



2-CHLOROBENZONITRILE

Version No:2.0
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GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

2-CHLOROBENZONITRILE

OTHER NAMES

C7-H4-Cl-N, Cl-C6H4-CN, "benzonitrile, o-chloro-", "benzonitrile, o-chloro-", o-chlorobenzonitrile, o-chlorobenzonitrile

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

PRODUCT USE

Intermediate.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

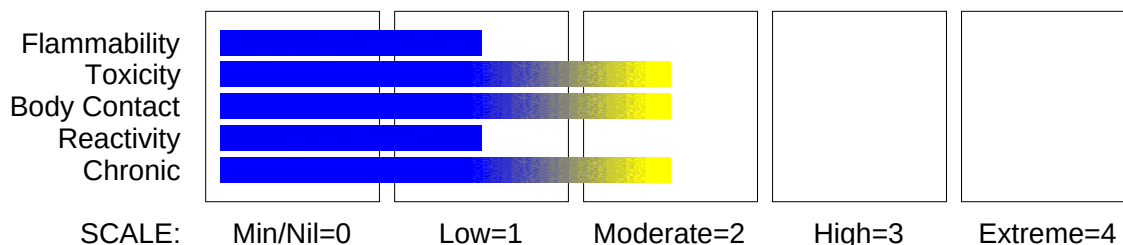
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

continued...

2-CHLOROBENZONITRILE

Eye Irritation Category 2A



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H312 H302 H319

Harmful in contact with skin

Harmful if swallowed

Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/clothing

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

Response

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

Wear eye/face protection.

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

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

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

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2- chlorobenzonitrile	873-32-5	>98

continued...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- Induce vomiting with fingers down the back of the of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS.

- Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

- 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.

- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided.

Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.

- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

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 or hair contact occurs:

- Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.

- Immediately 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.

INHALED

For cyanide poisonings by any route:

- Contact Poisons Advisory Centre or a doctor.

- Seek immediate medical attention.

- Place casualty in coma position.

- Give oxygen when available.

- Consider external cardiac compression, mechanical resuscitation and use of antidote kit.

If breathing stops mouth-to-mouth resuscitation (also called expired air resuscitation - EAR) may be given only as a last resort. Should such resort prove necessary, first wash the casualty's mouth and lips. A first aid attendant giving EAR must not inhale the expired air of the casualty.

US Practice as employed by DuPont:-

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FIRST AID Swallowed/ Inhaled /Skin Contact

- If no symptoms, no treatment is necessary; decontaminate patient.
- If conscious but with symptoms present (nausea, shortness of breath, dizziness) give oxygen.
- If consciousness is impaired (slurred speech, drowsiness) give oxygen and amyl nitrite.
- If unconscious but breathing, give oxygen and amyl nitrite by means of a respirator. To give amyl nitrite, break an ampoule in a cloth and insert into lip of mask for 15 seconds, then take away for 15 seconds. Repeat 5-6 times.

First Aid Supplies for cyanide poisoning should be conveniently placed throughout cyanide areas and should be IMMEDIATELY accessible at all times. They should be routinely inspected (typically daily) by people who would use them in an emergency. The total numbers of any item listed below should be adequate to handle the largest number of exposure cases that can reasonably be anticipated, taking into account that some supplies may be wasted, destroyed or inaccessible during an emergency.

Oxygen Resuscitators - The Flynn Series III Model from O-Two Systems has been found satisfactory, being lightweight, rugged and easy to use.

Amyl Nitrite Ampoules - One box of one dozen ampoules per station is usually satisfactory. Stations should be located throughout the cyanide area.

CAUTION: Amyl nitrite is not stable and must be replaced every 1 to 2 years. Store in the original dated box away from heat. (can be stored with the resuscitator).

Avoid storage on vehicles where cabin temperatures can reach 60 deg. C. Storage in high temperature climates may require replacement before the expiry date on the box. Also avoid excessive cold storage which may limit the vapour pressure and reduce its evaporating property. Kits and amyl nitrite should be accessible, but secured against tampering or theft (an increase in the use of nitrite "poppers", as aphrodisiacs, introduces substance abuse concerns).

A set of cyanide first aid instructions should be located at each amyl nitrite storage location. Workers should be fully trained since in real emergency situations there will be insufficient time to "read the book".

Notes on the use of amyl nitrite:-

- AN is highly volatile and flammable - do not smoke or use around a source of ignition.
- If treating patient in a windy or draughty area provide some shelter or protection (shirt, wall, drum, cupped hand etc.) to prevent amyl nitrite vapour from being blown away. Keep ampoule upwind from the nose, the objective is to get amyl nitrite into the patient's lungs.
- Rescuers should avoid AN inhalation to avoid becoming dizzy and losing competence.
- Lay the patient down. Since AN dilates blood vessels and lowers blood pressure, lying down will help keep the patient conscious.
- DO NOT overuse - excessive use might put the patient into shock.
- Vasodilatory effects of amyl nitrate may promote fatal cardiac arrhythmias (particularly if the patient is not really poisoned by cyanide).
- the role of amyl nitrate as a competitive inducer of methaemoglobin in the blood stream is highly variable and, alone, may produce levels of methaemoglobin as low as 5% only. Experience at DuPont plants has not shown any serious after-effects from treatment with amyl nitrite.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
- 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

- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- 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 precautions
X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.

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- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
 - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Small quantities in glass bottles

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.
Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
Store in a cool, dry place.
Store in a well-ventilated area.
Store away from sources of heat or ignition / naked lights.
Store away from oxidising materials.
Keep storage area free of debris, waste and combustibles.
Outside or detached storage is preferred.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store away from foodstuff containers.
Check regularly for spills and leaks

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2- chlorobenzonitrile: CAS:873- 32- 5

MATERIAL DATA

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

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

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

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

This limit does not apply:

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

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses.
- 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].

HANDS/FEET

- Butyl rubber gloves and · Barrier cream.
- Impervious gloves.
- Rubber boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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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 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 crystalline powder; does not mix well with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

2-CHLOROBENZONITRILE

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: 137.57
Melting Range (°C): 34- 46
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 232
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): 108.33
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.

Aromatic nitriles, unlike aliphatic nitriles, do not appear to liberate cyanide in vivo.

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.

The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational

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2-CHLOROBENZONITRILE

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

setting.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

The material is considered to be harmful by all exposure routes.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption.

Chronic exposure to cyanides and certain nitriles may result in interference to iodine uptake by thyroid gland and its consequent enlargement. This occurs following metabolic conversion of the cyanide moiety to thiocyanate. Thyroid insufficiency may also occur as a result of metabolic conversion of cyanides to the corresponding thiocyanate. Exposure to small amounts of cyanide compounds over long periods are reported to cause loss of appetite, headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, abdominal pain, changes in taste and smell, muscle cramps, weight loss, flushing of the face, persistent runny nose and irritation of the upper respiratory tract and eyes. These symptoms are not specific to cyanide exposure and therefore the existence of a chronic cyanide toxicity remains speculative. Repeated minor contact with cyanides produces a characteristic rash with itching, papules (small, superficial raised spots on the skin) and possible sensitisation. Concerns have been expressed that low-level, long term exposures may result in damage to the nerves of the eye.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (mouse) LD50: >300 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 150 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - Moderate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

No data for 2-chlorobenzonitrile.

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

2-CHLOROBENZONITRILE



Labels Required: TOXIC

HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	6.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2811	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	6.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2811	Packing Group:	III
ERG Code:	6L		
Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	6.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2811	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- A	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for 2-chlorobenzonitrile as CAS: 873-32-5.

Section 16 - 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.

Issue Date: 30-Mar-2018