  - Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- DO NOT use water.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- DO NOT use water on fires.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
  - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - May emit acrid smoke and corrosive fumes.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen bromide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
- Keep dry.
- NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Respirator:

continued...

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Safety Glasses.

Type AB- P Filter of sufficient capacity

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

■ Chemical Class:acidic compounds, organic

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

| SORBENT TYPE | RANK | APPLICATION | COLLECTION | LIMITATIONS |
|--------------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|--------------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|

#### LAND SPILL - SMALL

|   |   |        |           |               |
|---|---|--------|-----------|---------------|
| wood fiber - pillow                       | 1 | throw  | pitchfork | R, P, DGC, RT |
| cross- linked<br>polymer -<br>particulate | 1 | shovel | shovel    | R, W, SS      |
| cross- linked<br>polymer - pillow         | 1 | throw  | pitchfork | R, DGC, RT    |
| sorbent clay -<br>particulate             | 2 | shovel | shovel    | R, I, P       |
| foamed glass -<br>pillow                  | 2 | throw  | pitchfork | R, P, DGC, RT |
| wood fiber -<br>particulate               | 3 | shovel | shovel    | R, W, P, DGC  |

#### LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

|   |   |        |            |                 |
|---|---|--------|------------|-----------------|
| cross- linked<br>polymer -<br>particulate | 1 | blower | skiploader | R, W, SS        |
| polypropylene -<br>particulate            | 2 | blower | skiploader | W, SS, DGC      |
| sorbent clay -<br>particulate             | 2 | blower | skiploader | R, I, P         |
| cross- linked<br>polymer - pillow         | 3 | throw  | skiploader | R, DGC, RT      |
| polypropylene - mat                       | 3 | throw  | skiploader | W, SS, DGC      |
| expanded mineral -<br>particulate         | 3 | blower | skiploader | R, I, W, P, DGC |

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

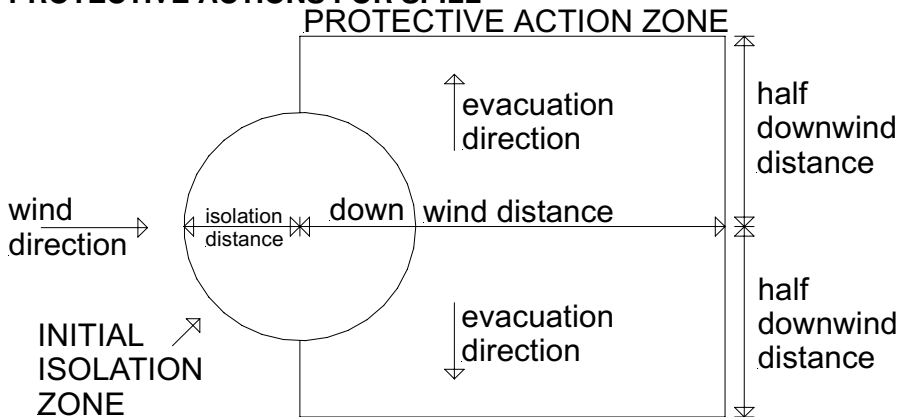
W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From US Emergency Response Guide 2000  
Guide 156

### SMALL SPILLS

| Name                                   | Isolation Distance | Downwind Day      | Protection Night  |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Acetyl bromide (when spilled in water) | 100 ft (30 m)      | 0.1 mile (0.2 km) | 0.2 mile (0.3 km) |

### LARGE SPILLS

| Name                                   | Isolation Distance | Downwind Day      | Protection Night  |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Acetyl bromide (when spilled in water) | 300 ft (95 m)      | 0.5 mile (0.8 km) | 1.4 mile (2.3 km) |

From IERG (Canada/Australia)

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Isolation Distance           | 25 metres  |
| Downwind Protection Distance | 250 metres |
| IERG Number                  | 39         |

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## FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 156 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

-

Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

#### ■ Acyl halides:

- tend to react violently with protic organic solvents, water, and the aprotic solvents, dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulfoxide.
- may react dangerously with ethers .
- may react violently or explosively with sulfoxides in the absence of diluent or other effective control of reaction rate; violent reactions may be explained in terms of exothermic polymerisation of formaldehyde which is formed under a variety of conditions by interaction of the sulfoxide with reactive halides.

