

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Revision Date:2025-01-11 Revision Number:1

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

Product identifier

Product name : Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
CBnumber : CB7160460
CAS : 1336-36-3
EINECS Number : 215-648-1
Synonyms : PYRANOL,polychlorinated biphenyls

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 : 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

Label elements**Pictogram(s)**

□

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)**Prevention**

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

none

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Synonyms	: PYRANOL, polychlorinated biphenyls
CAS	: 1336-36-3
EC number	: 215-648-1
MF	: N/A
MW	: 0

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

no data available

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If PCB-containing substances have been ingested recently, gastric decontamination may be reasonable. Activated charcoal has not been proven beneficial, but is not contraindicated.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol foam extinguishers. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Vapors in confined areas may explode when exposed to fire. Containers may explode in fire. Storage containers and parts of containers may rocket great distances, in many directions. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies. From a secure, explosion-proof location, use water spray to cool exposed containers. If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors, or shows any signs of deforming), withdraw immediately to a secure position ... The only respirators recommended for fire fighting are self-contained breathing apparatuses that have full facepieces and are operated in a pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

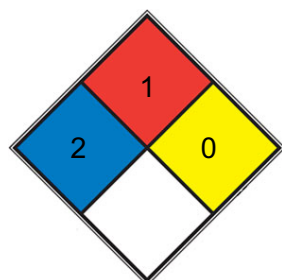
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

no data available

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 1 Materials that require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Includes some finely divided suspended solids that do not require heating before ignition can occur. Flash point at or above 93.3 °C (200 °F). (e.g. [mineral oil](#), ammonia)

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

Dry sand or earth should be spread on the leak, or spill area. ...

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

PCB material should be stored in closed containers, in ventilated areas ... PCB's should be handled in isolated areas of the plant, where efficient ventilation systems remove airborne PCB's. ...

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	1,1'-Biphenyl, chloro derivs.			
CAS No.	1336-36-3			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Canada - Ontario	?	0,05 (1)	?	?
Denmark	?	0,01	?	0,02
Finland	?	0,003 (1)	?	?
Germany (DFG)	?	0,003 (1)(2)(3)(5)	?	0,024 (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
Hungary	?	POP	?	?
Ireland	?	0,1	?	?
Japan	?	0,01	?	?
Japan - JSOH	?	0,01	?	?
Latvia	?	1	?	?
New Zealand	?	0,1	?	?
Poland	?	1	?	?
Sweden	?	0,01	?	0,03 (1)
Switzerland	0,05	0,5	0,4	4
United Kingdom	?	0,1	?	?
	Remarks			
Canada - Ontario	(1) as sum of components assayed by chromatographic procedure with reference of the bulk sample			
Finland	(1) Total PCB = 5*([PCB 28] + [PCB 52] + [PCB 101] + [PCB 138] + [PCB 153] + [PCB 180])			

Germany (AGS)	(1) 42% Chlorine (CAS-No. 53469-21-9) (2) 54% Chlorine (CAS-No. 11097-69-1)
Germany (DFG)	(1) Only for chlorinated biphenyls with Cl
Hungary	POP Persistent Organic Pollutant
Sweden	(1) Short-term value, 15 minutes average value

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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	no data available
Colour	Vary from mobile oily liquids to white crystalline solids and hard noncrystalline resins.
Odour	Practically odorless; mild aromatic odor
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	340~375
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	195(O.C)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Solubility in water is extremely low, soluble in oils and organic solvents.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	... literature Kow values will vary. These increase with increasing chlorination. log Kow values at 25 deg C: 3.76 (biphenyl); 5.7 (Cl4-PCB's); 6.0 (Cl5-PCB's); 7.0 (Cl6-PCB's); 8.26 (Cl10-PCB's).

Vapour pressure	2.04E-07mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	1.44(30°C)
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

NIOSH considers chlorodiphenyl containing 54% chlorine to be a potential occupational carcinogen. Aroclor 1254

NIOSH considers chlorodiphenyl containing 54% chlorine to be a potential occupational carcinogen. Aroclor 1254

Chemical stability

PCB's are chemically very inert and are stable to conditions of hydrolysis and oxidation in industrial use. Photochemical degradation may be one route of their breakdown in the environment. ...

