

# 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** Pentachlorobenzene

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number**

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**Other names**

Benzene, pentachloro-; Pentachlorobenzene

### 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

Flammable solids, Category 1

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

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)**

H228 Flammable solid

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames  
and other ignition sources. No smoking.

<b>Response</b>	P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P273 Avoid release to the environment.
	P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish. P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P330 Rinse mouth. P391 Collect spillage.
<b>Storage</b>	none
<b>Disposal</b>	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

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Pentachlorobenzene	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	210-172-0	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

#### 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

Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention .

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Inhalation of material may be harmful. Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes. Inhalation of Asbestos dust may have a damaging effect on the lungs. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Some liquids produce vapors that may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Aromatic hydrocarbons and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this compound are not available but it is probably non-flammable. (NTP, 1992)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Sweep up and shovel. Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wetbrushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Contain spillage, pick up with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and transfer to a container for disposal according to local regulations.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. 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

Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

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## 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 safety spectacles.

### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

### Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: White crystals. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	Colorless needles
Odour	Pleasant aroma
Melting point/freezing point	84-87°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	275°C
Flammability	Combustible under specific conditions. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	131.6°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	less than 1 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 5.18
Vapour pressure	0.002 mm Hg at 25 deg C
Density and/or relative density	1.609 g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density (air = 1)	8.6
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not flammable or combustible. PENTACHLOROBENZENE is relatively unreactive. May be incompatible with strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Also may be incompatible with many amines, nitrides, azo/diazo compounds, alkali metals, and epoxides.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

On contact with acids or acid fumes ... /chlorides/ evolve highly toxic /hydrogen chloride/ fumes. Chlorides

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits ... fumes of /hydrogen chloride/.

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### 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

CLASSIFICATION: D; not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: No human data and no animal data available. HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA: None. ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA: None.

#### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

#### STOT-single exposure

no data available

#### STOT-repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the liver. This may result in liver impairment. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.

#### Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will not or will only very slowly be reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

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### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: /Lepomis macrochirus/ (Bluegill sunfish); Concentration: 2.27 mg/L for 24 hr; 0.55 mg/L for 48 hr; 0.25 mg/L for 96 hr /Conditions of bioassay not specified

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (Green Algae); Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 32000 ug/L for 24 hr; Effect: population, chlorophyll A concentration /formulation
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Chlorinated benzenes (including pentachlorobenzene) were stable under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. (36)C-labeled chlorinated hydrocarbons were prepared and incubated with mixed microbial cultures obtained aerobically or anaerobically from arable soil or sewage sludge. Pentachlorobenzene showed slight dechlorination (3-4%) during anaerobic incubation with *Clostridia* and with aerobic *Pseudomonas* species.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

BCF values of 1,400 to 6,800 were measured in carp exposed to 10 ug/L of pentachlorobenzene during an 8 week incubation period and BCF values of 1,100 to 5,100 were measured in carp exposed to 1 ug/L of pentachlorobenzene during an 8 week incubation period(1). BCF values in trout were reported as 13,000-20,000(2). An experimental pentachlorobenzene BCF of approximately 5,000 was reported (fish species not reported)(3). An experimental BCF of 4790 was reported for guppy(4). In 56-day exposure studies using carp, pentachlorobenzene BCFs ranged from 4967 to 5656 in the presence or absence of various dispersants(5). In 10-day exposure studies using fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), pentachlorobenzene BCFs ranged from 1085 to 1773(6). According to a classification scheme(7), these BCF values suggest that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high, provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Pentachlorobenzene has measured log Koc value of 3.5 (Koc of 3162) reported for soils(1). A log Koc value of 5.1 (Koc of  $1.26 \times 10^5$ ) was reported for pentachlorobenzene in a freshwater river sediment(2). A log Koc value of 4.6 (Koc of  $3.98 \times 10^4$ ) was reported for pentachlorobenzene in sediment obtained from the Ise Bay, Japan(3). A Koc of  $4.0 \times 10^4$  was determined for adsorption on to whole bottom sediments from a stream(4). Log Koc values of 6.72 and 6.25 (Koc values of  $5.24 \times 10^6$  and  $1.78 \times 10^6$ ) were determined for two sediment layers from a lake(5). Pentachlorobenzene was found to desorb very slowly from sediment in water(6). According to a classification scheme(2), these measured Koc values suggest that pentachlorobenzene is expected to have slight to no mobility in soil.

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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# 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.

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# SECTION 14: Transport information

## 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1325 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1325 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1325 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: FLAMMABLE  
SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(For reference only, please  
check.)

IMDG: FLAMMABLE  
SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(For reference only, please  
check.)

IATA: FLAMMABLE  
SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.  
(For reference only, please  
check.)

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 4.1 (For reference  
only, please check.)

IMDG: 4.1 (For reference  
only, please check.)

IATA: 4.1 (For reference  
only, please check.)

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

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

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

IATA: II (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

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## 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
Pentachlorobenzene	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	210-172-0
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)			Not Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Not Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

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### 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](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

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested.

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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