

DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5.1.1.1
Page 1 of 8

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

OTHER NAMES

C12-H10-Se2, (C6H5O2)Se2, "diselenide, diphenyl-", diphenyldiselenide, bis(phenylselenide), "phenyl diselenide"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

SELENIUM COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains diphenyl diselenide)

PRODUCT USE

Reagent for the synthesis of allylic alcohols, allylic ethers and acetates and alpha,beta-unsaturated carbonyl compounds.
Intermediate

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity Category 3

Acute Toxicity Category 3

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

STOT - RE Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5.1.1.1

Page 2 of 8

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
Response Code	Phrase
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P311	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P391	Collect spillage.
Storage Code	Phrase
P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
diphenyl diselenide	1666-13-3	>97

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WATER TO DRINK.
- At least 3 tablespoons in a glass of water should be given.
- Although induction of vomiting may be recommended (IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS ONLY), such a first aid measure is dissuaded due to the risk of aspiration of stomach contents. (i) It is better to take the patient to a doctor who can decide on the necessity and method of emptying the stomach. (ii) Special circumstances may however exist; these include non- availability of charcoal and the ready availability of the doctor.

NOTE: If vomiting is induced, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

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.

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 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Selenium dusts produce respiratory tract irritation, manifested by nasal discharge, loss of smell, epistaxis, and cough. Consumption of selenites and to a lesser degree, selenates causes nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and tremor which resolves in 24 hrs. Muscle tenderness, tremor, light-headedness and facial flushing are observed in selenite poisoning.
- Both the acid and elemental form are well absorbed through the lungs and gastro-intestinal tract. Elimination (mostly in the urine) results in a biological half-life of around 1.2 days.
- Chronic selenium poisoning resembles arsenic poisoning. Management of chronic intoxication is supportive with elimination of the selenium source. BAL and CaNa2EDTA may enhance toxicity.

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- High dose vitamin C (several grams daily) has produced equivocal results. This is probably reasonable as in-vitro results indicate selenium salts are then reduced to poorly absorbed elemental selenium.

Management of chronic selenium intoxication is supportive with elimination of the selenium source. BAL (dimercaprol, 2,3-dimercaptopropanol) and CaNa₂EDTA may enhance toxicity.

There are no antidotes to selenious acid toxicity; treatment is expectant (cardiopulmonary monitoring in an intensive care setting) and supportive (intravenous infusion, supplemental oxygen and ventilation as needed).

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- 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 (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5.1.1.1
Page 4 of 8

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

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. <</>.

All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
 - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid halogens..

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- diphenyl diselenide:

CAS:1666- 13- 3

MATERIAL DATA

DIPHENYL DISELENIDE:

- There is extensive evidence of selenium poisoning as a result of ingestion of seleniferous grains and other foodstuffs. There have however been no reports of disabling disease or death from industrial exposures.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

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DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5.1.1.1

Page 5 of 8

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Yellow powder; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	312.13
Melting Range (°C)	61- 63	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (inhal) 3
	Acute Tox. (oral) 3
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable

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DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5.1.1.1

Page 6 of 8

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	STOT RE 2
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
 - Acute effects of selenium poisoning include nervousness, convulsions, drowsiness, frontal headaches, and in extreme cases, death from respiratory depression.
- There may also be skin eruptions, tiredness, stomach upset, discolouration of teeth, an odorous garlic breath and loss of hair and nails.

EYE

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

SKIN

- Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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.
- 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

- Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.
 - The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fumes, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
 - 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.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Chronic exposure to selenium and its compounds irritate the bronchi, cause gastrointestinal problems, irritation of the nasopharynx and a persistent foul garlic breath. There is often a metallic taste, pallor, irritability, extreme tiredness after years of exposure. Occasionally kidney and liver damage can occur. Selenium can cause tooth decay.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No data for this material.

CARCINOGEN

diphenyl diselenide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5.1.1.1
Page 7 of 8

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
diphenyl diselenide	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

- Reduction.
- 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.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: TOXIC

HAZCHEM:

2X

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	6.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3283	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name:SELENIUM COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains diphenyl diselenide)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3283	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping name:SELENIUM COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains diphenyl diselenide)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3283	Packing Group:	II

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DIPHENYL DISELENIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5.1.1.1

Page 8 of 8

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

EMS Number:	F- A, S- A	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	500 g	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:SELENIUM COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains diphenyl diselenide)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

diphenyl diselenide (CAS: 1666-13-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information","India Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules - Schedule 2: List of Wastes Constituents with Concentration Limits","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

■ 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.

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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