#### Hydrogen bromide:

- reacts with water to produce hydrobromic acid
- reacts violently with bases, ammonia, ferric oxide, strong oxidisers, fluorine, oxygen, nitrogen chloride and many organic compounds
- dry gas is incompatible with methyl vinyl ester
- aqueous solution is incompatible with aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, aromatic amines, amides, calcium oxide, epichlorohydrin, isocyanates, oleum, organic anhydrides, sulfuric acid, sodium tetrahydroborate, vinyl acetate
- aqueous solution is highly corrosive to most metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas.
- Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

#### Acetic acid:

- vapours forms explosive mixtures with air (above 39 C.)
- reacts violently with bases such as carbonates and hydroxides (giving off large quantities of heat), oxidisers, organic amines, acetaldehyde, potassium tert-butoxide
- reacts (sometimes violently), with strong acids, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin, acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium nitrate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulfonic acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, hydrogen peroxide, isocyanates, oleum, perchloric acid, permanganates, phosphorus isocyanate, phosphorus trichloride, sodium peroxide, xylene
- attacks cast iron, stainless steel and other metals, forming flammable hydrogen gas
- attacks many forms of rubber, plastics and coatings.
- Segregate from alcohol, water.
- Segregate from alkalies, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.
- Avoid strong bases.
- NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Moisture sensitive.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



+



+



+



X



+

continued...



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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

+: May be stored together  
O: May be stored together with specific preventions  
X: Must not be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source                       | Material                            | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | hydrogen bromide (Hydrogen bromide) |         |                       |          |                        | 3        | 9.9                    |
| Australia Exposure Standards | acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)   | 10      | 25                    | 15       | 37                     |          |                        |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• acetyl bromide: CAS:506- 96- 7

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

| Material            | Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Revised IDLH Value (ppm) |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| hydrogen bromide    |   | 30                       |
| acetic acid glacial |   | 50                       |

### MATERIAL DATA

#### ACETYL BROMIDE:

##### ■ for hydrogen bromide:

Based on the results of controlled exposures of human volunteers, the recommended TLV-C should minimise even transient irritation and complaints which tend to decrease work efficiency. There is no implication that brief, small excursions above the ceiling are life-threatening or have the potential to create permanent harm.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=1 (HYDROGEN BROMIDE).

for acetic acid:

NOTE:Detector tubes for acetic acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA and TLV-STEL is thought to protect the worker against conjunctival, nose and respiratory tract irritation.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=21 ("ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL").

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

#### HYDROGEN BROMIDE:

##### ■ for hydrogen bromide:

Based on the results of controlled exposures of human volunteers, the recommended TLV-C should minimise even transient irritation and complaints which tend to decrease work efficiency. There is no implication that brief, small excursions above the ceiling are life-threatening or have the potential to create permanent harm.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=1 (HYDROGEN BROMIDE).

#### ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:

##### ■ for acetic acid:

NOTE:Detector tubes for acetic acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA and TLV-STEL is thought to protect the worker against conjunctival, nose and respiratory tract irritation.

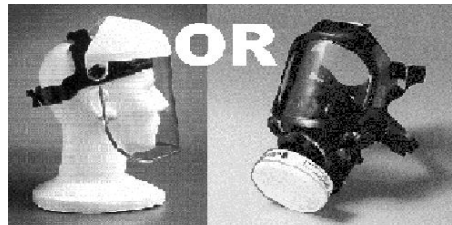
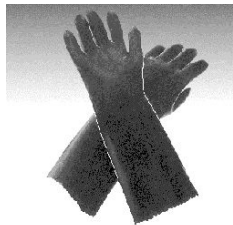
Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

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# ACETYL BROMIDE

OSF=21 ("ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL").

