



SAFETY DATA SHEET

ALLIANCE CHEMICAL

Product name: PERCHLOROETHYLENE TECHNICAL

Issue Date: 03/21/2021

Alliance Chemical encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: PERCHLOROETHYLENE TECHNICAL

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Industrial solvent. Alliance Chemical does NOT approve this product for direct sales to the general public. Alliance Chemical does NOT recommend the use of this product in applications where: - soil or ground water contamination is likely (direct applications to the ground, sink drains, sewers, or septic tanks). - where over exposure is likely (small rooms or confined space, or where there would be inadequate ventilation). - where skin contact is likely (adhesive tape removal from skin or as hand cleaner to remove oils and greases). - where there is direct food contact. - where vapor concentrations would be in the flammable range. - where disposal of waste would pose an environmental or health risk. - where chemical reactivity poses a danger (contact with strong alkali, or in areas where welding is done).

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Alliance Chemical
204 S. Edmond St.
Taylor, Texas 76574

Customer Information Number: 512-365-6838

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact:
CHEMTEL (800) 255-3924

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Skin irritation - Category 2

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER**

Hazards

Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Disposal

Refer to manufacturer/ supplier for information on recovery/ recycling.

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms: Tetrachloroethylene

This product is a substance.

| Component | CASRN | Concentration |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|
| Tetrachloroethene | 127-18-4 | >= 99.9 % |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: This material does not burn. If exposed to fire from another source, use suitable extinguishing agent for that fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Fire conditions may cause this product to decompose. Refer to section 10 - Thermal Decomposition.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. This material does not burn. Fight fire for other material that is burning. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Material will sink in water. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Bentonite. Sawdust. Clay. Large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Recover spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store under cover in a dry, clean, cool, well ventilated place away from sunlight. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat, or sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store in: Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

| Component | Regulation | Type of listing | Value/Notation |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ethene, tetrachloro- | IHG | TWA | 10 ppm |
| | ACGIH | TWA | 25 ppm |
| | ACGIH | STEL | 100 ppm |
| | OSHA Z-1 | | |
| | OSHA Z-2 | TWA | 100 ppm |
| | ACGIH | TWA | BEI |
| | OSHA Z-2 | CEIL | 200 ppm |
| | ACGIH | STEL | BEI |
| | OSHA Z-2 | Peak | 300 ppm |

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|--|--|
| Appearance | |
| Physical state | Liquid. |
| Color | Colorless |
| Odor | Characteristic |
| Odor Threshold | No test data available |
| pH | Not applicable |
| Melting point/range | Not applicable |
| Freezing point | -22 °C (-8 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Boiling point (760 mmHg) | 121 °C (250 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Flash point | closed cup <i>ASTM D 56</i> (none) |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) | 6.0 |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not applicable to liquids |
| Lower explosion limit | None |
| Upper explosion limit | None |
| Vapor Pressure | 13 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) | 5.76 <i>Literature</i> |
| Relative Density (water = 1) | 1.623 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 25 °C <i>Literature</i> |
| Water solubility | 0.015 % at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | log Pow: 2.53 <i>Measured</i> |
| Auto-ignition temperature | None |
| Decomposition temperature | >140 °C |
| Kinematic Viscosity | 0.52 cSt at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Estimated.</i> |
| Explosive properties | No |
| Oxidizing properties | No |
| Molecular weight | 165.8 g/mol <i>Literature</i> |
| Percent volatility | 100 % <i>Literature</i> |

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc powders. Zinc. Aluminum powders. Magnesium powders. Potassium. Sodium. Avoid unintended contact with: Amines.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Chlorine. Phosgene.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

LD50, Rat, > 3,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50, Rabbit, > 10,000 mg/kg Other guidelines

Acute inhalation toxicity

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Dizziness may occur at 200 ppm perchloroethylene; progressively higher levels may also cause nasal irritation, nausea, incoordination, drunkenness, and over 1000 ppm, unconsciousness and death. A single brief (minutes)inhalation exposure to levels above 6000 ppm perchloroethylene may be immediately fatal. Based on structural analogy and/or equivocal data in animals, excessive exposure may potentially increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 20 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the skin leading to drying or flaking of skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Low vapor concentrations may cause eye irritation; these concentrations are easily attainable at room temperature.

Sensitization

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.
Kidney.
Liver.
Observations in animals include:
Anesthetic or narcotic effects.

Carcinogenicity

Perchloroethylene has been shown to increase the incidence of tumors in certain strains of mice and rats. Other long-term inhalation studies in rats failed to show tumorigenic response. Human data are limited and have not established an association between perchloroethylene exposure and cancer. Perchloroethylene is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to man when handled as recommended.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Carcinogenicity

| Component | List | Classification |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---|
| Ethene, tetrachloro- | IARC | Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans |
| | US NTP | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen |
| | ACGIH | A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 8.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Green algae (Chlamydomonas reinhardtii), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 3.64 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EC50, Green algae (Chlamydomonas reinhardtii), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1.77 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, Bacteria, 24 Hour, 112 mg/l

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 28 d, number of offspring, 0.51 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 24 Hour, 113.4 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen). Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 50 d

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.53 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 49 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) 21 d Measured

Mobility in soil

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 141 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. DISPOSAL OF CONTACT WATER: Process water in contact with solvent and/or water separators of cleaning or distillation equipment should be treated as hazardous waste. Do not discharge water from water separators to drain.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Proper shipping name | Tetrachloroethylene |
| UN number | UN 1897 |
| Class | 6.1 |
| Packing group | III |
| Marine pollutant | Tetrachloroethylene |
| Reportable Quantity | Tetrachloroethylene |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

| | |
|---|--|
| Proper shipping name | TETRACHLOROETHYLENE |
| UN number | UN 1897 |
| Class | 6.1 |
| Packing group | III |
| Marine pollutant | Tetrachloroethylene |
| Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Proper shipping name | Tetrachloroethylene |
| UN number | UN 1897 |
| Class | 6.1 |
| Packing group | III |

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

| Components | CASRN |
|----------------------|----------|
| Ethene, tetrachloro- | 127-18-4 |

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

| Components | CASRN | RQ |
|----------------------|----------|------------|
| Ethene, tetrachloro- | 127-18-4 | 100 lbs RQ |
| Ethene, tetrachloro- | 127-18-4 | 100 lbs RQ |

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

| Components | CASRN |
|----------------------|----------|
| Ethene, tetrachloro- | 127-18-4 |

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

| Components | CASRN |
|----------------------|----------|
| Ethene, tetrachloro- | 127-18-4 |

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 101198794 / A001 / Issue Date: 04/01/2015 / Version: 7.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

| | |
|----------|--|
| ACGIH | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| BEI | Biological Exposure Indices |
| CEIL | Acceptable ceiling concentration |
| | |
| OSHA Z-1 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| OSHA Z-2 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2 |
| Peak | Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift |
| STEL | Short-term exposure limit |
| TWA | 8-hour, time-weighted average |

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Alliance Chemical urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.