

BENZETHONIUM CHLORIDE

GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BENZETHONIUM CHLORIDE

OTHER NAMES

C27-H42-N-O2.Cl, C27-H42-N-O2.Cl, "ammoniumbenzyl dimethyl(2-(2-(p-(1, 1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy)ethoxy)ethyl)-, chloride", "benzathonium chloride"

PRODUCT USE

A quaternary ammonium compound with properties and uses typical of other cationic surfactants. In addition to emulsifying and detergent properties the substance has bactericidal activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms (higher concentrations are necessary to kill the latter type).

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

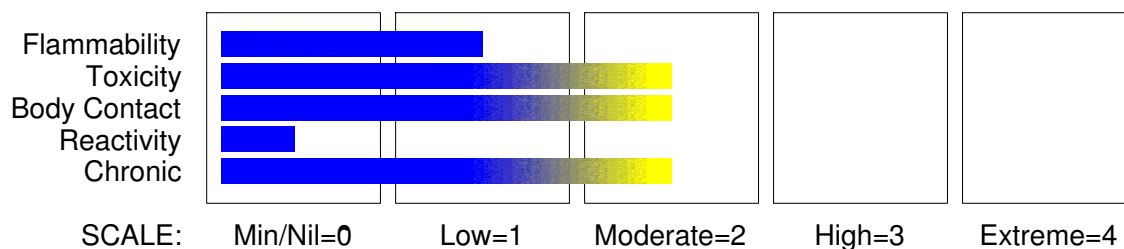
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS

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BENZETHONIUM CHLORIDE

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H302 H315 H319 H317 H401
Harmful if swallowed
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause allergic skin reaction
Toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

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

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
benzethonium chloride	121-54-0	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
· 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.
· Immediately give a glass of water.

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 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For exposures to quaternary ammonium compounds;

- For ingestion of concentrated solutions (10% or higher): Swallow promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites / gelatin solution. If not readily available, a slurry of activated charcoal may be useful. Avoid alcohol. Because of probable mucosal damage omit gastric lavage and emetic drugs.

- For dilute solutions (2% or less): If little or no emesis appears spontaneously, administer syrup of Ipecac or perform gastric lavage.

- If hypotension becomes severe, institute measures against circulatory shock.

- If respiration laboured, administer oxygen and support breathing mechanically.

Oropharyngeal airway may be inserted in absence of gag reflex. Epiglottic or laryngeal edema may necessitate a tracheotomy.

- Persistent convulsions may be controlled by cautious intravenous injection of diazepam or short-acting barbiturate drugs. [Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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 fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

1-metre/sec.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and ammonia (NH3).

Other decomposition products include: hydrogen chloride.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

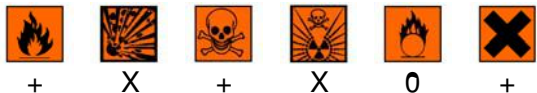
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

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

Remove all ignition sources.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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.
- 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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry.

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

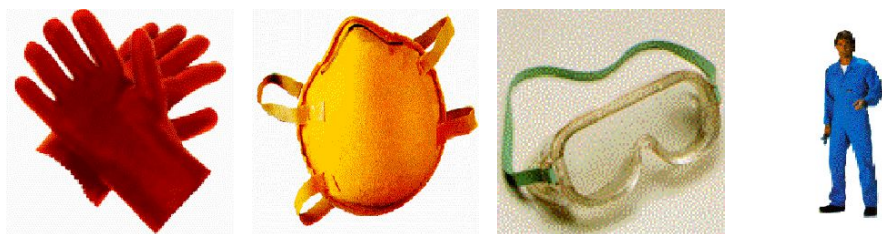
EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- benzethonium chloride:

CAS:121- 54- 0 CAS:39362- 38- 4 CAS:324034- 09- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Plastic gloves.
- Rubber gloves.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

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: benzethonium chloride

Protective Material

BUTYL	A
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NEOPRENE	A
PVC	A

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.

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A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

White crystals with mild odour and very bitter taste; mixes with water (1:0.6).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 448.1

Melting Range (°C): 162- 164

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): >7

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): 380.00 (cloud)

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.44

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): 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.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Concentrated solutions of many cationics may cause corrosive damage to mucous membranes and the oesophagus. Nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody) may follow ingestion. Serious

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exposures may produce an immediate burning sensation of the mouth, throat and abdomen with profuse salivation, ulceration of mucous membranes, signs of circulatory shock (hypotension, laboured breathing, and cyanosis) and a feeling of apprehension, restlessness, confusion and weakness. Weak convulsive movements may precede central nervous system depression. Erosion, ulceration, and petechial haemorrhage may occur through the small intestine with glottic, brain and pulmonary oedema. Death may result from asphyxiation due to paralysis of the muscles of respiration or cardiovascular collapse. Fatal poisoning may arise even when the only pathological signs are visceral congestion, swallowing, mild pulmonary oedema or varying signs of gastrointestinal irritation. Individuals who survive a period of severe hypertension may develop kidney failure. Cloudy swelling, patchy necrosis and fatty infiltration in such visceral organs as the heart, liver and kidneys shows at death.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Solutions of many cationic surfactants (as low as 0.1% strength) produce significant irritation of the eyes. Concentrations exceeding 10% may produce severe burns with permanent opacity and vascularisation.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.

1% solutions of many cationic surfactants produce dermal irritation and 10% solutions may be caustic producing chemical burns.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

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

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

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**TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 368 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 16.5 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3000 mg/kg* * [Lonza-Manufacturer]

Neoplastic by RTECS criteria (tumors at site of application)

Hamster cell mutagen

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.03 mg - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): SEVERE*

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 1.4- 53

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)1.4-53mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: no sig to bac.

Degradation Biological: resist

Cationic substances, and their polymers and those polymers that are reasonably anticipated to become cationic in the natural aquatic environment (pH range 4-9) may be environmental hazards.

Exempt from this concern are those polymers to be used only in solid phase, such as ion-exchange resins, and where the FGEW (Functional Group Equivalent Weight) of cationic groups is not 5000 and above.

Cationic groups such as alkylsulfoniums, alkylphosphoniums and quaternary ammonium polymers are highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Similarly potentially cationic groups such as amines and isocyanates are of concern. Some cationics, however, may fall into the category of PLCs (polymers of low concern) provided they possess low charge density, and/or are not water-soluble or are not self-dispersing polycarboxylates or poly- (aromatic or aliphatic) sulfonate polymers.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Incinerate residue at an approved site.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

benzethonium chloride (CAS: 121-54-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have
not been established

No data available for benzethonium chloride as CAS: 39362-38-4, CAS: 324034-09-5.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
benzethonium chloride	121- 54- 0, 39362- 38- 4, 324034- 09- 5

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.

Issue date: 17-07-2018