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Neoprene gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Breathing Zone Level<br>ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection<br>Factor | Half- face Respirator | Full- Face Respirator |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1000                                 | 10                           | AB- AUS P             | -                     |
| 1000                                 | 50                           | -                     | AB- AUS P             |
| 5000                                 | 50                           | Airline *             | -                     |
| 5000                                 | 100                          | -                     | AB- 2 P               |
| 10000                                | 100                          | -                     | AB- 3 P               |
|                                      | 100+                         |                       | Airline**             |

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

| Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:                     |
|---|--------------------------------|
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).  | 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.) |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)   |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)  | 1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)   |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).  | 2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range  
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

Upper end of the range  
1: Disturbing room air currents

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

Colourless, fuming liquid which discolours in air; reacts violently with water, alcohol. Miscible with ether, chloroform, benzene.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Corrosive.

Acid.

Reacts violently with water.

|                           |               |                                 |                  |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| State                     | Liquid        | Molecular Weight                | 122.95           |
| Melting Range (°C)        | - 96          | Viscosity                       | Not Available    |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | 75- 77        | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Reacts violently |
| Flash Point (°C)          | >110          | pH (1% solution)                | Not available    |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not Available | pH (as supplied)                | Not applicable   |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not available | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | 12.26 @ 25 C     |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | 1.663            |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | 4.3              |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | 100           | Evaporation Rate                | Fast             |

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.
- Presence of incompatible materials.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

# ACETYL BROMIDE

## SWALLOWED

- The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
- Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Swelling of the epiglottis may make it difficult to breathe which may result in suffocation. More severe exposure may result in vomiting blood and thick mucus, shock, abnormally low blood pressure, fluctuating pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin, inflammation of stomach wall, and rupture of oesophageal tissue. Untreated shock may eventually result in kidney failure. Severe cases may result in perforation of the stomach and abdominal cavity with consequent infection, rigidity and fever. There may be severe narrowing of the oesophageal or pyloric sphincters; this may occur immediately or after a delay of weeks to years. There may be coma and convulsions, followed by death due to infection of the abdominal cavity, kidneys or lungs.
- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

## EYE

- The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
- If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
- Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possibly irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply opaque resulting in blindness.
- Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).

## SKIN

- The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
- Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

## INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Swelling of the lungs can occur, either immediately or after a delay; symptoms of this include chest tightness, shortness of breath, frothy phlegm and cyanosis. Lack of oxygen can cause death hours after onset.
- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should be taken nevertheless to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control vapours, fumes and aerosols.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Chronic intoxication with ionic bromides, historically, has resulted from medical use of bromides but not from environmental or occupational exposure; depression, hallucinosis, and schizophreniform psychosis can be seen in the absence of other signs of intoxication. Bromides may also induce sedation, irritability, agitation, delirium, memory loss, confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness (aphasias), dysarthria, weakness, fatigue, vertigo, stupor, coma, decreased appetite, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, hallucinations, an acne like rash on the face, legs and trunk, known as bronchoderma (seen in 25-30% of case involving bromide ion), and a profuse discharge from the nostrils (coryza). Ataxia and generalised hyperreflexia have also been observed. Correlation of neurologic symptoms with blood levels of bromide is inexact. The use of substances such as brompheniramine, as antihistamines, largely reflect current day usage of bromides; ionic bromides have been largely withdrawn from therapeutic use due to their toxicity. Several cases of foetal abnormalities have been described in mothers who took large doses of bromides during pregnancy.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg

Inhalation (mammal) LC50: 48000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

■ Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

acetyl bromide 96 hr LC50 (40.6) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source: Calculated

acetic acid glacial 96 hr LC50 (88) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source: Experimental

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:

ACETYL BROMIDE:

continued...

