

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2,6-dinitrotoluene

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -
Other names 2,6-Dinitrotoluene; 2-methyl-1,3-dinitrobenzene; Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Shanghai Baishun Biotechnology Co., Ltd
Address No. 26, Lane 918, Lianye Road, Zhelin Town, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China
Telephone +86-21-37581181

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-21-37581181
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Dermal
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 3
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Signal word | Danger |
| Hazard statement(s) | H301 Toxic if swallowed H311 Toxic in contact with skin H331 Toxic if inhaled H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects H350 May cause cancer H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |
| Precautionary statement(s) | |
| 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. P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P273 Avoid release to the environment. |
| Response | P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/... P316 Get emergency medical help immediately. P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice. P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell. |
| Storage | P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| 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. |

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 2,6-dinitrotoluene | 2,6-dinitrotoluene | 606-20-2 | 210-106-0 | 100% |

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

INHALATION, INGESTION OR SKIN ABSORPTION: Headache, weakness, nausea or dizziness, cyanosis, drowsiness, shortness of breath and collapse. Can burn eyes and skin. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

In case of ingestion, induction of emesis is not recommended because of the potential for central nervous system depression. Gastric lavage and administration of activated charcoal may be considered soon after ingestion, provided airways are protected. Dinitrotoluene

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical from protected location.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Emits toxic fumes of oxides of nitrogen
Behavior in Fire: May explode when exposed to heat or flame. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Consult an expert! Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Consult an expert! Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

1) remove all ignition sources. 2) ventilate area of spill. 3) for small quantities, sweep onto paper or other suitable material & burn in suitable combustion chamber which allows burning in unconfined condition & is equipped with appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. large quantities may be reclaimed ... if ... not practical, dissolve in fuel oil & atomize in suitable combustion chamber equipped with appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. dinitrotoluene

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent deposition of dust. 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong bases, food and feedstuffs, oxidants and strong reducing agents. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Storage temperature: Ambient

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

| Component | 2,6-dinitrotoluene | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| CAS No. | 606-20-2 | | | |
| | Limit value - Eight hours | | Limit value - Short term | |
| | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ |
| Austria | 0,007 | 0,05 | 0,028 | 0,2 |
| Denmark | | 0,15 | | 0,3 |
| Finland | | 0,2 | | |
| Latvia | | 1 | | |
| Singapore | | 0,15 | | |
| Spain | | 0,15 | | |
| Sweden | | 0,15 | | 0,3 (1) |
| Switzerland | 0,007 | 0,05 | | |
| | Remarks | | | |
| Austria | TRK value (based on technical feasibility) | | | |
| Spain | skin | | | |
| Sweden | (1) 15 minutes average value | | | |

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

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

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state

2,6-dinitrotoluene is a yellow to red solid or heated liquid with a slight odor. Solidifies in cool water. Solid and liquid sink in

| | |
|---|--|
| | water. (USCG, 1999) |
| Colour | Yellow rhombic crystals |
| Odour | Slight odor |
| Melting point/freezing point | 65°C |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 300°C |
| Flammability | Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit | no data available |
| Flash point | 130.6°C |
| Auto-ignition temperature | no data available |
| Decomposition temperature | 285°C |
| pH | no data available |
| Kinematic viscosity | no data available |
| Solubility | less than 1 mg/mL at 64° F (NTP, 1992) |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | log Kow = 2.10 |
| Vapour pressure | 0.018 mm Hg at 68° F (NTP, 1992) |
| Density and/or relative density | 1.2833 |
| Relative vapour density | 6.28 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air) |
| Particle characteristics | no data available |

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

NIOSH considers dinitrotoluene to be a potential occupational carcinogen. [50 mg/cu m]
Dinitrotoluene

May explode on heating. Decomposes on heating. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes including nitrogen oxides even in the absence of air. Reacts with reducing agents, strong bases and oxidants. This generates explosion hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. 2,6-DINITROTOLUENE is sensitive to heat. It may explode when exposed to heat or flame. It can be detonated only by a very strong initiator. This chemical is incompatible with strong oxidizers. It is also incompatible with caustics and metals such as tin and zinc. It may react with reducing agents. It will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. (NTP, 1992)

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

STABILITY: This chemical is stable under normal laboratory conditions. Solutions of this chemical in water, DMSO, 95% ethanol or acetone should be stable for 24 hours under normal lab conditions. **REACTIVITY:** This compound reacts with oxidizers, caustics, nitric acid, reducing materials and metals, such as zinc or tin. It may react violently in the presence of a base or when heated to the boiling point. It attacks some forms of plastics, rubbers and coatings. (NTP, 1992)

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 177 mg/kg
- 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

