

2,4,6-TRISOPROPYLBENZENESULPHONYL CHLORIDE

Version No: 4.1.1.1

GHS Safety Data Sheet

 Issue Date: 14/07/2018
 S.GHS.IND.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	2,4,6- TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULPHONYL CHLORIDE
Chemical Name	2,4,6-trisopropylbenzenesulphonyl chloride
Synonyms	((CH ₃) ₂ CH) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ SO ₂ Cl, 2 4 6-Triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride 98%, 2,4,6-TRIS(PROP-2-YL)BENZENESULPHONYL CHLORIDE, C15-H ₂₃ -Cl-O ₂ -S, Trisyl chloride
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains 2,4,6-trisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride)
Chemical formula	C15-H ₂₃ -Cl-O ₂ -S
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	6553-96-4

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

Relevant identified uses	Coupling reagent for automated synthesis of polynucleotides.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	S D FINE-CHEM LIMITED
Address	315-317,T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,248, WORLI, 400030 MUMBAI India
Telephone	91-22-24959898
Fax	91-22-24937232
Website	www.sdfine.com
Email	technical@sdfine.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	91-22-24959899
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
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Label elements

GHS label elements	  
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

Continued...

2,4,6-TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULPHONYL CHLORIDE

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	GHS Classification
6553-96-4	>98	<u>2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride</u>	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1; H290, H314, H318, H317, H400, H410
		hydrolyses in water to produce	
7647-01-0		<u>hydrogen chloride</u>	Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1; H280, H290, H331, H314, H318

hydrolyses in water to produce

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Continued...

Eye Contact	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 Contact	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.
Inhalation	▶ 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)
Ingestion	▶ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.
- ▶ 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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Continued...

2,4,6-TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULPHONYL CHLORIDE

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

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. ▶ 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.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
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 SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ 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.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ Avoid strong bases. ▶ Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.



+



X



+



X



X



+

X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

Continued...

+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
India Permissible Levels of Certain Chemical Substances in Work Environment	hydrogen chloride	Hydrogen chloride	Not Available	Not Available	7 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrogen chloride	Hydrogen chloride; (Hydrochloric acid)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen chloride	Deuteriochloric acid; (Deuterium chloride)	1.8 ppm	22 ppm	100 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen chloride	100 ppm	50 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Elbow length PVC gloves 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 suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX****Respiratory protection**

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN

Continued...

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

2,4,6-TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULFONYL CHLORIDE Not Available

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White crystalline powder; hydrolyses in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	92	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	302.86
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7

2,4,6-TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULPHONYL CHLORIDE

Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

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.
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. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	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 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.
Eye	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.
Chronic	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. 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.

2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3124 ppm/1h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30s - mild
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

2,4,6-TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULFONYL CHLORIDE	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.
HYDROGEN CHLORIDE	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. 4701 ppm/30m

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
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2,4,6-TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULPHONYL CHLORIDE

Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available

✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride	HIGH	HIGH
hydrogen chloride	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 7.3093)
hydrogen chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride	LOW (KOC = 18660)
hydrogen chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

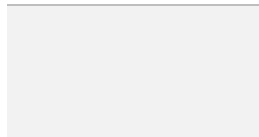
SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- 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.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant



Land transport (UN)

UN number	3261
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 8 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 274 Limited quantity : 1 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3261
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive solid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. * (contains 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 8L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 863 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 50 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 859 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 15 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y844 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3261
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 8 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-A , S-B Special provisions : 274 Limited Quantities : 1 kg

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in	hydrogen chloride	Z

Continued...

Bulk

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

2,4,6-TRIISOPROPYLBENZENESULFONYL CHLORIDE(6553-96-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

HYDROGEN CHLORIDE(7647-01-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

India Permissible Levels of Certain Chemical Substances in Work Environment

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride	6553-96-4	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Corr. 1B	GHS05, Dgr	H314
2	Skin Corr. 1B, Met. Corr. 1, Skin Corr. 1C, Eye Dam. 1, Acute Tox. 4	GHS05, Dgr	H314, H290, H318, H302, H312, H332

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	017-002-00-2, 017-002-01-X	01-2119484862-27-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Corr. 1B, STOT SE 3, Press. Gas., Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 3	GHS05, Dgr, GHS06, GHS04	H314, H335, H280, H331
2	Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 3, Met. Corr. 1, Eye Dam. 1, Liq. Gas, Press. Gas., Acute Tox. 2, Skin Corr. 1C, Flam. Liq. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Repr. 1B, STOT SE 1, STOT RE 1, Repr. 1A, Aquatic Acute 1, STOT SE 3	GHS05, Dgr, GHS06, GHS04, GHS08, GHS02, Wng	H314, H290, H318, H280, H311, H330, H225, H334, H360, H370, H372, H301, H331, H335
1	Skin Corr. 1B, STOT SE 3	GHS05, Dgr	H314, H335
2	Skin Corr. 1B, Skin Corr. 1A, Acute Tox. 3, Met. Corr. 1, Eye Dam. 1, Liq. Gas, Press. Gas., Acute Tox. 2, Skin Corr. 1C, Flam. Liq. 2, Resp. Sens. 1, Repr. 1B, STOT SE 1, STOT RE 1, Repr. 1A, Aquatic Acute 1	GHS05, Dgr, GHS06, GHS04, GHS08, GHS02, Wng	H314, H290, H318, H280, H311, H330, H225, H334, H360, H370, H372, H301

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride)
Canada - NDSL	N (2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride; hydrogen chloride)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	N (2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Continued...

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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.