TECHNICAL CHLORDANE

Date: December 16, 1986 Supersedes: April 9, 1981



Material Safety Data Sheet

The information provided herein is applicable only to TECHNICAL CHLORDANE as manufactured by/for Velsicol Chemical Corporation.

Velsicol Chemical Corporation

Product/Material TECHNICAL CHLORDANE

Manufacturer Velsicol Chemical Corporation

5600 N. River Road Address

Rosemont, IL 60018-5119

EMERGENCY PHONE 312/698-9700

I. Product Information

Trade Name TECHNICAL CHLORDANE

Synonyms Chlordane:

Octachloro-4,7-methanotetrahydroindane

Chemical Family Chlorinated bicyclic insecticide

Chemical Formula C₁₀H₆Cl₈

Active Ingredient TECHNICAL CHLORDANE which is 60%

Octachloro-4,7-methanotetrahydroindene

and 40% related compounds.

CAS Registry Number 57-74-9

> DOT Hazard Class Flammable Liquid NA 2762

II. Health/Safety Alert

MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. DO WARNING

> NOT BREATHE VAPOR, FUMES, DUST OR SPRAY MIST. DO NOT GET ON

SKIN OR CLOTHING.

III. First Aid Procedures

Flush eyes with tap water for at least 15 minutes. Consult an ophthalmologist.

Wash with mild soap and water. Rinse

with copious amounts of water. Launder

clothing thoroughly before reuse.

Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Induce Ingestion

vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician.

Remove person to fresh air. Apply

Inhalation artificial respiration if necessary. Consult

a physician.

IN ALL CASES OF EMERGENCY, CONTACT A PHYSICIAN.

Skin

- For ingestion, lavage stomach with 2-4 liters of tap water. Instill 30 gm of activated charcoal in 3-4 oz of water. Sodium sulfate cathartic.
- 2. Use anticonvulsants in appropriate dosages repeated as necessary.
- Watch breathing closely, aspirate, oxygen and/or ventilatory support if needed.
- Avoid oils, oil laxatives, epinephrin (adrenalin) and sudden physical stimuli. Do not give stimulants.

V. Fire and Explosion Information

Explosive Limits Lower: 2.8; Upper: 30.5

Flammability Flammable

Flash Point Pensky-Martin 95°F, non-sustained

Extinguishing Media Halon, fog or water spray, foam, carbon

dioxide, ABC dry chemical

Special Protective Equipment In case of severe fire, involving Technical

Chlordane, full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus should

be worn.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Use water to keep fire exposed containers

cool. If leak or spill has ignited, use water spray to disperse spill and provide protection for persons attempting to stop leak.

Use water sparingly to flush spills.

Products of Combustion May yield HCI, organochloride products,

oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and

carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards None. Hazards are typical of drum fires.

Spill Control and Cleanup

Steps to be taken Contain spill and absorb with clay

granules, sawdust or equivalent. Area can be washed down with water and detergent to remove remaining insecticide. DO NOT

ALLOW WASHINGS IN SEWER.

Absorbents Clay granules, sawdust or dirt.

Counteractants Not applicable

Incompatibles Strong oxidizing agents

Reportable quantity 1 pound (0.45 kilogram) of Chlordane

Product/Waste Disposal

Technical Chlordane is a hazardous waste under RCRA. Incinerate product/waste at a U.S. EPA permitted waste incinerator. See label for container disposal information.

/III. Special Precautions

Storage Keep in an area suitable for insecticide storage. Store in a dry, well ventilated area, away from spark and area.

Primary Route(s) of Entry Oral: No

Inhalation: Yes Dermal/Eye: Yes

Not Listed as a Human Carcinogen by: NTP, Signs and Symptoms of Acute Overexposure

NTP, IARC or OSHA

Dr. Wayland J. Hayes, Jr., a leading pesticide toxicologist, in his book "Pesticides Studied in Man" (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1982), has described the symptoms of chlordane poisoning in humans as follows:

"Chlordane has not been a common cause of poisoning. All established cases have been associated with gross exposure. In most instances, including those with full recovery, convulsions appeared within 0.5 to 3 hours after ingestion or after dermal exposure involving spillage.

