

# Material Safety Data Sheet

HAZARD WARNINGS	RISK PHRASES	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
	Toxic compound, do not ingest or inhale. Avoid all contact with this material.	   

## Section I. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Chemical Name	<b>2-(2,6-Dichloroanilino)phenylacetic Acid</b>		
Catalog Number	D3748	Supplier	TCI America 9211 N. Harbortgate St. Portland OR 1-800-423-8616
Synonym	Benzeneacetic acid, 2-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME); Diclofenac		
Chemical Formula	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		
CAS Number	15307-86-5		
		In case of Emergency Call	<b>Chemtrec®</b> <b>(800) 424-9300 (U.S.)</b> <b>(703) 527-3887 (International)</b>

## Section II. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percent (%)	TLV/PEL	Toxicology Data
2-(2,6-Dichloroanilino)phenylacetic Acid	15307-86-5	Min. 98.0 (GC,T)	Not available.	Rat LD <sub>50</sub> (oral) 62500 µg/kg Mouse LD <sub>50</sub> (oral) 170 mg/kg Mouse LD <sub>50</sub> (intraperitoneal) 345 mg/kg

## Section III. Hazards Identification

Acute Health Effects	Toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid prolonged contact with this material. Overexposure may result in serious illness or death. Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear proper protective equipment when handling this compound.
Chronic Health Effects	<p><b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS</b> : Not available.</p> <p><b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS</b> : Not available.</p> <p><b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS</b> : Not available.</p> <p><b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY</b>: Reproductive effects.                      Mouse TDLo Intramuscular 4 mg/kg, female 13 days of pregnancy</p> <p><b>TOXIC EFFECTS</b>:                      Specific Developmental Abnormalities - Craniofacial (including nose and tongue)                      Mouse TDLo Oral 4 mg/kg, female 13 days of pregnancy</p> <p><b>TOXIC EFFECTS</b>:                      Specific Developmental Abnormalities - Craniofacial (including nose and tongue)                      Rabbit TDLo Oral 75 mg/kg, female 9-11 days of pregnancy</p> <p><b>TOXIC EFFECTS</b>:                      Effects on Embryo or Fetus - Fetotoxicity                      Repeated exposure to an highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.</p>

## Section IV. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
Inhalation	If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, oxygen can be administered. Seek medical attention if respiration problems do not improve.
Ingestion	INDUCE VOMITING by sticking finger in throat. Lower the head so that the vomit will not reenter the mouth and throat. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the toxic material was ingested; the absence of such signs, however, is not conclusive.

## Section V. Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability	May be combustible at high temperature.	Auto-Ignition	Not available.
Flash Points	Not available.	Flammable Limits	Not available.
Combustion Products	These products are toxic carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO <sub>2</sub> ), halogenated compounds. WARNING: Highly toxic HCl gas is produced during combustion.		
Fire Hazards	Not available.		
Explosion Hazards	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.		

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Emergency phone number (800) 424-9300

Fire Fighting Media  
and Instructions

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.  
LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. DO NOT use water jet.  
Consult with local fire authorities before attempting large scale fire-fighting operations.

**Section VI. Accidental Release Measures**Spill Cleanup  
Instructions

Toxic material.  
Stop leak if without risk. DO NOT get water inside container. DO NOT touch spilled material. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Consult federal, state, and/or local authorities for assistance on disposal.

**Section VII. Handling and Storage**Handling and Storage  
Information

TOXIC. Keep locked up. Keep away from heat. Mechanical exhaust required. When not in use, tightly seal the container and store in a dry, cool place. Avoid excessive heat and light. DO NOT ingest. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable protective clothing. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Treat symptomatically and supportively.  
Always store away from incompatible compounds such as oxidizing agents.

**Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

## Engineering Controls

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

## Personal Protection

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator must be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.



## Exposure Limits

Not available.

**Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties**

Physical state @ 20°C	Solid. (White ~ light yellow, crystal ~ powder.)	Solubility	Soluble in methanol.
Specific Gravity	Not available.		
Molecular Weight	296.15	Partition Coefficient	LOG P <sub>ow</sub> : 3.03
Boiling Point	Not available.	Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.
Melting Point	158°C (316.4°F)	Vapor Density	Not available.
Refractive Index	Not available.	Volatility	Not available.
Critical Temperature	Not available.	Odor	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.	Taste	Not available.

**Section X. Stability and Reactivity Data**

Stability	This material is stable if stored under proper conditions. (See Section VII for instructions)
Conditions of Instability	Avoid excessive heat and light.
Incompatibilities	Reactive with oxidizing agents.

