

Material Safety Data Sheet

Toluene, Extra Dry, with Molecular Sieve

ACC# 04394

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Toluene, Extra Dry, with Molecular Sieve

Catalog Numbers: AC364410000, AC364410010, AC364410025, AC364411000

Synonyms: Methacide; Methylbenzene; Methylbenzol; Phenylmethane; Toluol.

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
108-88-3	Toluene	ca. 100	203-625-9

Hazard Symbols: XN F

Risk Phrases: 11 20

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: colorless clear liquid. Flash Point: 4 deg C. **Flammable liquid and vapor.** May cause central nervous system depression. May cause liver and kidney damage. This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in animals. Causes digestive and respiratory tract irritation. May cause skin irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. **Danger!** Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Causes eye irritation and possible transient injury. Poison! May be absorbed through intact skin. Vapor harmful. Call physician immediately.

Target Organs: Kidneys, central nervous system, liver.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes eye irritation. May result in corneal injury. Vapors may cause eye irritation.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause irritation and/or dermatitis. May be absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause effects similar to those for inhalation exposure.

Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. Inhalation of vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause liver and kidney damage. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Overexposure may cause dizziness, tremors, restlessness, rapid heart beat, increased blood pressure, hallucinations, acidosis, kidney failure.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. May cause cardiac sensitization and severe heart abnormalities. May cause liver and kidney damage.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Possible aspiration hazard. Get medical aid immediately.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Notes to Physician: Causes cardiac sensitization to endogenous catecholamines which may lead to cardiac arrhythmias. Do NOT use adrenergic agents such as epinephrine or pseudoepinephrine.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Water may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Containers may explode when heated.

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Do NOT use straight streams of water. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. For large fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam.

Flash Point: 4 deg C (39.20 deg F)
Autoignition Temperature: 535 deg C (995.00 deg F)
Explosion Limits, Lower:1.20 vol %
Upper: 7.00 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: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Remove all sources of ignition. Absorb spill using an absorbent, non-combustible material such as earth, sand, or vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials such as saw dust. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. 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. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.
Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Toluene	50 ppm TWA; skin - potential for cutaneous absorption	100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m ³ TWA 500 ppm IDLH	200 ppm TWA; 300 ppm Ceiling

OSHA Vacated PELs: Toluene: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m³ TWA

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: Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Always use a NIOSH or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator when necessary.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Clear liquid

Appearance: colorless

Odor: aromatic odor - sweetish odor

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 29 mbar @ 20 deg C

Vapor Density: 3.1 (air=1)

Evaporation Rate:2.4 (butyl acetate=1)

Viscosity: 0.59 cP 20 deg C

Boiling Point: 110.6 deg C @ 760.00mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point:-95 deg C

Decomposition Temperature:Not available.

Solubility: 0.05 G/100ML WATER (20°C)

Specific Gravity/Density:.8650g/cm³

Molecular Formula:C₇H₈

Molecular Weight:92.14

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Nitrogen tetroxide, nitric acid + sulfuric acid, silver perchlorate, strong oxidizers, sodium difluoride, .

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 108-88-3: XS5250000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 108-88-3:

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 870 ug Mild;
 Draize test, rabbit, eye: 2 mg/24H Severe;
 Draize test, rabbit, skin: 435 mg Mild;
 Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg Moderate;
 Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate;
 Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 400 ppm/24H;
 Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 49 gm/m³/4H;
 Oral, rat: LD50 = 636 mg/kg;
 Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 14100 uL/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 108-88-3:

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen**IARC:** IARC Group 3 - not classifiable**Epidemiology:** No information available.**Teratogenicity:** Specific developmental abnormalities included craniofacial effects involving the nose and tongue, musculoskeletal effects, urogenital and metabolic effects in studies on mice and rats by the inhalation and oral routes of exposure. Some evidence of fetotoxicity with reduced fetal weight and retarded skeletal development has been reported in mice and rats.**Reproductive Effects:** Effects on fertility such as abortion were reported in rabbits by inhalation. Paternal effects were noted in rats by inhalation. These effects involved the testes, sperm duct and epididymis.**Neurotoxicity:** No information available.**Mutagenicity:** No information available.**Other Studies:** See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Section 12 - Ecological Information
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Ecotoxicity: No data available. Bluegill LC50=17 mg/L/24H Shrimp LC50=4.3 ppm/96H Fathead minnow LC50=36.2 mg/L/96H Sunfish (fresh water) TLm=1180 mg/L/96H**Environmental:** From soil, substance evaporates and is microbially biodegraded. In water, substance volatilizes and biodegrades.**Physical:** Photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals degrade substance.**Other:** None.

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# 108-88-3: waste number U220.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	TOLUENE				No information available.
Hazard Class:	3				
UN Number:	UN1294				
Packing Group:	II				

Section 15 - Regulatory Information
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US FEDERAL**TSCA**

CAS# 108-88-3 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

CAS# 108-88-3: Effective Date: 10/4/82; Sunset Date: 10/4/92

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.

SARA**CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs**

CAS# 108-88-3: 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 108-88-3: acute, flammable.

Section 313

This material contains Toluene (CAS# 108-88-3, 100%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act:

CAS# 108-88-3 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP). This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act:

CAS# 108-88-3 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. CAS# 108-88-3 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. CAS# 108-88-3 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# 108-88-3 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts. WARNING: This product contains Toluene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

XN F

Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.
R 20 Harmful by inhalation.

Safety Phrases:

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S 25 Avoid contact with eyes.
S 29 Do not empty into drains.
S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 108-88-3: 2

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 108-88-3 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2B.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 108-88-3 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits

CAS# 108-88-3: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³);STEL 150 ppm (560 mg/m³) OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 100 ppm (377 mg/m³);STEL 150 ppm (565 mg/m³) OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 200 mg/m³;STEL 1000 mg/m³ OEL-DENMARK:TWA 50 ppm (190 mg/m³);Skin OEL-FINLAND:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³);STEL 150 ppm;Skin OEL-FRANCE:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³);STEL 150 ppm (560 mg/m³) OEL-GERMANY:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m³) OEL-HUNGARY:TWA 100 mg/m³;STEL 300 mg/m³;Skin OEL-JAPAN:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m³) OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³);Skin OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³) OEL-POLAND:TWA 100 mg/m³ OEL-RUSSIA:TWA 100 ppm;STEL 50 mg/m³ OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 50 ppm (200 mg/m³);STEL 100 ppm (400 mg/m³);Skin OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m³);STEL 500 ppm OEL-THAILAND:TWA 200 ppm;STEL 300 ppm OEL-TURKEY:TWA 200 ppm (750 mg/m³) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³);STEL 150 ppm;Skin OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 1/16/2002

Revision #1 Date: 5/15/2002

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.