

**5-BROMO-2-CHLOROBENZOIC ACID**

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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**Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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**PRODUCT NAME**

5-BROMO-2-CHLOROBENZOIC ACID

**OTHER NAMES**

C7-H4-Br-Cl-O2, Cr(C6H3(Cl)CO2H, "benzoic acid, 2-chloro-5-bromo-"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains 5-bromo-2-chlorobenzoic acid)

**PRODUCT USE**

■ Intermediate.

**SUPPLIER**

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

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Email: technical@sdfine.com

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**Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**GHS Classification**

Acute Toxicity Category 4

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

STOT - SE Category 3

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW****HAZARD****WARNING**

Determined by using GHS criteria

|      |                                                  |
|------|--------------------------------------------------|
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed.                            |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.                          |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction.             |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                   |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation.                |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****Prevention**

| Code | Phrase                                                 |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. |

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

|                      |                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P264                 | Wash ... thoroughly after handling.                                                                                              |
| P270                 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.                                                                              |
| P271                 | Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.                                                                                 |
| P272                 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.                                                           |
| P273                 | Avoid release to the environment.                                                                                                |
| P280                 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.                                                       |
| <b>Response Code</b> | <b>Phrase</b>                                                                                                                    |
| P301+P312            | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.                                                       |
| P302+P352            | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.                                                                                  |
| P304+P340            | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.                                 |
| P305+P351+P338       | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P312                 | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.                                                                     |
| P330                 | Rinse mouth.                                                                                                                     |
| P332+P313            | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.                                                                         |
| P333+P313            | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.                                                                 |
| P337+P313            | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.                                                                        |
| P362                 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.                                                                          |
| P363                 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.                                                                                         |
| P391                 | Collect spillage.                                                                                                                |
| <b>Storage Code</b>  | <b>Phrase</b>                                                                                                                    |
| P403+P233            | Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.                                                                |
| P405                 | Store locked up.                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Disposal Code</b> | <b>Phrase</b>                                                                                                                    |
| P501                 | Dispose of contents/container to ...                                                                                             |

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME                            | CAS RN     | %   |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----|
| 5- bromo- 2- chlorobenzoic acid | 21739-92-4 | >98 |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

## BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
  - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
  - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
  - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
  - Clean up all spills immediately.
  - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
  - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
  - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

### PACKAGING MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

|               |                                              |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Chemical Name | Container Type                               |
|               | " Acetal (Delrin)" , " Cast iron" , Neoprene |

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 5- bromo- 2- chlorobenzoic acid:

CAS:21739- 92- 4

### MATERIAL DATA

5-BROMO-2-CHLOROBENZOIC ACID:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

#### ■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Off-whitepowder

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

|                           |                |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| State                     | Divided solid  | Molecular Weight                | 235.47          |
| Melting Range (°C)        | 154- 156       | Viscosity                       | Not Applicable  |
| Boiling Range (°C)        | Not available  | Solubility in water (g/L)       | Immiscible      |
| Flash Point (°C)          | Not available  | pH (1% solution)                | Not applicable. |
| Decomposition Temp (°C)   | Not available. | pH (as supplied)                | Not applicable  |
| Autoignition Temp (°C)    | Not available  | Vapour Pressure (kPa)           | Negligible      |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available  | Specific Gravity (water=1)      | Not available   |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available  | Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not Applicable  |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Negligible     | Evaporation Rate                | Not available   |

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Health hazard summary table:

|                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Acute toxicity                    | Acute Tox. (oral) 4 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation         | Skin Irrit. 2       |
| Serious eye damage/irritation     | Eye Irrit. 2A       |
| Respiratory or skin sensitization | Skin Sens. 1        |
| Germ cell mutagenicity            | Not applicable      |
| Carcinogenicity                   | Not applicable      |
| Reproductive toxicity             | Not applicable      |
| STOT- single exposure             | STOT SE 3           |
| STOT- repeated exposure           | Not applicable      |
| Aspiration hazard                 | Not applicable      |

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

##### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

##### SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
- The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
- Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.
- Chronic intoxication with ionic bromides, historically, has resulted from medical use of bromides but not from environmental or occupational exposure; depression, hallucinosis, and schizophreniform psychosis can be seen in the absence of other signs of intoxication. Bromides may also induce sedation, irritability, agitation, delirium, memory loss, confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness (aphasias), dysarthria, weakness, fatigue, vertigo, stupor, coma, decreased appetite, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, hallucinations, an acne like rash on the face, legs and trunk, known as bronchoderma (seen in 25-30% of case involving bromide ion), and a profuse discharge from the nostrils (coryza).

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient                      | Persistence:<br>Water/Soil | Persistence: Air     | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 5- bromo- 2- chlorobenzoic acid | HIGH                       | No Data<br>Available | LOW             | HIGH     |

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

### HAZCHEM:

2Z

Land Transport UNDG:

|                                                                                                             |      |                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Class or division:                                                                                          | 9    | Subsidiary risk:  | None |
| UN No.:                                                                                                     | 3077 | UN packing group: | III  |
| Shipping Name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.<br>(contains 5-bromo-2-chlorobenzoic acid) |      |                   |      |

### Air Transport IATA:

|                     |      |                    |      |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:    | 9    | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:       | 3077 | Packing Group:     | III  |
| Special provisions: | A97  |                    |      |

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains 5-bromo-2-chlorobenzoic acid)

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

|                                                                                                         |            |                     |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|
| IMDG Class:                                                                                             | 9          | IMDG Subrisk:       | None    |
| UN Number:                                                                                              | 3077       | Packing Group:      | III     |
| EMS Number:                                                                                             | F- A, S- F | Special provisions: | 274 335 |
| Limited Quantities:                                                                                     | 5 kg       | Marine Pollutant:   | Yes     |
| Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains 5-bromo-2-chlorobenzoic acid) |            |                     |         |

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

**5-bromo-2-chlorobenzoic acid (CAS: 21739-92-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Acros Transport Information", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

| Substance                       | CAS          | Suggested codes          |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 5- bromo- 2- chlorobenzoic acid | 21739- 92- 4 | Xn; R22 R43 N;<br>R51/53 |

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 20-Jun-2018