

Material Safety Data Sheet

Benzene-d6

ACC# 03011

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Benzene-d6

Catalog Numbers: AC166240000, AC166240100, AC166240500, AC174830000, AC174830050, AC174830250 AC174830250, AC174910000, AC174910100, AC174910500, AC214540000, AC214540100 AC214540100, AC214540500, AC217300000, AC217300010, AC217300100, AC217380000 AC217380000, AC217380010, AC217380050, AC320670000, AC320670075, AC351400000 AC351400000, AC351400075, AC351410000, AC351410100, AC351410250, AC351410500 AC351410500

Synonyms: Benzol; Cyclohexatriene; Phenyl hydride.**Company Identification:**

Acros Organics N.V.
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

For information in North America, call: 800-ACROS-01**For emergencies in the US, call CHEMTREC:** 800-424-9300

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
1076-43-3	Benzene-d6	100	214-061-8

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear colorless liquid. Flash Point: -11 deg C.

Danger! Cancer hazard. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Causes eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause blood abnormalities. May cause central nervous system effects.

Target Organs: Blood, central nervous system, respiratory system, eyes, bone marrow, immune system, skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes eye irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis.

Ingestion: May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May cause effects similar to those for inhalation exposure. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Inhalation: Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and central nervous system depression. Exposure may lead to irreversible bone marrow injury.

Exposure may lead to aplastic anemia. Potential symptoms of overexposure by inhalation are dizziness, headache, vomiting, visual disturbances, staggering gait, hilarity, fatigue, and other symptoms of CNS depression.

Chronic: May cause bone marrow abnormalities with damage to blood forming tissues. May cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Chronic exposure to benzene has been associated with an increased incidence of leukemia and multiple myeloma (tumor composed of cells of the type normally found in the bone marrow). Immunodepressive effects have been reported. This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. This liquid floats on water and may travel to a source of ignition and spread fire. May accumulate static electricity.

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Flash Point: -11 deg C (12.20 deg F)

Autoignition Temperature: 498 deg C (928.40 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower: 1.3 vol %

Upper: 7.1 vol %

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 3; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation. Approach spill from upwind. Use water spray to cool and disperse vapors, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form nonflammable mixtures.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing vapor.

Storage: Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store protected from moisture.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. See 29CFR 1910.1028 for the regulatory requirements for the control of employee exposure to benzene.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Benzene-d6	none listed	none listed	none listed
Benzene	0.5 ppm TWA; 2.5 ppm STEL; skin - potential for cutaneous absorption	0.1 ppm TWA 500 ppm IDLH	10 ppm TWA (apply only to exempt industry segments); 25 ppm Ceiling; 1 ppm PEL; 5 ppm STEL; 0.5 ppm Action Level (Cancer hazard, Flammable - see 29 C FR 1910.1028)

OSHA Vacated PELs: Benzene-d6: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical. Benzene: 10 ppm TWA (unless specified in 1910.1028)

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear colorless

Odor: sweetish odor - aromatic odor

pH: Not applicable.
Vapor Pressure: 75 mm Hg @ 20 deg C
Vapor Density: 2.8 (air=1)
Evaporation Rate: Not available.
Viscosity: 0.647mPa @ 20 deg C
Boiling Point: 79 deg C
Freezing/Melting Point: 6.8 deg C
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: 0.180 g/100 ml @ 25°C
Specific Gravity/Density: 0.95
Molecular Formula: C6D6
Molecular Weight: 84.15

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources, moisture, excess heat, confined spaces.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 1076-43-3 unlisted.

CAS# 71-43-2: CY1400000

LD50/LC50:

Not available.

CAS# 71-43-2:

Dermal, guinea pig: LD50 = >9400 uL/kg;
 Draize test, rabbit, eye: 88 mg Moderate;
 Draize test, rabbit, eye: 2 mg/24H Severe;
 Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate;
 Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 9980 ppm;
 Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 24 mL/kg/2H;
 Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 10000 ppm/7H;
 Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 34 mL/kg/2H;
 Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 6.5 mL/kg/4H;
 Oral, mouse: LD50 = 4700 mg/kg;
 Oral, rat: LD50 = 930 mg/kg;
 Oral, rat: LD50 = 1 mL/kg;
 Oral, rat: LD50 = 1800

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 1076-43-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

CAS# 71-43-2:

- **ACGIH:** A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen
- **California:** carcinogen, initial date 2/27/87
- **NTP:** Known carcinogen

- **IARC:** Group 1 carcinogen

Epidemiology: IARC has concluded that epidemiological studies have established the relationship between benzene exposure and the development of acute myelogenous leukemia, and that there is sufficient evidence that benzene is carcinogenic to humans.