Following ingestion, some patients have experienced nausea and vomiting before signs of central nervous system overactivity appeared. However, as often as not, convulsion was the first clear indication of illness. Convulsions often last about one minute and may occur at intervals of about 5 minutes. Convulsions usually are accompanied by confusion, incoordination, excitability, or, in some instances, coma."

Rats injected with large doses of chlordane showed mild tremors and disorientation, hypersensitivity to sound and touch, and increasingly rapid and deep breathing, which progressed to convulsions and loss of muscle coordination. It is not clear whether the early signs of acute chlordane poisoning in rats will be the same in humans, but certainly any person showing such signs should get medical advice quickly.

Acute toxicity: Oral

The acute oral toxicity (LD₅₀) in rats has been reported to be as low as 133 mg/kg and as high as 649 mg/kg of body weight.

Dermal

The acute dermal toxicity (LD₅₀) in rabbits in greater than 200 mg/kg but less than

2,000 mg/kg of body weight.

Inhalation

The acute inhalation toxicity (LC₅₀) (4 hour exposure) in rats has been reported to be as low as 0.56 mg/l (gravimetric concentration) to greater than 200 mg/l (nominal concentration).

Other Toxicological Information

Skin Irritation: Not a

Not a primary skin irritant in rabbits.

Eye Irritation:

Extremely irritating and corrosive to the

eyes of rabbits.

Technical chlordane has been studied in laboratory animals extensively to determine potential adverse human health effects. These studies included: short term and life time exposures, reproductive, teratogenic, mutagenic and oncogenic effects. The CNS and liver appear to be the target organs. Liver tumors were observed in certain strains of laboratory rodents. But, there were differences of opinion as to whether the observed lesions were carcinogenic. A National Academy of Science Committee states: "There are no adequate data to show that these compounds are carcinogenic in burgans but because of their carcinogenicity in certain chemicals in

animals and in humans, the Committee concluded that chlordane, heptachlor and/or their metabolites may be carcinogenic in humans."

Results of epidemiologic studies conducted on manufacturing workers potentially exposed to chlordane were negative for any disease, including cancer.

ecommended General Precautions

Personal Protection Equipment

In cases where inhalation is likely, a MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator for pesticides is recommended. In cases where eye and skin contact is likely, use of chemical safety goggles, impermeable gloves, and clean, body-covering clothin are recommended.

IX. Product Information-Hazardous Ingredients

NFPA Rating Health: 1, Fire: 2, Reactivity: 1,

Special Properties: None

Exposure Limits OSHA PEL: 0.5 mg/m³ (skin)

ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/m³ (skin) NIOSH Limit: Not established

Hazardous Ingredient(s) CHLORDANE, 100%; TLV: 0.5 mg/m

(As defined by OSHA) (skin)

XII. Physical and Chemical Information

Appearance and Odor Amber, viscous liquid with a slightly

pungent chlorine-like odor.

Molecular Weight 409.8 (176° C)

Boiling Point 349.0° F at 2 mm Hg; product decc

poses when heated to boiling at 76

нg

Vapor Pressure (mm HG) 1 x 10 - 5 at 770 F (250 C

Vapor Density 13.2 (Air = 1)

Specific Gravity 1.63 at 25° C (H₂₀ = 1)

Solubility Insoluble in water; miscible in all p

tions xylene, ketones, chlorinated

solvents, alcohols, esters

Evaporation Rate Greater than 2.0 (Toluene = 1)

Stability Stable

Reactivity Slowly dehydrohalogenates in the

presence of alkali

Decomposition Products None known

XIII. Regulatory Status

Regulated by OSHA and EPA under FIFRA, Clean Water RCRA, and CERCLA (Superfund).