Chemical Book India

MG		Chem	ical Safety	Data Shee	t MSDS / S	DS		
Dichlorophen SDS Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1								
Section 1 Section 9	Section 2 Section 10	Section 3 Section 11	Section 4 Section 12	Section 5 Section 13	Section 6 Section 14	Section 7 Section 15	Section 8 Section 16	
SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking Product identifier Product name: Dichlorophen								
CAS:		Dichlorophen 97-23-4						
Relevant id	entified uses o	f the substance	or mixture and	l uses advised a	igainst			
Relevant identified uses:		For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.						
Uses advised against:		none						
Company Ic	lentification							
Company:		Chemicalbook.in						
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral Eye irritation, Category 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed H319 Causes serious eye irritation H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing.
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.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name:	Dichlorophen
Common names and synonyms:	Dichlorophen
CAS number:	97-23-4
EC number:	202-567-1
Concentration:	100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound include sensitivity dermatitis, photosensitivity and stomatitis. Other symptoms include nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal colic, diarrhea, urticarial rash and jaundice. Irritation of the skin, eyes,

mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract may also occur. It can cause cramps. Symptoms of exposure to related compounds include necrosis of the mucous membranes, cerebral edema, degenerative changes in the liver and kidneys, bladder necrosis, collapse, coma, painless blanching or erythema, possible corrosion, profuse sweating, intense thirst, cyanosis from methemoglobinemia, hyperactivity, stupor, blood pressure fall, hyperpnea, abdominal pain, hemolysis, convulsions and pulmonary edema followed by pneumonia. If death from respiratory failure is not immediate, oliguria or anuria may occur. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is toxic by ingestion. It is an irritant. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride gas. (NTP, 1992)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport . Administer activated charcoal . Do not use emetics. Cover skin burns with dry, sterile dressings after decontamination . Maintain body temperature. Phenols and related compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. A water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however, it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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.

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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

If a spill occurs, clean it up promptly. Don't wash it away. Instead, sprinkle the spill with sawdust, vermiculite, or kitty litter. Sweep it into a plastic garbage bag, and dispose of it as directed on the pesticide product label.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Safe Storage of Pesticides. Always store pesticides in their original containers, complete with labels that list ingredients, directions for use, and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning. Never store pesticides in cabinets with or near food, animal feed, or medical supplies. Do not store pesticides in places where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water, or surface water.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

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.

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/flame 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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: White slightly cream or light pink-colored powder. Melting point 177°C. Slight phenolic odor and a saline phenolic taste. Moderately toxic. Used as a fungicide and bactericide.
Colour:	Colorless crystals
Odour:	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point:	-72°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	236°C
Flammability:	no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	8°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	less than 1 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n- octanol/water:	log Kow = 4.26
Vapour pressure:	1e-10 mm Hg at 77° F ; 0.0001 mm Hg at 212° F (NTP, 1992)
Density and/or relative density:	1.419 g/cm3
Relative vapour density:	no data available
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Slowly oxidized in air. Insoluble in water.

Chemical stability

Slowly oxidized in air. Acidic in reaction, and forms salts with aqueous alkalis. Photolysis in acidic solution in the absence of oxygen results in hydrolysis of one chlorine atom, to give the corresponding phenol; in the presence of oxygen, the corresponding

benzoquinone is formed; the same products are formed at pH 9, together with 4-chloro-2,2'-methylenediphenol.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

DICHLOROPHENE is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents and strong bases (NTP, 1992). Weakly acidic.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity Oral: LD50 Rat (male) oral 1506 mg/kg 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 available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) 800 ug/L/24 hr; renewal /formulated product

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Dichlorophene, present at 100 mg/L, reached 0% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MTI test(1). In another study, the initial rate of biodegradation of dichlorophene in sewage began rapidly (10-40 percent reduction after 1.5 days) and then slowed over a period of several days (20-55, 30-60, and 40-60 percent after 2.5, 3.5, and 7 days respectively)(2). Dichlorophene has been classified as a synthetic organic chemical unlikely to be

removed during biological sewage treatment, even after prolonged exposure of the biota(3). Using a concentration of 10-20 mg/L, dichlorophene degraded 50 percent (aerobic) in an activated sludge test over a 2 week period(4).

Bioaccumulative potential

BCF values of 26 to 84 and 98 to 281 were measured for carp exposed to dichlorophene at concns of 50 ug/L and 5 ug/L, respectively, over an 8 week incubation period(1). According to a classification scheme(2), these BCF values suggest bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate to high(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of dichlorophene is estimated as 4,950(SRC), using a log Kow of 4.26(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that dichlorophene is expected to have slight mobility in soil(SRC). Dichlorophene is a weak acid with pKa of 7.6(4), indicating that this compound will partially exist in anionic form in the environment(SRC). The anionic species is expected to have greater mobility in soils than the neutral species since anionic compounds typically adsorb less to soils than neutral compounds(5).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes IMDG: Yes IATA: Yes

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

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.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

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=O&request_locale=en

CAWEO 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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