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flame resistant.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Liquid chlorine reacts exothermically with polychlorinated biphenyl heat transfer liquid. Polychlorinated biphenyl

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of Chloride.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse (C57B1/6J) male oral 19 mg/kg/28 day
- 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

EPA: Possibly carcinogenic to humans, IARC: Probably carcinogenic to humans, NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

An epidemiological study of women occupationally exposed to high levels of PCBs suggested a relationship between PCB exposure and reduced birth weight and shortened gestational age of their babies; however, limitations of the study limit the strength of the conclusion. Two series of human studies that investigated exposure to PCBs through the consumption of contaminated fish suggest that exposure to PCBs may cause developmental effects in humans. Both studies reported an association between consumption of fish with high PCB levels by pregnant women and an increased incidence of neurodevelopmental effects, such as motor deficits at birth, impaired psychomotor index, impaired visual recognition, and deficits in short-term memory in infants. Human studies are not conclusive on the reproductive effects of PCBs. One study of men who were occupationally exposed to PCBs showed no fertility abnormalities, while another study of men with low sperm counts found elevated levels of PCBs in the blood and an association between certain PCB compounds in semen and decreased sperm motility. Animal studies have reported developmental effects, such as learning deficits, impaired immune functions, focal liver necrosis, and cellular alterations of the thyroid, in the offspring of animals exposed orally to PCBs. Reproductive effects, such as decreased fertility, decreased conception, and prolonged menstruation have also been noted in animal studies of dietary PCB exposures.

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae); Conditions: freshwater, static, 22 deg C; Concentration: 182 nmol/L for 48 hr; Effect: decreased population biomass />98% pure

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: The microbial mineralization of three chlorophenols and a PCB mixture was studied using natural bacterial assemblages in laboratory model systems. The systems consisted of water and surface sediment from two lake types: one with a high content of humic substances and the other with a low content. Final PCB concentration in the model systems was 38 ug/L. Aerobic mineralization of the (14)C-ring-labelled compounds was determined as production of (14)CO₂ in the systems over the course of 60 days. Mineralization of PCBs in the systems was low compared to the aromatics. The breakdown of PCB was 0.047 nM in the humic cultures and 0.052 nM in cultures from the clear water lake. The avg mineralization rates of PCBs over the 60 day test period for the clear-water and humic cultures were 1.1 and 1.2

pM/day. More than 90% of the PCBs adsorbed to the sediment, while <1% was found in the water phase.

Bioaccumulative potential

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are highly lipophilic and bioconcentrate in tissue from concentrations in water ...

Mobility in soil

PCB mobility in aqueous soil-sediment systems has reported experimental Koc values ranging from 510 to 13,300,000 for a variety of Aroclors and PCB congeners; reported Koc values were mostly above 5000(1). Reviews of the PCB mobility literature have found that adsorption of PCBs to soil and sediment generally increases with an increase in the degree of chlorination(2,3). Organic solvents, found at hazardous waste sites, will also increase the solubility and mobility of PCBs(3). Using soil TLC, column leaching and five different soils, PCBs were found to be generally immobile when leached with water or aqueous landfill leachate, but highly mobile when leached with organic solvents(4). PCB fluids can penetrate and travel through the cracks and other connected void spaces found in soil formations(5). In the presence of organic material dissolved from soil, the water solubility of PCBs increases which may augment its leachability. Environmental releases of PCBs often accompany releases of carrier materials from utility equipment. The PCBs that are present in the mineral oil-PCB mixture become even less water soluble than before. This is due to the PCB partitioning into the mineral oil and the reduced interaction of the PCBs with precipitation or groundwater caused by the hydrophobic nature of the oil matrix. The volatility of PCBs also affects their migration through the soil profile. Researchers have carried out simulations that indicate that PCBs can volatilize beneath the soil surface and potentially migrate through several meters of soil cover(5).

Toxics Screening Level

The Initial Risk Screening Level (IRSL) for polychlorinated biphenyls is 0.01 µg/m³ based on an annual averaging time.

Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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

Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

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?pageID=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/>

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