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

Catalogue Number	CS-T-83889
Product Name	Perthan
CAS No.	72-56-0
Category	Pesticide Standards
Synonyms	4,4'-(2,2-dichloroethane-1,1-diyl)bis(ethylbenzene)
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
H400	Not available
H410	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P273	Not available
P391	Not available
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Perthan
CAS Number : 72-56-0
Molecular Formula : C18H20Cl2
Molecular Weight : 307.26
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : 4,4'-(2,2-dichloroethane-1,1-diyl)bis(ethylbenzene)
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: /OTHER TOXICITY INFORMATION/ Ethylan was administered to 9 men with metastatic carcinoma of the prostate and to 5 women with metastatic carcinoma of the breast because there were earlier reports of favorable effect. ...Dosage varied from 50 mg/kg/day to 150 mg/kg/day, the latter for a total of 189,000 mg within 21 days. The most intensive treatment was 200 to 300 mg/kg/day for a total of 96,000 mg in 6 days. The smallest dose produced diarrhea, vomiting, and especially nausea in some patients and required cessation of treatment in some. ...Marked thrombocytopenia and leucopenia were noted in 1 patient just after 14 day course. ...No distinct benefit but nausea, vomiting, and skin rash were seen in four other patients with carcinoma who received Ethylan at dosages of 1,800 to 8,000 mg/man/day for period of 4 to 54 days. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ Perthane is of low toxicity... following continuous exposure to 5000 ppm in diet for 2 yr, only slight and infrequent hepatic changes were observed in rats.
- 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: /EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES/ A cohort mortality study among 5886 chemical manufacturing workers was completed in 1987 and showed an increased mortality due to pancreatic cancer. ... A nested case control study of pancreatic cancer among these chemical manufacturing workers to identify risk factors for this disease /was conducted/. Twenty-eight verified cases of pancreatic cancer and 112 matched controls were studied. Next of kin of each subject were interviewed to determine lifestyle factors, including tobacco, alcohol, and coffee consumption. Written work records and interviews were used to determine chemical exposures at the plant under study. DDT was associated with pancreatic cancer (risk ratio for ever exposed compared with never exposed = 4.8; with a 95% confidence interval = 1.3-17.6). Among subjects who had a mean exposure to DDT of 47 mo, the risk was 7.4 times that among subjects with no exposure. Two DDT derivatives, Ethylan and DDD were additionally associated with pancreatic cancer (risk ratio = 5.0 and 4.3, respectively); exposures to these two chemicals were correlated, and it was not possible to determine whether each acted independently of the other. Smoking was identified as an independent risk factor, but controlling for smoking (and other potential confounders) in the analyses did not appreciably alter the risks seen for DDT, DDD, or ethylan. Exposure to DDT was associated with pancreatic cancer. The association was not explained by lifestyle factors or other chemicals, and risk incr with both duration of exposure and latency since first exposure. These results may indicate that DDT can cause pancreatic cancer in humans under circumstances of heavy and prolonged exposure. /EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES/ ... A statistically significant increased risk /of pancreatic cancer/ was found for self-reported exposure to ethylan (1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl) ethane). Increased odds ratios were observed for self-reported exposures to chloropropylate and DDT, as well as for the summary group of organochlorine pesticides which included all of these materials, though these associations were not significant.
- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ In adult male dogs given 25-100 mg/kg in diet for 7-34 days, perthane damaged fascicular and reticular zone cells, caused focal hemorrhage, degeneration, and focal dystrophy of adrenal cortex. Response to ACTH stimulation was either absent or very weak. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ Dogs that had received ethylan for 10 or 14 days at a rate of 200 mg/kg/day slept 12 to 14 hours following anesthesia with sodium pentobarbital compared to only 6 to 7 hours following the same dosage of barbiturate before receiving ethylan.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ Symptomatology (usually 2-3 hr after ingestion): Very large doses... are followed... by vomiting, due to local gastric irritation. Delayed emesis and/or diarrhea may occur... Numbness and paresthesias...

of lips, tongue and face. Malaise, headache, sore throat, fatigue, weakness. Coarse tremors (usually first of the neck and head and particularly of the eyelids), apprehension, ataxia and confusion. Symptomatology (...ingestion): Convulsions... may alternate with... coma and paresis. In the absence of convulsions, the vital signs are essentially normal, but in severe poisoning the pulse may be irregular and abnormally slow. ... Death is usually due to respiratory failure from medullary paralysis. /DDT/

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ Symptomatology (usually 2-3 hr after ingestion): Very large doses... are followed... by vomiting, due to local gastric irritation. Delayed emesis and/or diarrhea may occur... Numbness and paresthesias... of lips, tongue and face. Malaise, headache, sore throat, fatigue, weakness. Coarse tremors (usually first of the neck and head and particularly of the eyelids), apprehension, ataxia and confusion. Symptomatology (...ingestion): Convulsions... may alternate with... coma and paresis. In the absence of convulsions, the vital signs are essentially normal, but in severe poisoning the pulse may be irregular and abnormally slow. ... Death is usually due to respiratory failure from medullary paralysis. /DDT/

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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