

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Tetrachloroethylene, 99%

ACC# 96555

### Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

**MSDS Name:** Tetrachloroethylene, 99%

**Catalog Numbers:** AC138010000, AC138010010, AC138010025, AC138015000

**Synonyms:** Ethylene tetrachloride; Tetrachlorethylene; Perchloroethylene; Perchlorethylene

**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
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	99.0	204-825-9

**Hazard Symbols:** XN N

**Risk Phrases:** 40 51/53

### Section 3 - Hazards Identification

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid. May cause severe eye and skin irritation with possible burns. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause reproductive and fetal effects. May cause cancer based on animal studies. **Warning!** Irritant. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

**Target Organs:** Kidneys, central nervous system, liver.

**Potential Health Effects**

**Eye:** Contact with eyes may cause severe irritation, and possible eye burns.

**Skin:** May cause severe irritation and possible burns.

**Ingestion:** May cause central nervous system depression, kidney damage, and liver damage. Symptoms may include: headache, excitement, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, stupor, and coma. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**Inhalation:** Inhalation of vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause central nervous system effects including vertigo, anxiety, depression, muscle incoordination, and emotional instability.

**Chronic:** Possible cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis. May cause respiratory tract cancer. May cause adverse nervous system effects including muscle tremors and incoordination. May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause reproductive and fetal effects.

## 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.

**Skin:** Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Flush skin with plenty of soap and water.

**Ingestion:** If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.

**Inhalation:** Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. 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. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

**Extinguishing Media:** Substance is noncombustible; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or water spray. For large fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, or water spray. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

**Flash Point:** Not applicable.

**Autoignition Temperature:** Not applicable.

**Explosion Limits, Lower:** Not available.

**Upper:** Not available.

**NFPA Rating:** (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 0; 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. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Flush down the spill with a large amount of water. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not reuse this container. Avoid breathing vapors from heated material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from flames and other sources of high temperatures that may cause material to form vapors or mists.

**Storage:** Keep away from heat and flame. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep containers tightly closed.

## 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.

**Exposure Limits**

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Tetrachloroethylene	25 ppm TWA; 100 ppm STEL	150 ppm IDLH	100 ppm TWA; 200 ppm Ceiling

**OSHA Vacated PELs:** Tetrachloroethylene: 25 ppm TWA; 170 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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:** 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

**pH:** Not available.

**Vapor Pressure:** 15.8 mm Hg

**Vapor Density:** 5.2

**Evaporation Rate:** 9 (ether=100)

**Viscosity:** 0.89 mPa s 20 deg C

**Boiling Point:** 121 deg C

**Freezing/Melting Point:** -22.3 deg C

**Decomposition Temperature:** 150 deg C

**Solubility:** Nearly insoluble in water.

**Specific Gravity/Density:** 1.623

**Molecular Formula:** C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>

**Molecular Weight:** 165.812

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Incompatible materials, excess heat.

**Incompatibilities with Other Materials:** Strong bases, metals, liquid oxygen, dinitrogen tetroxide.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Hydrogen chloride, phosgene, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**RTECS#:****CAS#** 127-18-4: KX3850000**LD50/LC50:**

CAS# 127-18-4:

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 162 mg Mild;  
 Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild;  
 Draize test, rabbit, skin: 810 mg/24H Severe;  
 Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24H Mild;  
 Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 5200 ppm/4H;  
 Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 34200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8H;  
 Oral, mouse: LD50 = 8100 mg/kg;  
 Oral, rat: LD50 = 2629 mg/kg;

**Carcinogenicity:**

CAS# 127-18-4:

**ACGIH:** A3 - Animal Carcinogen**California:** carcinogen; initial date 4/1/88**NIOSH:** potential occupational carcinogen**NTP:** Suspect carcinogen**OSHA:** Possible Select carcinogen**IARC:** Group 2A carcinogen

**Epidemiology:** Epidemiologic studies have given inconsistent results. Studies have shown that tetrachloroethylene has not caused cancer in exposed workers. The studies have serious weaknesses such as mixed exposures. In tests with rats and mice, it appeared that tissue destruction or peroxisome proliferation rather than genetic mechanisms were the cause of the observed increases in normally occurring cancers. The oral mouse TDLo that was tumorigenic was 195 gm/kg/50W-I.