Teratogenicity: Inhalation, rat: TCLO = 50 ppm/24H (female 7-14 day(s) after conception) Effects on Embryo or Fetus - extra-embryonic structures (e.g., placenta, umbilical cord) and Effects on Embryo or Fetus - fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).; Inhalation, mouse: TCLO = 5 ppm (female 6-15 day(s) after conception) Effects on Embryo or Fetus - cytological changes (including somatic cell genetic material) and Specific Developmental Abnormalities - blood and lymphatic systems (including spleen and marrow).

Reproductive Effects: Inhalation, rat: TCLO = 670 mg/m³/24H (female 15 day(s) pre-mating and female 1-22 day(s) after conception) female fertility index (e.g. # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated).; Oral, mouse: TDLo = 12 gm/kg (female 6-15 day(s) after conception) Fertility - post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants).

Neurotoxicity: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Mutagenicity: DNA Inhibition: Human, Leukocyte = 2200 umol/L.; DNA Inhibition: Human, HeLa cell = 2200 umol/L.; Mutation Test Systems - not otherwise specified: Human, Lymphocyte = 5 umol/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Inhalation, Human = 125 ppm/1Y.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Leukocyte = 1 mmol/L/72H.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Lymphocyte = 1 mg/L.

Other Studies: No data available.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Mosquito Fish: TLm = 395 mg/L; 24 Hr; Unspecified Fish: Goldfish: LC50 = 46 mg/L; 24 Hr; Modified ASTM D 1345 Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 15.1 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through at 25°C (pH 7.9-8.0) Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 5.3 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through at 25°C (pH 7.9-8.0) Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LD50 = 20 mg/L; 24-48 Hr; Unspecified If benzene is released to soil, it will be subject to rapid volatilization near the surface and that which does not evaporate will be highly to very highly mobile in the soil and may leach to groundwater. If benzene is released to water, it will be subject to rapid volatilization. It will not be expected to significantly adsorb to sediment, bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms or hydrolyze. It may be subject to biodegradation.

Environmental: If benzene is released to the atmosphere, it will exist predominantly in the vapor phase. Gas-phase benzene will not be subject to direct photolysis but it will react with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with a half-life of 13.4 days. The reaction time in polluted atmospheres which contain nitrogen oxides or sulfur dioxide is accelerated with the half-life being reported as 4-6 hours. Benzene is fairly soluble in water and is removed from the atmosphere in rain.

Physical: Products of photooxidation include phenol, nitrophenols, nitrobenzene, formic acid, and peroxyacetyl nitrate.

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 71-43-2: waste number U019 (Ignitable waste, Toxic waste).

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	BENZENE	BENZENE
Hazard Class:	3	3
UN Number:	UN1114	UN1114
Packing Group:	II	II
Additional Info:		FLASHPOINT -11 C

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 1076-43-3 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

CAS# 71-43-2 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

CAS# 71-43-2: 10 lb final RQ (receives an adjustable RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carc

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 71-43-2: acute, chronic, flammable.

Section 313

This material contains Benzene (CAS# 71-43-2, -%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act:

CAS# 71-43-2 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP).

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors.

This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act:

CAS# 71-43-2 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. CAS# 71-43-2 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. CAS# 71-43-2 is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 1076-43-3 is not present on state lists from CA, PA, MN, MA, FL, or NJ.

CAS# 71-43-2 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California Prop 65

WARNING: This product contains Benzene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer. WARNING: This product contains Benzene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause male reproductive toxicity.

California No Significant Risk Level: CAS# 71-43-2: 6.4 æg/day NSRL (oral); 13 æg/day NSRL (inhalation)

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

T F

Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.

R 45 May cause cancer.

R 48/23/24/25 Toxic : danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, contact with skin and if swallowed.

Safety Phrases:

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S 53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 1076-43-3: No information available.

CAS# 71-43-2: 3

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 71-43-2 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

CAS# 1076-43-3 is listed on Canada's NDSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D1B, D2A.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 71-43-2 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 1/16/2002

Revision #3 Date: 2/06/2003

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.