

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## HEXABROMOBENZENE

Revision Date:2025-07-19 Revision Number:1

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## Product identifier

Product name : HEXABROMOBENZENE  
CBnumber : CB5784444  
CAS : 87-82-1  
EINECS Number : 201-773-9  
Synonyms : Hexabromobenzene,perbromobenzene

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

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

## Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 010-86108875

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

## Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal  
Skin irritation, Category 2  
Eye irritation, Category 2  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation  
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 4

## Label elements

## Pictogram(s)

□

Signal word : Warning

## Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H312 Harmful in contact with skin

H315 Causes skin irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

#### **Precautionary statement(s)**

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

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P405 Store locked up.

#### **Prevention**

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### **Response**

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P317 Get medical help.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

#### **Storage**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

#### **Disposal**

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.

#### **Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## Substance

Product name	: HEXABROMOBENZENE
Synonyms	: Hexabromobenzene,perbromobenzene
CAS	: 87-82-1
EC number	: 201-773-9
MF	: C6Br6
MW	: 551.49

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Irritation of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: Irritant. (NTP, 1992)

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

#### Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

Pregnant Wistar rats were given hexabromobenzene (>99% pure) at 25-200 mg/kg by oral intubation on days 6-15 of gestation. The rats were killed on day 22. The concn of hexabromobenzene was highest in the fat. The compound was present in the maternal liver, brain, heart, kidney, and spleen, as well as in fetal tissue. ... Reported that fat was the only tissue in which the concentration showed a dose response relationship.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Dike fire-control water for later disposal. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

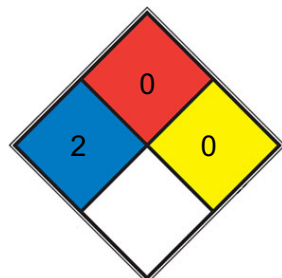
### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Some may be transported hot. For UN3508, be aware of possible short circuiting as this product is transported in a charged state. (ERG, 2016)

### Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### NFPA 704



**HEALTH 2** Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury (e.g. [diethyl ether](#), ammonium phosphate, iodine)

**FIRE 0** Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)

**REACT 0** Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium,[N2](#))

**SPEC.**  
**HAZ.**

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flamm resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. 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.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	neat
Colour	White to Pale Beige
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	-53°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	205°C(lit.)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	86°C(lit.)

Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	chloroform: soluble 10mg/mL
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Log Kow= 6.07
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	2.956 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

no data available

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Simple aromatic halogenated organic compounds, such as HEXABROMOBENZENE, are very unreactive. Halogenated organics generally become less reactive as more of their hydrogen atoms are replaced with halogen atoms. Materials in this group may be incompatible with strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Also, they may be incompatible with many amines, nitrides, azo/diazo compounds, alkali metals, and epoxides.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

## 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**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

Hexabromobenzene was listed as non-biodegradable in a Japanese MITI screening BOD test(1). The biodegradability of hexabromobenzene, at 0.5 ppm, was measured using the cultivation method; 8 and 10% biodegradation was reported for river water and seawater inocula, respectively, after a 3 day incubation(2).

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Conflicting data on the bioconcentration of hexabromobenzene has appeared in the literature. Juvenile Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) did not take up hexabromobenzene from either water or contaminated food over a 4 day period(1). This compound did not bioconcentrate in 1 year old male guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) following a 16 day exposure period(2); the lack of bioconcentration was thought to be due to the size of this molecule resulting in a lack of membrane permeation(2). Hexabromobenzene was listed as a chemical compound confirmed to be non-accumulative in screening studies(3), and hexabromobenzene has been reported to have a bioconcentration factor (BCF) of approximately

10(4). In a 96 day experiment in a flow-through tank, hexabromobenzene had a mean BCF in rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) of 1,100(5); in the first 7 days of this experiment, no hexabromobenzene was detected in whole fish samples(5). According to a classification scheme(6), these BCF values suggest that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms can range from low in short term studies to very high in long term studies(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of hexabromobenzene is estimated as approximately 48,000(SRC), using a measured log Kow of 6.07(1) and a regression-derived equation(2,SRC). According to a recommended classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that hexabromobenzene is immobile in soil(SRC).

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **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**

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: UN1224 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1224 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1224 (For reference only, please check.)

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: KETONES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: KETONES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: KETONES, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

### **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.)

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### **Special precautions for user**

no data available

### **Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### **Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

#### **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**

Not Listed.

#### **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Not Listed.

#### **PICCS**

Listed.

#### **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Not Listed.

#### **IECSC**

Listed.

#### **Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### **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?pagelD=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=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/>

### Disclaimer:

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