Evaluation: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of ... 2,6-dinitrotoluene. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of ... 2,6-dinitrotoluene. Overall evaluation: ... 2,6-Dinitrotoluene /is/ possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance may cause effects on the blood. This may result in the formation of methaemoglobin. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the blood. This may result in the formation of methaemoglobin. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow) juvenile, length 2.4 cm, weight 0.28 g; Conditions: freshwater, static, 20.3 (19.5-22.0) deg C, pH 7.6 (6.0-9.2), hardness 29.6 (12.0-43.0) mg/L CaCO₃, alkalinity 31.0 (15.0-60.0) mg/L CaCO₃, dissolved oxygen 7.2 (2.8-9.4) mg/L; Concentration: 18500 ug/L for 96 hr (95% confidence interval: 17200-20200 ug/L) /95-99% purity formulation
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water Flea); Conditions: freshwater, renewal, 25 deg C, pH >7; Concentration: 20000 ug/L for 24 hr; Effect: behavior, equilibrium /formulation
- Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus (Green Algae) exponential growth phase; Conditions: freshwater, static; 24 deg C, pH 8.0-9.3; Concentration: 16000 ug/L for 48 hr; Effect: population, decreased biomass /formulation
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: The biodegradability of 2,6-dinitrotoluene was tested in a static screening test using flasks that contained either 5 or 10 mg/L 2,6-dinitrotoluene, 5 mg/L yeast extract and settled domestic sewage as the inoculum. Subcultures were done every 7 days. The percent biodegradation by the original culture and first, second and third subcultures at an initial 2,6-dinitrotoluene concentration of 10 mg/L was: 57, 49, 35 and 13%, respectively(1). 2,6-Dinitrotoluene at an initial concentration of 10 ug/ml (10 mg/L) did not significantly degrade after 28 days incubation with raw municipal sewage(2). In another study, 2,6-dinitrotoluene inhibited biodegradation of municipal sewage at concentrations above 50 mg/L(3). In the same study, industrial seed degraded 50 mg/L 2,6-dinitrotoluene to 25 mg/L in 2 days, but after 7 days, 2,6-dinitrotoluene concentration remained at 25 mg/L. 2,6-Dinitrotoluene was easy to degrade according to results obtained by the "cultivation method" in which 98-100% and 83-100% degradation occurred in 3 days in river water and coastal sea water in Japan, respectively(7). 2,6-Dinitrotoluene was easily degraded by microorganisms in seawater, although the 2,6-isomer was the least readily degraded than all other dinitrotoluene isomers(4). This is consistent with the observation that the rate of reduction of nitro compound increases with increasing electron withdrawing power of groups in the para position(6). Degradation in river water was generally higher than in seawater(5). No degradation rates were given. The average percent biodegradation in eleven test runs of a pilot activated sludge plant was 57%(8).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 11 was calculated for 2,6-dinitrotoluene(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.10(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). The BCF for dinitrotoluene (mixed isomers) has been measured to be low (BCF values of 0.6 to 21.2) in carp (*Carpinus carpio*)(3). According to a classification scheme(4), these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. An experimental log BCF of 2.44 (BCF of 275) (fat basis) was determined for 2,6-dinitrotoluene in the guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*) in a 3-day static test(5).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Freundlich adsorption constant (exponent 1/n) for 2,6-dinitrotoluene in a Mississippi sandy loam soil (pH 5.6, organic carbon 0.94%) and a Texas sandy silt loam soil (pH 8.1, organic carbon 3.25%) was 0.014 (0.68) and 0.005 (0.61), respectively(1) which correspond to Koc values of 72 and 19, respectively(SRC). In a loamy sand soil containing an organic matter content of 8.5 g/kg, 2,6-dinitrotoluene had measured Kd adsorption coefficient 0.97 cu cm/g(2) that correspond to a Koc 197(SRC). According to a classification scheme(3), these Koc values indicate that 2,6-dinitrotoluene is expected to have very high to moderate mobility in soil. Field monitoring at a munition factory site in Melbourne Australia found that 2,6-dinitrotoluene migrated large distances in the subsurface soils(4). Leaching of 2,6-dinitrotoluene has been observed in soil column transport studies(5).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 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

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3454 (For

IMDG: UN3454 (For

IATA: UN3454 (For

reference only, please check.) reference only, please check.) reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DINITROTOLUENES, SOLID (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: DINITROTOLUENES, SOLID (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: DINITROTOLUENES, SOLID (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 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.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No
IMDG: No
IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number |
|--|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 2,6-dinitrotoluene | 2,6-dinitrotoluene | 606-20-2 | 210-106-0 |
| 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 | | | Listed. |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) | | | Not Listed. |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | | | Not Listed. |
| Vietnam National Chemical Inventory | | | Listed. |
| Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC) | | | Listed. |
| Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) | | | Listed. |

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date July 15, 2019

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/>

Other Information

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Specific treatment is necessary in case of poisoning with this substance; the appropriate means with instructions must be available. Do NOT take working clothes home. UN number for molten form: UN1600. See ICSC 0465.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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