

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Benzyl chloroformate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -
Other names phenylmethyl chloroformate; Benzylchloroformate; Benzyl Chloroformate,Carboobenzoxy Chloride

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd
Address 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China
Telephone +86-4000-6969-66

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-4000-6969-66
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger
Hazard statement(s) H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Response | <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...</p> <p>P273 Avoid release to the environment.</p> <p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P391 Collect spillage.</p> |
| Storage | P405 Store locked up. |
| Disposal | P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal. |

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Benzyl chloroformate | Benzyl chloroformate | 501-53-1 | 207-925-0 | 100% |

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation causes mucous membrane irritation. Eyes are irritated by excessive exposure to vapor. Liquid causes severe irritation of eyes and irritates skin. Ingestion causes irritation of mouth and stomach. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

no data available

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Extinguish with dry chemicals, foam or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic phosgene, hydrogen chloride, and benzyl chloride vapors may form. Behavior in Fire: Containers may explode. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use dry powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. NO contact with water. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from food and feedstuffs. Dry. Well closed.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| | |
|---|--|
| Physical state | Benzyl chloroformate is a colorless liquid with an acrid odor. Vapors irritate eyes and mucous membranes. Corrosive to metals and tissue. Long-term inhalation of low concentrations or short-term inhalation of high concentrations can result in adverse health effects. |
| Colour | OILY LIQUID |
| Odour | ACRID ODOR |
| Melting point/freezing point | 17°C(lit.) |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 103°C/20mmHg(lit.) |
| Flammability | Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit | no data available |
| Flash point | 92°C |
| Auto-ignition temperature | no data available |
| Decomposition temperature | >100°C |
| pH | no data available |
| Kinematic viscosity | 2.57 mPa-s (cP) @ 20 deg C |
| Solubility | SOL IN ETHER, ACETONE, BENZENE |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | no data available |
| Vapour pressure | 1.39 psi (20 °C) |
| Density and/or relative density | 1.195g/mL at 25°C(lit.) |
| Relative vapour density | 1 (vs air) |
| Particle characteristics | no data available |

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating. This produces phosgene. Decomposes on contact with water. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride (see ICSC 0163). Attacks many metals in the presence of water or moist air.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

COMBUSTIBLE BENZYL CHLOROFORMATE decomposes slowly in water forming benzyl alcohol, HCl, and CO₂. Gives off HCl fumes in moist air. Reacts with bases, both organic and inorganic. Attacks many metals especially in humid atmosphere [Handling Chemicals Safely 1980, p. 476]. Catalytic impurity incidents involving the iron catalyzed decomposition of benzoyl chloroformate have caused several explosions. The iron presumably comes from corrosion of steel storage tanks [Loss Prev. Bull., 1975, (003), 2]. May react vigorously or explosively if mixed with diisopropyl ether or other ethers in the presence of trace amounts of metal salts [J. Haz. Mat., 1981, 4, 291].

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Forms hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid) with water; reaction is very vigorous in cold water

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Emits highly toxic phosgene fumes when heated to 100 deg c.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

Lachrymation. The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of the aerosol may cause lung oedema. See Notes. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly on spraying.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1739 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1739 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1739 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: BENZYL CHLOROFORMATE (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: BENZYL CHLOROFORMATE (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: BENZYL CHLOROFORMATE (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|

| Benzyl chloroformate | Benzyl chloroformate | 501-53-1 | 207-925-0 |
|---|----------------------|----------|-----------|
| European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) | | | Listed. |
| EC Inventory | | | Listed. |
| United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory | | | Listed. |
| China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015 | | | Listed. |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) | | | Listed. |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | | | Listed. |
| Vietnam National Chemical Inventory | | | Listed. |
| Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC) | | | Listed. |
| Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) | | | Listed. |

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date July 15, 2019

Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the

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