

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Ethylene dichloride



### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CONTACT

Product Name: Ethylene dichloride

Formula:  $C_2H_4Cl_2$

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 0491-2566889

### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	% by Weight
Ethylene Dichloride	99-100

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**Potential Acute Health Effects:** Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

**Potential Chronic Health Effects:** Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, mucous membranes, skin, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated p. 2 or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**Primary Routes of Entry:** Inhalation, skin contact/absorption, eye contact, and ingestion.

**General Acute Exposure:** Liquid, mist, or vapours can cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) depression.

**Inhalation:**

**Acute Exposure:** Short-term exposure to high concentrations may cause CNS depression. Symptoms may include headache, weakness, drowsiness, light-headedness, nausea, difficult breathing, drunkenness, eye irritation, blurred vision, blindness, loss of consciousness, vertigo, fatigue, convulsions, and possibly death, depending on exposure. Victims may improve and then get worse again up to 30 hours later.

**Skin:**

**Acute Contact:** Upon prolonged or repeated contact, absorption through the skin may occur and produce toxic effects similar to those resulting from inhalation exposure. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking, and inflammation of the skin due to the defatting action of the product.

**Eye:**

**Acute Contact:** Eye irritation may occur upon short-term exposure, including a burning sensation, tearing, redness, or swelling. Upon direct contact with liquid, conjunctivitis and corneal burns may occur. The primary toxic effect is exerted upon the nervous system, particularly the optic nerves and possibly the retina. The condition can progress to permanent blindness.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause serious poisoning with effects similar to those of inhalation and absorption through the skin. Toxic effects are more common after ingestion. Death from as little as one ounce has been reported.

**Neurologic:**

**Acute Exposure:** Central Nervous System (CNS) depression may occur upon exposure.

**Summary of Chronic Exposure:** It is slowly eliminated from the body; hence repeated exposures may result in toxic levels in the blood and tissues. Due to its slow elimination, it should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though single exposures to fumes may cause no harmful effect, daily exposure may result in the accumulation of sufficient amount in the body to cause illness.

**Note to the Physician:** Coma resulting from massive exposures may last as long as 2-4 days. In the body, products formed by its oxidation are formaldehyde and formic acid.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Personnel with pre-existing CNS disease, skin disorders, impaired liver or kidney function, GI tract disorders or chronic respiratory diseases should avoid exposure.

## **4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**First Aid for Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. The patient should be seen in a health care facility and referral to an ophthalmologist considered.

**First Aid for Skin:** Immediately flush exposed area with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes, followed by washing area thoroughly with soap and water. The patient should be seen in a health care facility if irritation or pain persists or if symptoms of toxicity develop. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

**First Aid for Inhalation:** Move patient to fresh air and keep warm and at rest. Monitor for respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing develops or if breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention. If trained to do so administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation as required. Caution: Administration of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may expose the first aid provider to chemical within the victim's lungs or vomit.

**First Aid for Ingestion:** If patient is conscious, immediately give two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention immediately.

## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Extinguishing Media**

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use water in a jet.

### **Protective Equipment for Firefighters**

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Spill or Leak Measures:** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep unnecessary people away and deny entry. Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 330 to 660 feet in all directions. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Eliminate all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry of product into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined spaces. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded and/or spark resistant. Water spray may reduce vapours but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Fully encapsulating, vapour protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.

**Determining Spill Size:** Generally, a small spill is one that involves a single, small package (i.e. up to a 55 gallon drum), small cylinder, or a small (non-continuing) leak from a large container.

**Large Spill:**

- a. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- b. Follow local emergency protocol for handling.
- c. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

**Small Spill:**

- a. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
- b. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Handling**

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Handling Temperature: Ambient.

### **Storage**

Storage Temperature: Ambient. Must be stored in a well ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapor treatment system

## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Skin Protection Requirements:** Equipment should prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with the product. This may include rubber boots, resistant gloves, and other impervious and resistant clothing. Compatible materials may include butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber, viton and others. Review the equipment manufacture's compatibility data.

**Eye Protection Requirements:** Use chemical (indirectly vented) goggles when there is a potential for contact with product, including vapour. A full-face shield may be worn over goggles for additional protection, but not as a substitute for goggles.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be provided. Proper fire extinguishment equipment must be kept in the handling area.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odour threshold	40 ppm
Boiling point	84 °C / 183 °F
Melting / freezing point	-35 °C / -31 °F
Flash point	13 °C / 55 °F
Explosion / Flammability	>= 6.2 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	413 °C / 775 °F
Density	1.253 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C / 68 °F
Surface tension	24.15 mN/m at 20 °C / 68 °F

## 10. REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use. Darkens on exposure to air or light.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods. Exposure to sunlight.

### Materials to Avoid

Aluminium. Nitric acid. Oxidising agents. Bases.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Emits toxic fumes of phosgene, hydrogen chloride, acetylene and vinylchloride when heated to decomposition.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on product testing.
Acute Oral Toxicity	Moderately toxic: LD50 >200 - 2000 mg/kg , Rat
Acute Dermal Toxicity	Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Low toxicity: LC50 >5 mg/l / 10 hours, Rat
Skin Irritation	Irritating to skin
Eye Irritation	Irritating to eyes.
Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Acute Toxicity**

**Fish** : Harmful:  $10 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 100$  mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrates** : Low toxicity:  $LC/EC/IC50 > 100$  mg/l

**Algae** : Low toxicity:  $LC/EC/IC50 > 100$  mg/l

**Microorganisms** : Low acute toxicity,  $LC/EC/IC50 > 100$  mg/l

**Mobility** : If product enters soil, it will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces.

**Persistence/degradability** : Inherently biodegradable. Not susceptible to hydrolysis.

**Bioaccumulation** : Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste Disposal:** Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

## **14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulation.

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Chemical Name	Classification:	Threshold limits:
Ethylene Dichloride	Toxic	$\geq 0.1$ %

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Preparation Date** : 22-06-2015

**Prepared By** : Mereena Petrochemicals Pvt Ltd, NIDA, Kanjikkode, Palakkad, Kerala, India.

PIN: 678621

**Disclaimer:** The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product.