

1-BENZYL-4-PIPERIDONE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

1-BENZYL-4-PIPERIDONE

OTHER NAMES

C12-H15-N-O, 1-benzyl-4-oxopiperidine

PRODUCT USE

■ 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 4

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Flammable Liquid Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

STOT - SE Category 3

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW****HAZARD****WARNING**

Determined by using GHS criteria

H227	Combustible Liquid
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Prevention**

Code	Phrase
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
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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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response Code	Phrase
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Storage Code	Phrase
P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
1- benzyl- 4- piperidone	3612-20-2	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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 contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- 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

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

Treat symptomatically.

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

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive 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

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
 - 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 course.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 1- benzyl- 4- piperidone:

CAS:3612- 20- 2

MATERIAL DATA

1-BENZYL-4-PIPERIDONE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

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 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

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

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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:

- Neoprene gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Viscous yellow liquid; does not mix well water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	189.26
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	107- 108 (0.2 mm)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°C)	71	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.021
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

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. (oral) 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irrit. 2A
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sens. 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	STOT SE 3
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ Exposure to the piperidines may result in increased blood pressure and heart rate, nausea, vomiting, salivation, laboured breathing, muscular weakness, paralysis and convulsions.

It may also excite the senses of hearing and touch.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
 - The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
 - 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

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
- Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- 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.
- The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
1- benzyl- 4- piperidone	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED

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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or 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

1-benzyl-4-piperidone (CAS: 3612-20-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
1- benzyl- 4- piperidone	3612- 20- 2	Xn; R22 R43 Xi; R38 N; R51/53

- 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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