# ACETYL BROMIDE

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Acetic acid and its salts (the acetates) can be grouped together because of their close structural relationships, their natural occurrence in plants and animals, and their fundamental role in cell metabolism, particularly in the tricarboxylic acid cycle (also known as the citric acid or Krebs's cycle), which is where humans get their energy.
- Acetic acid is degraded photochemically in the atmosphere to produce hydroxyl radicals (estimated typical half-life of 22 days). Physical removal of acetates on atmospheric particulates may occur via wet or dry deposition.
- Natural water will neutralise dilute solutions of acetic acid.
- Spills of acetic acid on soil will readily biodegrade - the biodegradation rate for acetic acid after 14 days under aerobic conditions is 74 days.
- In invertebrates the toxicity of acetic acid (EC50 = 50-450 mg/L, depending on test species) -under static conditions, the 48 hour EC50 value for acetic acid is 65 mg/L for aquatic invertebrates (the test media was not neutralised). When the test solutions are neutralised, to form acetates, the static 48 hour EC50 for acetic acid is 6000 mg/L. In renewal systems with aquatic invertebrates, 48 hour EC50s for acetic acid are 100 mg/L and 180 mg/L.
- Fish LC50 (96 h): 75-88 mg/L.
- Acetic acid is not expected to bioconcentrate in the aquatic system.
- Low concentrations of acetic acid are harmful to fish.
- Drinking water standards: none available.
- Soil Guidelines: none available.
- Air Quality Standards: none available.
- Ecotoxicity:  
The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5.

HYDROGEN BROMIDE:

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:

ACETYL BROMIDE:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

HYDROGEN BROMIDE:

ACETYL BROMIDE:

- Bromide ion may be introduced to the environment after the dissociation of various salts and complexes or the degradation of organobromide compounds.

Although not a significant toxin in mammalian or avian systems it is highly toxic to rainbow trout and *Daphnia magna*. Bromides may also affect the growth of micro-organisms and have been used for this purpose in industry.

Bromides in drinking water are occasionally subject to disinfection processes involving ozone or chlorine.

Bromide may be oxidised to produce hypobromous acid which in turn may react with natural organic matter to form brominated compounds. The formation of bromoform has been well documented, as has the formation of bromoacetic acids, bromopicrin, cyanogen bromide, and bromoacetone. Bromates may also be formed following ozonation or chlorination if pH is relatively high. Bromates may be animal carcinogens.

ACETYL BROMIDE:

HYDROGEN BROMIDE:

- Harmful to aquatic organisms.

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| ■ Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):                 | 88, 92 |
| ■ <i>Daphnia magna</i> EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): | 32     |
| ■ Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):                | 90     |
| ■ log Kow (Prager 1995):                    | - 0.31 |
| ■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):                  | - 0.17 |
| ■ log Pow (Verschuere 1983):                | 1.8E+0 |

continued...

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient          | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| acetyl bromide      | HIGH                       |                  | LOW             | HIGH     |
| acetic acid glacial | LOW                        |                  | LOW             | HIGH     |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

### HAZCHEM:

□ 4W

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 8  
UN No.: 1716  
Shipping Name: ACETYL BROMIDE

Subsidiary risk: None  
UN packing group: II

continued...



# ACETYL BROMIDE

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### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### Air Transport IATA:

|                     |                |                    |      |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:    | 8              | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:       | 1716           | Packing Group:     | II   |
| Special provisions: | None           |                    |      |
| Shipping Name:      | ACETYL BROMIDE |                    |      |

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

|                     |                |                     |      |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|------|
| IMDG Class:         | 8              | IMDG Subrisk:       | None |
| UN Number:          | 1716           | Packing Group:      | II   |
| EMS Number:         | F- A, S- B     | Special provisions: | None |
| Limited Quantities: | 1 L            |                     |      |
| Shipping Name:      | ACETYL BROMIDE |                     |      |

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### REGULATIONS

##### acetyl bromide (CAS: 506-96-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"  
Regulations for ingredients

##### hydrogen bromide (CAS: 10035-10-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents - Category II", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

##### acetic acid glacial (CAS: 64-19-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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