

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: July 15, 2019

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## 1. Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Fluorene

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number F90001

Other names

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Petroleum component

Uses advised against no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company Tianjin Psaitong Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd

Beijing Psaitong Biotechnology Co., Ltd

Address Building 145, Yougu New Science Park, Qingguang Town, Beichen District, Tianjin City

Tel/Fax +86-10-60605840

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-10-60605840

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## 2. Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s) H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response P391 Collect spillage.

Storage none

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

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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Fluorene	Fluorene	86-73-7	201-695-5	100%

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## 4. First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### General advice

Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: Fire hazards: Slight, when exposed to heat or flame. (NTP, 1992)

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

Immediate First Aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Aromatic hydrocarbons and related compounds

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## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

no data available

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel

to safe areas.Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Storage class (TRGS 510): Non Combustible Solids.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

<b>Component</b>	Fluorene
<b>CAS No.</b>	86-73-7
	Recommended Exposure Limit: 10 Hr Time-Weighted Avg: 0.1 mg/cu m (cyclohexane-extractable fraction). /Coal tar pitch volatiles/ NIOSH considers coal tar pitch volatiles to be potential occupational carcinogens. NIOSH usually recommends that occupational exposures to carcinogens be limited to the lowest feasible concentration. /Coal tar pitch volatiles/

### 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 tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flare resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### Physical state

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: White leaflets. Sublimes easily under a vacuum. Fluorescent when impure. (NTP, 1992)

#### Colour

Leaflets from alcohol

<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/ freezing point</b>	207°C(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	193°C(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	76°C(lit.)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble. (1.7mg/kg) (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Kow = 4.18
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	10 mm Hg at 294.8° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.203
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

NIOSH considers coal tar pitch volatiles to be potential occupational carcinogens. Coal tar pitch volatiles

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

This compound is not very flammable but any fire involving this compound may produce dangerous vapors. Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic hydrocarbons, such as FLUORENE, and strong oxidizing agents. They can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. Substitution at the benzene nucleus occurs by halogenation (acid catalyst), nitration, sulfonation, and the Friedel-Crafts reaction.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions - Carbon oxides.

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## 11. Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- 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**

No data are available in humans. Inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in animals. OVERALL EVALUATION: Group 3: The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

#### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

#### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## **12. Ecological information**

### **12.1 Toxicity**

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill) weight 0.8 g; Conditions: freshwater, static, 22 deg C, pH 7.5, hardness 280 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>; Concentration: 760 ug/L for 96 hr (95% confidence interval: 590-970 ug/L) /98% purity
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water Flea) 1st instar larva; Conditions: freshwater, static, 17 deg C, pH 7.5, hardness 280 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>; Concentration: 430 ug/L for 48 hr (95% confidence interval: 330-550 ug/L); Effect: intoxication, immobilization /98% purity
- Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (Green Algae); Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 3400 ug/L for 96 hr; Effect: general population changes, decreased population /98.6% purity
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: In microbial degradation studies conducted in sandy material, fluorene and other polyaromatic hydrocarbons degraded to an average of 80%(1); in sterile controls, fluorene did not degrade suggesting microbial activity as the route of degradation(1). A review of environmental fate for fluorene has reported a fluorene biotransformation rate constant of 0.0062-0.01/hr(2); this corresponds to a half-life of 2.9-4.6 days(SRC). In a 7 day static incubation study using a sewage seed (followed by three weekly subculture inoculations for a total of 28 days of incubation), 65-82% of initial fluorene (5 and 10 ppm) was degraded after 7 days and 45-77% (of total additions) was degraded after 28 days(3); fluorene was classified as significantly degraded with gradual microbial adaptation(3). In biodegradation screening studies using subsurface soil from a contaminated creosote site, >92% of initial fluorene degraded within 1 week of incubation(4); in autoclaved soil, the degradation rate fell to 3.4% per week(4); using soil from a pristine site, the degradation rate was not statistically different between autoclaved and non-autoclaved soil suggesting that microbial adaptation to fluorene is important in subsurface regions(4).

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

A log BCF of 3.17 (1479) was measured in the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) which were exposed over 28 days in a flow-through system(1). Log BCFs of 3.02-3.35 (1047-2238) were measured in guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*) exposed in 2-4 day periods under static and semi-static test conditions(2). A log BCF of 3.15 (1412) was measured in mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) exposed over a 33 day exposure using an aquatic ecosystem(3). According to a classification scheme(4), these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC). Bioconcentration studies on compounds which are structurally similar suggest that bioconcentration may be lower than that indicated by the regression-derived equations due to the ability of aquatic organisms to readily metabolize this class of compounds(5).

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

Log Koc values of 3.70 to 4.21 (5011 to 16,218) have been measured for fluorene using aquifer materials and humic materials occurring in natural water and soil(1-3). According to a classification scheme(4), these Koc values suggest that fluorene is

expected to be immobile in soil. Log Koc values of 6.52 and 6.45 were reported using sediment from Lake Ketelmeer, The Netherlands(5). In an adsorption study using an estuarine water, 12% of added fluorene was adsorbed by particulate matter in water (organic matter, bacteria, clay particles, etc) over a 3-hour period which indicates that adsorption in natural estuarine water is an important environmental fate process(6).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## 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.

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## 14. Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3077 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3077 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3077 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

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## 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
Fluorene	Fluorene	86-73-7	201-695-5
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			Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Listed.

## 16. Other information

### Information on revision

**Creation Date** July 15, 2019

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### 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](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/>

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