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ISO 9001: 2015

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Phosphorous pentasulphide, 99%

Code P 0271

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

Flammable solids (Category 1)

Substances, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Category 1)

Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Highly flammable. Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Contact with water liberates toxic gas. Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H228 Flammable solid.

H260 In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P223 Keep away from any possible contact with water, because of violent reaction and possible flash fire.

P231 + P232 Handle under inert gas. Protect from moisture.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

P422 Store contents under inert gas.

Supplemental Hazard information (EU)

EUH029 Contact with water liberates toxic gas.

According to European Directive 67/548/EEC as amended.

Hazard symbol(s)

R-phrase(s)

R11 Highly flammable.

R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

R29 Contact with water liberates toxic gas.

R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

S-phrase(s)

S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ Safety data sheets.

2.3 Other hazards

Lachrymator., Stench.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms : Phosphorus(V) sulfide

Formula : P₂S₅

Molecular Weight : 222,27 g/mol

Component Concentration

Phosphorus pentasulphide

CAS-No. 1314-80-3
EC-No. 215-242-4
Index-No P 0271

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Cough, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed., Hydrogen sulfide is strongly bound to methemoglobin in a manner similar to cyanide. Toxicologically, its reaction with enzymes in the blood stream inhibits cell respiration resulting in pulmonary paralysis, sudden collapse, and death. It is recognized by its characteristic odor of "rotten eggs". The detectable, minimum perceptible odor occurs at 0.13ppm, rapid olfactory fatigue can occur at high concentrations (>100 ppm). At concentrations of 20ppm hydrogen sulfide begins acting as an irritant on the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract and increases with concentration and exposure time. Eye irritation is characterized by irritation of the conjunctiva with photophobia to keratoconjunctivitis and vesiculation of the cornea epithelium. Prolonged exposure to moderate concentrations (250ppm) may cause pulmonary edema. At concentrations over 500ppm, drowsiness, dizziness, excitement, headache, unstable gait, and other systemic symptoms occur within a few minutes. Sudden loss of consciousness without premonition, anxiety, or sense of struggle are characteristic of acute exposure at concentrations above 700ppm. At concentrations of 1000-2000ppm hydrogen sulfide is rapidly absorbed through the lung into the blood. In this range a single inhalation may cause coma and may be rapidly fatal. Initially hyperpnea occurs, followed by rapid collapse and respiratory inhibition. At higher concentrations, hydrogen sulfide exerts an immediate paralyzing effect on the respiratory centers. When concentration reaches 5000ppm, imminent death almost always results.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

no data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry powder

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Sulphur oxides, Oxides of phosphorus

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

no data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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 wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Do not flush with water. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Never allow product to get in contact with water during storage.

7.3 Specific end uses
no data available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Immersion protection

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0,11 mm

Break through time: > 480 min

Material tested: Dermatri® (Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash protection

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0,11 mm

Break through time: > 30 min

Material tested: Dermatri® (Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 873000, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an Industrial Hygienist familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance Form: powder

Colour: yellow

b) Odour Stench.

c) Odour Threshold no data available

d) pH no data available

e) Melting point/freezing point

Melting point/range: 280 - 284 °C - lit.

f) Initial boiling point and

boiling range

514 °C at 1.013 hPa

g) Flash point not applicable

h) Evaporation rate no data available

i) Flammability (solid, gas) The substance or mixture is a flammable solid with the category 1.

j) Upper/lower

flammability or

explosive limits

no data available

k) Vapour pressure 1 hPa at 300 °C

- l) Vapour density no data available
 - m) Relative density 2,09 g/mL at 25 °C
 - n) Water solubility no data available
 - o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
no data available
 - p) Autoignition temperature
no data available
 - q) Decomposition temperature
no data available
 - r) Viscosity no data available
 - s) Explosive properties no data available
 - t) Oxidizing properties no data available
- 9.2 Other safety information
no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1 Reactivity
no data available
- 10.2 Chemical stability
no data available
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Reacts violently with water.
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Exposure to moisture.
- 10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents, acids, Alcohols, Reacts violently with water.
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 11.1 Information on toxicological effects
 - Acute toxicity
 - LD50 Oral - rat - 389 mg/kg
 - LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 3.160 mg/kg
 - Remarks: Prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.
 - Skin corrosion/irritation
no data available
 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation
no data available
 - Respiratory or skin sensitization
no data available
 - Germ cell mutagenicity
no data available
 - Carcinogenicity
IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
 - Reproductive toxicity
no data available
 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
no data available
 - Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
no data available
 - Aspiration hazard
no data available
 - Potential health effects
 - Inhalation Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
 - Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.
 - Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.
 - Eyes May cause eye irritation.
 - Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
Cough, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed., Hydrogen sulfide is strongly bound to methemoglobin in a manner similar to cyanide. Toxicologically, its reaction with enzymes in the blood stream inhibits cell respiration resulting in pulmonary paralysis, sudden collapse, and death. It is recognized by its characteristic odor of "rotten eggs". The detectable, minimum perceptible odor occurs at 0.13ppm, rapid olfactory fatigue can occur at high concentrations (>100 ppm). At concentrations of 20ppm hydrogen sulfide begins acting as an irritant on the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract and increases with concentration and exposure time. Eye irritation is

characterized by irritation of the conjunctiva with photophobia to keratoconjunctivitis and vesiculation of the cornea epithelium. Prolonged exposure to moderate concentrations (250ppm) may cause pulmonary edema. At concentrations over 500ppm, drowsiness, dizziness, excitement, headache, unstable gait, and other systemic symptoms occur within a few minutes. Sudden loss of consciousness without premonition, anxiety, or sense of struggle are characteristic of acute exposure at concentrations above 700ppm. At concentrations of 1000-2000ppm hydrogen sulfide is rapidly absorbed through the lung into the blood. In this range a single inhalation may cause coma and may be rapidly fatal. Initially hyperpnea occurs, followed by rapid collapse and respiratory inhibition. At higher concentrations, hydrogen sulfide exerts an immediate paralyzing effect on the respiratory centers. When concentration reaches 5000ppm, imminent death almost always results.

Additional Information
RTECS: TH4375000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

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 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

12.6 Other adverse effects

Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

ADR/RID: 1340 IMDG: 1340 IATA: 1340

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID: PHOSPHORUS PENTASULPHIDE

IMDG: PHOSPHORUS PENTASULPHIDE

IATA: Phosphorus pentasulphide

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 4.3 (4.1) IMDG: 4.3 (4.1) IATA: 4.3 (4.1)

14.4 Packaging group

ADR/RID: II IMDG: II IATA: II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: yes IMDG Marine pollutant: yes IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

no data available

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

no data available

Section 16: Other Information

This safety data sheet should be used in conjunction with technical sheets. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any other purpose other than that for which it was intended. This does not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing his activity. It is the sole responsibility of the user to take all precautions required in handling the product. The aim of the mandatory regulations mentioned is to help the user to fulfill his obligations regarding the use of hazardous products.