

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

2-chlorophenol SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**Product identifier**

Product name: 2-chlorophenol

CAS: 95-57-8

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H332 Harmful if inhaled
H411 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/...
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P317 Get medical help.
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: 2-chlorophenol

Common names and synonyms: 2-chlorophenol

CAS number: 95-57-8

EC number: 202-433-2

Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Poisonous; may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. Irritating to skin and eyes; direct contact may cause burns. Rats receiving lethal doses via oral, subcutaneous or intraperitoneal routes displayed similar symptoms: restlessness, increased breathing rate and motor weakness followed by tremors, chronic convulsions, dyspnea, coma and death. (USCG, 1999)
Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]: TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death. Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Avoid any skin contact. Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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 as 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. Phenols and related compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Contain poisonous chloride fumes. Behavior in Fire: Burns and produces toxic and irritating gases. (USCG, 1999)
Excerpt from ERG Guide 153 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Combustible)]: Combustible material: may burn but does not ignite readily. When heated, vapors may form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. Substance may be transported in a molten form. (ERG, 2016)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: chemical protection suit and filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in covered containers as far as possible. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: chemical protection suit and filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in covered containers as far as possible. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Phenolic cmpds in wastewater are oxidized with hydrogen peroxide catalyzed by iron(3+)-iron(2+) When the wt ratio of phenol:hydrogen peroxide is 1:3 and iron 5-100 ppm, more than 95% of the phenols are removed in 30 min from a 500 ppm phenol soln at pH 5-6 and 25-50 deg C. Phenolic cmpd

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Above 64°C use a closed system and ventilation. 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

Separated from strong oxidants and food and feedstuffs. Well closed. Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well ventilated area. Metal containers involving the transfer of this chemical should be grounded and bonded. Where possible, automatically pump liquid from drums or other storage containers to process containers. Drums must be equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs, and flame arresters. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of this chemical. Sources of ignition such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where this chemical is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard. Monochlorophenols

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	2-chlorophenol			
CAS No.	95-57-8			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Denmark	?	0,5	?	1,0
	Remarks			

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 face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state: Liquid. Liquid.

Colour: Colourless.

Odour:	Unpleasant penetrating odor
Melting point/freezing point:	9 °C.;7 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	174.9 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
Flammability:	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	64 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature:	550 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	weakly acidic
Kinematic viscosity:	3.579 cP at 25 deg C
Solubility:	Miscible with water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Pow = 2.18. Temperature:20 °C.
Vapour pressure:	1.33 hPa. Temperature:12.1 °C. Remarks:Equivalent to 1 mm Hg.;6.66 hPa. Temperature:38.2 °C. Remarks:Equivalent to 5 mm Hg.;13.33 hPa. Temperature:51.2 °C. Remarks:Equivalent to 10 mm Hg.
Density and/or relative density:	1.272 g/cm ³ . Temperature:0 °C.;1.265 g/cm ³ . Temperature:4.8 °C.;1.259 g/cm ³ . Temperature:10 °C.
Relative vapour density:	(air = 1): 4.4
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes of hydrochloric acid and chlorine. Reacts with oxidants.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible liquid. The vapour is heavier than air. 2-CHLOROPHENOL is a weak acid. Neutralizes bases in exothermic reactions. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acid chlorides and acid anhydrides. Forms ethers, esters and salts with metals and amines (NTP, 1992).

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Can react with oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 670 mg/kg. From table

Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - ≥ 4.77 mg/L air (analytical).

Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - $> 1\,000 - < 1\,580$ mg/kg bw.

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

The substance is severely irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation of the aerosol may cause lung oedema. See Notes. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: *Danio rerio* (Zebra danio, length 2.5 cm); Conditions: freshwater, static, 22 deg C, pH 7.8-8, hardness 150 mg/L CaCO₃; Concentration: 35000-100000 ug/L

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 5.7 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC100 - *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* - 500 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: 2-Chlorophenol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 0% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum(1). In an aerobic screening test, the microorganism *Pseudomonas gladioli* was able to degrade 2-chlorophenol 74.6% after an incubation period of 24 hours and an initial concn of 8.78 ug/ml(2). 2-Chlorophenol was 100% degraded by a microbial mixture inoculum after an incubation time of 96 hours(3). The aerobic biodegradation of 2-chlorophenol in the cyclone fermentor system revealed 0% remaining after 200 hours and a lag time of 25 hours; this corresponds to a half-life of 140 hours(4). Incubation at 30 deg C resulted in incomplete removal of 2-chlorophenol, which ceased after 48 hours. 64.8% of 2-chlorophenol was removed; however, only 30.2% of the total chloride was released. Degradation proceeded via meta-cleavage and a build-up of the metabolite 3-chlorocatechol was observed(5). 2-Chlorophenol reached 38.0% of its theoretical BOD in river water obtained from the Jilin section of the Songhua River, China. A test concn of 2 mg/L (based on the Theoretical Oxygen Demand for 2-chlorophenol) was tested at 15-20 deg C, pH 6.8-7.0, and a dissolved oxygen concn of 8.0 mg/L using standard iodometric titration(6).

Bioaccumulative potential

BCF's of 214 (log BCF = 2.33) in bluegill sunfish after 28 days exposure(1), 14 to 29 in carp(2), and 6 for goldfish(3) were determined for 2-chlorophenol. According to a classification scheme(4), BCF values of zero to 30 are low and from 100 to 1,000 are high.

Mobility in soil

Experimentally determined Koc's for 2-chlorophenol in various soil conditions were reported as 51 in clay loam soil and 398 in unspecified soil(1). Koc values of 3,981 in coarse sediment, and 5,012 in fine sediment have also been reported(1). According to a classification scheme(2), 2-chlorophenol will exhibit high to moderate mobility depending on soil type(SRC).

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: UN2021 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2021 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2021 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

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

IMDG: CHLOROPHENOLS, LIQUID (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: CHLOROPHENOLS, LIQUID (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

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.)

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

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=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/>

Other Information

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any