



Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **CARBON TETRACHLORIDE**

Synonyms: Tetrachlorocarbon; Perchloromethane; Carbon Tet

Chemical Name: Methane, Tetrachloro-

Date: December 2007 Revision: December 2016

CAS Number: 56-23-5

RTK Substance Number: 0347

DOT Number: UN 1846

Description and Use

Carbon Tetrachloride is a colorless liquid with an *Ether*-like odor. It is used as a solvent and in making fire extinguishers, refrigerants and aerosols.

- ▶ **ODOR THRESHOLD=greater than 10 ppm**
- ▶ Odor thresholds vary greatly. Do not rely on odor alone to determine potentially hazardous exposures.

Reasons for Citation

- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, NTP, DEP, IARC, NFPA and EPA.
- ▶ This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- ▶ Immediately flush with large amounts of cool water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact

- ▶ Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation

- ▶ Remove the person from exposure.
- ▶ Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- ▶ Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE BACK PAGE

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDHSS	NFPA
HEALTH	-	3
FLAMMABILITY	-	0
REACTIVITY	-	0
CARCINOGEN POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE		

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** can affect you when inhaled and by passing through the skin.
- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** should be handled as a CARCINOGEN--WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- ▶ Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible loss of vision.
- ▶ Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness and passing out.
- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.
- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** can damage the liver and kidneys.

Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **10 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift; **25 ppm**, not to be exceeded during any 15-minute work period; and **200 ppm** as a 5-minute maximum peak in any 4 hour work period.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **2 ppm**, which should not be exceeded for any 60-minute period.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **5 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift and **10 ppm** as a STEL (short-term exposure limit).

- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** may be a CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- ▶ The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK Program website (<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know/>) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) requires private employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Carbon Tetrachloride**:

- ▶ Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible loss of vision.
- ▶ Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness and passing out. It can also affect concentration, memory, vision, and muscle coordination. Higher levels can cause coma and death.
- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Carbon Tetrachloride** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** may be a CARCINOGEN in humans since it has been shown to cause liver cancer in animals.
- ▶ Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ There is limited evidence that **Carbon Tetrachloride** may damage the developing fetus and at high doses may damage the testes (male reproductive glands).

Other Effects

- ▶ Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, dryness, blisters and redness.
- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** can damage the liver and kidneys.

Medical

Medical Testing

For frequent or potentially high exposure (half the TLV or greater), the following are recommended before beginning work and at regular times after that:

- ▶ Liver and kidney function tests

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following is recommended:

- ▶ Exam of the nervous system

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Mixed Exposures

- ▶ More than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage. Drinking alcohol may increase the liver damage caused by **Carbon Tetrachloride**.

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Carbon Tetrachloride**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend *Silver Shield®/4H®*, *Viton*, *Viton/Butyl* and *Nitrile* for gloves and DuPont *Tychem® BR* and *LV*, *Responder®* and *TK*; *ONESuit® TEC*; and *Kappler Zytron® 300, 400 and 500* as protective materials for clothing.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
- ▶ Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.
- ▶ Do not wear contact lenses when working with this substance.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **2 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- ▶ Exposure to **200 ppm** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **200 ppm** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ Extinguish fire using an agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. **Carbon Tetrachloride** itself does not burn.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, or when in contact with hot surfaces, including *Phosgene* and *Hydrogen Chloride*.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Carbon Tetrachloride** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and deposit in sealed containers.
- ▶ Ventilate area of spill or leak.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Carbon Tetrachloride** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Carbon Tetrachloride** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** reacts with CHEMICALLY-ACTIVE METALS (such as SODIUM, POTASSIUM and MAGNESIUM); ZINC; ALUMINUM; POWDERED BERYLLIUM; FLUORINE; DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE; CALCIUM DISILICIDE; CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE; and mixtures of ETHYLENE and BENZOYL PEROXIDE to cause fires and explosions.
- ▶ **Carbon Tetrachloride** is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE).
- ▶ DO NOT use **Carbon Tetrachloride** near welding areas, flames, or hot metal surfaces because *Phosgene* and *Hydrogen Chloride* gases are produced.
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from HEAT, FLAME or WAXES.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health, Occupational Health Service, offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
 Right to Know Program
 PO Box 368
 Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
 Phone: 609-984-2202
 Fax: 609-984-7407
 E-mail: rtk@doh.nj.gov
 Web address:
<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know/>

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ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values are intended to provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database maintained by federal EPA. The database contains information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals in the environment.

LEL or Lower Explosive Limit, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or Upper Explosive Limit is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Hydrogen*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

Common Name: **CARBON TETRACHLORIDE**

Synonyms: Tetrachlorocarbon; Perchloromethane; Carbon Tet

CAS No: 56-23-5

Molecular Formula: CCl₄

RTK Substance No: 0347

Description: Colorless liquid with an Ether-like odor

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
3 - Health 0 - Fire 0 - Reactivity DOT#: UN 1846 ERG Guide #: 151 Hazard Class: 6.1 (Poisonous)	Extinguish fire using an agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Carbon Tetrachloride itself does not burn. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, or when in contact with hot surfaces, including <i>Phosgene</i> and <i>Hydrogen Chloride</i> . Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.	Carbon Tetrachloride reacts with CHEMICALLY-ACTIVE METALS (such as SODIUM, POTASSIUM and MAGNESIUM); ZINC; ALUMINUM; POWDERED BERYLLIUM; FLUORINE; DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE; CALCIUM DISILICIDE; CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE; and mixtures of ETHYLENE and BENZOYL PEROXIDE to cause fires and explosions. Carbon Tetrachloride is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE).

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance:

Small Spill: 60 meters (200 feet)
 Large Spill: 270 meters (900 feet)

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and deposit in sealed containers.
 DO NOT wash into sewer.

Carbon Tetrachloride is harmful to aquatic organisms and is hazardous to the environment and ozone layer.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold:	>10 ppm
Flash Point:	Non-combustible
Vapor Density:	5.3 (air = 1)
Vapor Pressure:	91 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
Specific Gravity:	1.59 (water = 1)
Water Solubility:	Very slightly soluble
Boiling Point:	169°F (76°C)
Ionization Potential:	11.47 eV
Molecular Weight:	153.8

EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA:	10 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 25 ppm, 15-min Ceiling; and 200 ppm, as a 5-min maximum Peak in any 4-hr work period
NIOSH:	2 ppm, 60-min STEL
ACGIH:	5 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 10 ppm, 15-min STEL
IDLH:	200 ppm
PAC	PAC-1 = 1.2 ppm; PAC-2 = 13 ppm;
LEVELS:	PAC-3 = 340 ppm

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves:	Silver Shield®/4H®, Viton, Viton/Butyl and Nitrile (>8-hr breakthrough)
Coveralls:	DuPont Tychem® BR and LV, Responder® and TK; ONESuit® TEC; and Kappler Zytron® 300, 400 and 500 (>8-hr breakthrough)
Respirator:	>2 ppm - Supplied air

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes:	Severe irritation, burns
Skin:	Severe irritation, burns, rash with blisters
Inhalation:	Headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, lightheadedness and passing out
Chronic:	Carcinogen (liver) in animals. Limited evidence that it may damage the developing fetus and male reproductive glands (testes)

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.
Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention immediately.
Quickly remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention.
Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.
Transfer to a medical facility.