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

Catalogue Number	CS-T-05000
Product Name	Benzeneacetonitrile
CAS No.	140-29-4
Category	Intermediate
Synonyms	Triamterene EP Impurity D
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:

Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Acute toxicity (Category 4)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H301	Not available
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Not available

H330	Not available
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H372	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P260	Not available
P262	Not available
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	Not available
P301+P316	Not available
P301+P317	Not available
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P316	Not available
P320	Not available
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P330	Not available
P361+P364	Not available
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio
P264+P265	Not available
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Benzeneacetonitrile
CAS Number : 140-29-4
Molecular Formula : C8H7N
Molecular Weight : 117.2
Parent Chemical : Triamterene
Synonyms : Triamterene EP Impurity D
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
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: Organic nitriles decompose into cyanide ions both in vivo and in vitro. Consequently the primary mechanism of toxicity for organic nitriles is their production of toxic cyanide ions or hydrogen cyanide. Cyanide is an inhibitor of cytochrome c oxidase in the fourth complex of the electron transport chain (found in the membrane of the mitochondria of eukaryotic cells). It complexes with the ferric iron atom in this enzyme. The binding of cyanide to this cytochrome prevents transport of electrons from cytochrome c oxidase to oxygen. As a result, the electron transport chain is disrupted and the cell can no longer aerobically produce ATP for energy. Tissues that mainly depend on aerobic respiration, such as the central nervous system and the heart, are particularly affected. Cyanide is also known produce some of its toxic effects by binding to catalase, glutathione peroxidase, methemoglobin, hydroxocobalamin, phosphatase, tyrosinase, ascorbic acid oxidase, xanthine oxidase, succinic dehydrogenase, and

Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase. Cyanide binds to the ferric ion of methemoglobin to form inactive cyanmethemoglobin. (L97) LC50 (rat) = 430 mg/m3/2hr
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye 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: Exposure to high levels of cyanide for a short time harms the brain and heart and can even cause coma, seizures, apnea, cardiac arrest and death. Chronic inhalation of cyanide causes breathing difficulties, chest pain, vomiting, blood changes, headaches, and enlargement of the thyroid gland. Skin contact with cyanide salts can irritate and produce sores. (L96, L97) /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ 0.04-0.08 mg/L /was administered to rats by inhalation for 2 hr per day /for/ 4 weeks. The rats became sluggish, their threshold of excitability rose, arterial pressure dropped by 10-12 mm, the synthetic functions of their livers decreased, their body weight lagged 12% behind those of the controls and they developed catarrhal-desquamative bronchitis and emphysema.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- Exposure to high levels of cyanide for a short time harms the brain and heart and can even cause coma, seizures, apnea, cardiac arrest and death. Chronic inhalation of cyanide causes breathing difficulties, chest pain, vomiting, blood changes, headaches, and enlargement of the thyroid gland. Skin contact with cyanide salts can irritate and produce sores. (L96, L97)

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- Organic nitriles decompose into cyanide ions both in vivo and in vitro. Consequently the primary mechanism of toxicity for organic nitriles is their production of toxic cyanide ions or hydrogen cyanide. Cyanide is an inhibitor of cytochrome c oxidase in the fourth complex of the electron transport chain (found in the membrane of the mitochondria of eukaryotic cells). It complexes with the ferric iron atom in this enzyme. The binding of cyanide to this cytochrome prevents transport of electrons from cytochrome c oxidase to oxygen. As a result, the electron transport chain is disrupted and the cell can no longer aerobically produce ATP for energy. Tissues that mainly depend on aerobic respiration, such as the central nervous system and the heart, are particularly affected. Cyanide is also known produce some of its toxic effects by binding to catalase, glutathione peroxidase, methemoglobin, hydroxocobalamin, phosphatase, tyrosinase, ascorbic acid oxidase, xanthine oxidase, succinic dehydrogenase, and Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase. Cyanide binds to the ferric ion of methemoglobin to form inactive cyanmethemoglobin. (L97)

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

DISCLAIMER

This MSDS is system-generated. Please verify and confirm all data, statements, and values with the Support Team before use or distribution.