

1,4-DIBROMOBENZENE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1,4-DIBROMOBENZENE

OTHER NAMES

C₆H₄Br₂, "benzene, p-bromo-", "benzene, p-bromo-", "benzene, 1, 4-dibromo", "benzene, 1, 4-dibromo", "p-bromophenyl bromide", "p-bromophenyl bromide", dibromobenzene

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

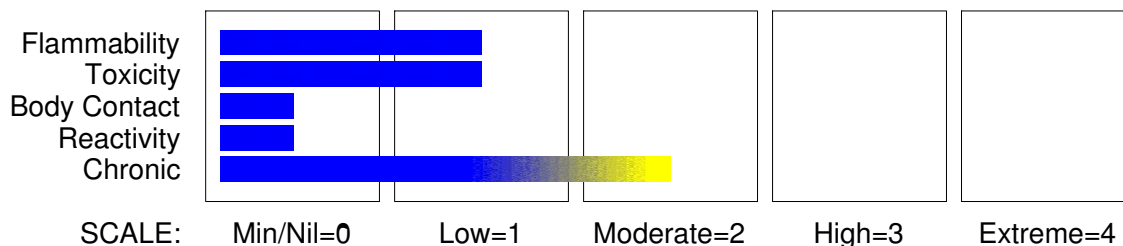
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

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HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H303

May be harmful if swallowed

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
p- dibromobenzene	106-37-6	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.

Other combustion products include: hydrogen bromide.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents, particularly peroxides, perchlorates, etc. as violent decomposition / detonation may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

No smoking or naked lights within area.

Avoid generating dust.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



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

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Use good occupational work practice.
Avoid generating and breathing dust.
Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Avoid sources of heat.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Use good occupational work practice.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

· Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Glass container or Polylined drum.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
Store away from incompatible materials.
Store away from foodstuff containers.
Store at ambient temperatures.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Protect containers against physical damage.
Check regularly for spills and leaks.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- p- dibromobenzene:

CAS:106- 37- 6

MATERIAL DATA

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side 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]

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Impervious gloves.
Rubber gloves.
Safety footwear.

OTHER

Overalls.
· Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

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

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White to yellow crystalline powder; does not mix well with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 235.92

Melting Range (°C): 87- 89

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 219

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.841

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): >100

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively cause tissue damage. Liver and kidney damage may ensue.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BCF: 1400

Bioaccumulation: sig
processes Abiotic: oxid

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Dissolve residual material in a suitable solvent.
Incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable
No data available for p-dibromobenzene as CAS: 106-37-6.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
p- dibromobenzene	106- 37- 6	R43 N; R51/53

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

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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