**Teratogenicity:** Has caused musculoskeletal abnormalities. Has caused morphological transformation at a dose of 97mg/L in a study using rat embryos.

**Reproductive Effects:** Has caused behavioral, biochemical, and metabolic effects on newborn rats when the mother was exposed to the TCLo of 900 ppm/7H at 7-13 days after conception. A dose of 300 ppm/7H 6-15 days after conception caused post-implantation mortality.

**Neurotoxicity:** No information available.

**Mutagenicity:** Not mutagenic in Escherichia coli. No mutagenic effects were seen in rat liver after exposure at 200 ppm for 10 weeks. No chromosome changes were seen in the bone marrow cells of exposed mice.

**Other Studies:** A case of 'obstructive jaundice' in a 6-week old infant has been attributed to tetrachloroethylene in breast milk.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity:** Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 5.28 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Static Condition, 12 degrees C  
 Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 18.4 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Flow-through condition Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 12.9 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Static Condition  
 Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 120.0 mg/L; 30 minutes; Microtox test No data available.

**Environmental:** In soil, substance will rapidly evaporate. In water, it will evaporate. In air, it can be expected to exist in the vapor phase.

**Physical:** No information available.

**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# 127-18-4; waste number U210.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
<b>Shipping Name:</b>	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE				No information available.
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	6.1				
<b>UN Number:</b>	UN1897				
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III				

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### US FEDERAL

#### TSCA

CAS# 127-18-4 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

#### Health & Safety Reporting List

CAS# 127-18-4: Effective Date: 6/1/87; Sunset Date: 6/1/97

#### 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# 127-18-4: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ

#### SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

#### SARA Codes

CAS # 127-18-4: acute.

#### Section 313

This material contains Tetrachloroethylene (CAS# 127-18-4, 99.0%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

#### Clean Air Act:

CAS# 127-18-4 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:

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA. CAS#

127-18-4 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. CAS# 127-18-4 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# 127-18-4 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

**The following statement(s) is(are) made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water Act:** WARNING: This product contains Tetrachloroethylene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer. California No Significant Risk Level: CAS# 127-18-4: 14 ug/day NSRL

**European/International Regulations****European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives****Hazard Symbols:**

XN N

**Risk Phrases:**

R 40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.  
R 51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Safety Phrases:**

S 23 Do not inhale gas/fumes/vapour/spray.  
S 36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.  
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

**WGK (Water Danger/Protection)**

CAS# 127-18-4: 3

**Canada - DSL/NDSL**

CAS# 127-18-4 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

**Canada - WHMIS**

This product has a WHMIS classification of D1B, D2A.

**Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List**

CAS# 127-18-4 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

**Exposure Limits**

CAS# 127-18-4: OEL-ARAB Republic of Egypt:TWA 5 ppm (35 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);Skin OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 50 ppm (335 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);STEL 150 ppm;CAR OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 50 ppm (339 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);STEL 200 ppm (1368 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup>;STEL 1250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OEL-DENMARK:TWA 30 ppm (200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);Skin OEL-FINLAND:TWA 50 ppm (335 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);STEL 75 ppm (520 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);Skin OEL-FRANCE:TWA 50 ppm (335 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) OEL-GERMANY:TWA 50 ppm (345 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);Carcinogen OEL-HUNGARY:STEL 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>;Skin;Carcinogen OEL-JAPAN:TWA 50 ppm (340 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 35 ppm (240 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);Skin OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 100 ppm (670 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) OEL-POLAND:TWA 60 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OEL-RUSSIA:TWA 50 ppm;STEL 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 10 ppm (70 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);STEL 25 ppm (170 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 50 ppm (345 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);STEL 100 ppm;Skin OEL-THAILAND:TWA 100 ppm;STEL 200 ppm OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 50 ppm (335 mg/m<sup>3</sup>);STEL 15 ppm OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

<b>Section 16 - Additional Information</b>
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**MSDS Creation Date:** 6/17/1999

**Revision #4 Date:** 3/18/2003

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