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

Catalogue Number	CS-O-50015
Product Name	Octabromodiphenyl ether
CAS No.	32536-52-0
Category	Building Blocks
Synonyms	Plasafety EBR 8,Tardex 80
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Not available

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H360	Not available
H372	Not available
H373	Not available
H413	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P203	Not available
P260	Not available
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P273	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P318	Not available
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Octabromodiphenyl ether
CAS Number : 32536-52-0
Molecular Formula : C12H2Br8O
Molecular Weight : 2.76
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : Plasafety EBR 8,Tardex 80
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Not available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available

Property	Value
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: OBDPE has a low acute toxicity in animals. Acute oral toxicity data indicate a rat LD50 greater than 28,000 mg/kg. A dermal LD50 greater than 2,000 mg/kg has been demonstrated in rabbits (DBDPE applied neat under occlusive wraps for 24 hours). An inhalation LC50 greater than 60 mg/l has been demonstrated in rats exposed with OBDPE during one hour. Animal data show absorption by oral or inhalation route with accumulation of the parent compound or its metabolites in the liver and also in the adipose tissue and the lung following inhalation administration. There are no measured data on OBDPE dermal absorption; however based on physicochemical properties and analogy with PCBs, a dermal absorption of 4.5% may be estimated. Evidence from humans indicates that OBDPE and other components of commercial OBDPE can be absorbed into the body and distributed into the blood; distribution to adipose tissue was evidenced at least for OBDPE and HxBDPE.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: OBDPE is not an ocular irritant. In rabbits, single applications of 100 mg commercial OBDE into the conjunctival sac produced slight discharge in 2 rabbits at 24 hr and slight redness in 1 rabbit at 48 hr; no ocular irritation or corneal damage.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: There is no indication of skin sensitization in animals.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No in vivo data are available. Based on available in vitro data, OBDPE is considered as non-genotoxic in vitro and no concern for mutagenicity is assumed. OctaBDE did not increase the frequency of chromosomal aberrations in human peripheral blood lymphocytes in vitro at doses up to 1000 ug/mL (with or without metabolic activation).
- Carcinogenicity: No chronic or carcinogenicity studies in animals are available.
- Reproductive toxicity: No specific fertility study is available. A rat inhalation sub-chronic study did not demonstrate adverse effects on male reproductive organs; no concern is assumed for male fertility. In females, absence of corpora lutea was shown in 3/10 females at 202 mg/m3 versus 0/10 controls; a NOAEC for female fertility of 16 mg/m3 was considered. Developmental effects were observed in rats (decrease of fetal body weight from 10 mg/kg/day; increased post-implantation loss and other developmental findings at 25 mg/kg/day) and in rabbits (slight foetotoxicity from 5 mg/kg/day); the lowest identified NOAEL is 2 mg/kg/day from the rabbit study. OBDPE is considered as a developmental toxicant. Human epidemiology findings on PBDEs in breast milk and menstruation characteristics are reported as not conclusive.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: Repeated oral and inhalation exposure studies in rats (commercial OBDPE) indicate the liver is the key target organ (4 and 13 weeks oral; 14 days and 90 days inhalation). Thyroid status changes were apparent within 4 and 13 weeks of repeated oral dosing from 1,000 ppm and within 13 weeks of repeated inhalation dosing from 16 mg/m3. LOAEL considered to be 100 ppm (7.2 mg/kg/day) in a 90 day dietary study based on liver changes. NOAEC for systemic toxicity considered to be 1.1 mg/cu m in a 90 day rat inhalation study based on liver and thyroid status changes observed at 16 mg/cu m. Following inhalation exposure, local toxicity was demonstrated

with hyperplasia/hypertrophy of goblet cells within 2 weeks and with chronic active lung inflammation and alveolar histiocytosis within 13 weeks; 1.1 mg/cu m was taken to set up the LOAEC for local toxicity.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- Oral, inhalation, dermal (no measured dermal absorption data; dermal absorption of 4.5% may be estimated based on physicochemical properties and analogy with PCBs).

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

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