**Section XI. Toxicological Information**

RTECS Number	AG6310000
Routes of Exposure	Eye Contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.
Toxicity Data	Rat LD <sub>50</sub> (oral) 62500 µg/kg Mouse LD <sub>50</sub> (oral) 170 mg/kg Mouse LD <sub>50</sub> (intraperitoneal) 345 mg/kg
Chronic Toxic Effects	<b>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS</b> : Not available. <b>MUTAGENIC EFFECTS</b> : Not available. <b>TERATOGENIC EFFECTS</b> : Not available. <b>DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY</b> : Reproductive effects. Mouse TDLo Intramuscular 4 mg/kg, female 13 days of pregnancy TOXIC EFFECTS: Specific Developmental Abnormalities - Craniofacial (including nose and tongue) Mouse TDLo Oral 4 mg/kg, female 13 days of pregnancy TOXIC EFFECTS: Specific Developmental Abnormalities - Craniofacial (including nose and tongue) Rabbit TDLo Oral 75 mg/kg, female 9-11 days of pregnancy TOXIC EFFECTS: Effects on Embryo or Fetus - Fetotoxicity Repeated exposure to an highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.
Acute Toxic Effects	Toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid prolonged contact with this material. Overexposure may result in serious illness or death. Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear proper protective equipment when handling this compound.

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Emergency phone number (800) 424-9300

**Section XII. Ecological Information**

Ecotoxicity Not available.

Environmental Fate

Diclofenac's production and use as an anti-inflammatory may result in its release to the environment through various waste streams. If released to air, an estimated vapor pressure of 6.1X10<sup>-8</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg C indicates diclofenac will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase diclofenac will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 2 hrs. Particulate-phase diclofenac will be removed from the atmosphere by wet and dry deposition. If released to soil, diclofenac is expected to have low mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 830. However, the pKa of diclofenac is 4.15, indicating that this compound will partially exist in the dissociated form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts nor do anions volatilize. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 4.7X10<sup>-12</sup> atm-cu m/mole. Biodegradation in the environment is not an important fate process based upon little or no biodegradation using a freshwater inoculum. If released into water, diclofenac is expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's estimated Henry's Law constant. A pKa of 4.15 indicates diclofenac will exist almost entirely in the ionized form at pH values of 5 to 9 and therefore volatilization from water surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process. An estimated BCF of 3 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions. Direct photolysis is the predominant removal process in freshwater, exhibiting, a half-life of 8 days. Occupational exposure to diclofenac may occur through dermal contact with this compound at workplaces where diclofenac is produced or used. Monitoring data indicate that the general population may be exposed to diclofenac via ingestion of drinking water, dermal contact with this compound, and pharmaceutical use of consumer products containing diclofenac.

**Section XIII. Disposal Considerations**

Waste Disposal

Recycle to process, if possible. Consult your local regional authorities. You may be able to dissolve or mix material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber system. Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of the substance.

**Section XIV. Transport Information**

DOT Classification

DOT CLASS 6.1: Toxic material

PIN Number

UN2811

Proper Shipping Name

Toxic solid, organic, n.o.s.

Packing Group (PG)

III

DOT Pictograms

**Section XV. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms**

TSCA Chemical Inventory (EPA)

This product is **NOT** on the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory. The following notices are required by 40 CFR 720.36 (C) for those products not on the inventory list:

- (i) These products are supplied solely for use in research and development by or under the supervision of a technically qualified individual as defined in 40 CFR 720.0 et sec.
- (ii) The health risks of these products have not been fully determined. Any information that is or becomes available will be supplied on an MSDS sheet.

WHMIS Classification (Canada)

CLASS D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC).

EINECS Number (EEC)

239-348-5

EEC Risk Statements

R23/24/25- Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Japanese Regulatory Data

ENCS No. 3-3082

**Section XVI. Other Information**

**Version 1.0**

**Validated on 5/11/2010.**

**Printed 5/11/2010.**

**Notice to Reader**

TCI laboratory chemicals are for research purposes only and are NOT intended for use as drugs, food additives, households, or pesticides. The information herein is believed to be correct, but does not claim to be all inclusive and should be used only as a guide. Neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All chemical reagents must be handled with the recognition that their chemical, physiological, toxicological, and hazardous properties have not been fully investigated or determined. All chemical reagents should be handled only by individuals who are familiar with their potential hazards and who have been fully trained in proper safety, laboratory, and chemical handling procedures. Although certain hazards are described herein, we can not guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist. Our MSDS sheets are based only on data available at the time of shipping and are subject to change without notice as new information is obtained. Avoid long storage periods since the product is subject to degradation with age and may become more dangerous or hazardous. It is the responsibility of the user to request updated MSDS sheets for products that are stored for extended periods. Disposal of unused product must be undertaken by qualified personnel who are knowledgeable in all applicable regulations and follow all pertinent safety precautions including the use of appropriate protective equipment (e.g. protective goggles, protective clothing, breathing equipment, facial mask, fume hood). For proper handling and disposal, always comply with federal, state, and local regulations.