

sc-209205

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power to Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

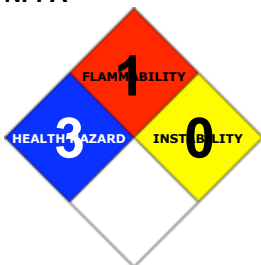
## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch

Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305

Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255

(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

C7-H5-I-O2, IC6H5CO2H, "2-iodobenzoic acid", "benzoic acid, o-iodo-", "USAF EK-572"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	1		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	3		
Reactivity:	1		Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Chronic:	2		



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## 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

■ If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

#### SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ 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

■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

■ 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.

### 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 sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, on the basis that similar materials tested in appropriate animal studies provide some suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

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.

Iodine and iodides, may give rise to local allergic reactions such as hives, rupture of skin blood vessels, pain in joints or diseases of the lymph nodes.

Iodine and iodides cause goiter and diminished as well as increased activity of the thyroid gland. A toxic syndrome resulting from chronic iodide overdose and from repeated administration of small amounts of iodine is characterized by excessive saliva production, head cold, sneezing, conjunctivitis, headache, fever, laryngitis, inflammation of the bronchi and mouth cavity, inflamed parotid gland, and various skin rashes.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
o-iodobenzoic acid	88-67-5	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

#### **EYE**

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

#### **SKIN**

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

#### **INHALED**

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

#### **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.  
Treat symptomatically.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

· Foam.  
· Dry chemical powder.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

#### **GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**

· Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.  
· 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 may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.  
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen iodide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

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

#### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.  
Gloves:  
Respirator:  
Particulate

### **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 by using protective equipment.  
· Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.  
· Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

#### **MAJOR SPILLS**

■ Environmental hazard - contain spillage.  
Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.

· In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

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

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Store at 4° C.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particles Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particles Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	o-iodobenzoic acid (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						(n)

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	-	10
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Bold print  
identifies  
substances  
for which the  
Oregon  
Permissible  
Exposure  
Limits (PELs)  
are different  
than the  
federal Limits.  
PNOR means  
“particles not  
otherwise  
regulated.”

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5
---	---	--	---

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5
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identifies  
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Oregon  
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Exposure  
Limits (PELs)  
are different  
than the  
federal Limits.  
PNOR means  
“particles not  
otherwise  
regulated.”

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)		5
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Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	o-iodobenzoic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10
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See Appendix  
B current  
TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

## 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.

## HANDS/FEET

■ NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

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
- fluorocarbon
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

## OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

· Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

· Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	248.02
Melting Range (°F)	324- 325	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### APPEARANCE

White Solid powder; does not mix well with water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

o-iodobenzoic acid

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

O-IODOBENZOIC ACID:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (mouse) LD50: 1500 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 200 mg/kg	

■ 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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

## 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: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
o-iodobenzoic acid	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

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

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols: G Hazard class or Division: 9

Identification Numbers: UN3077 PG: III

Label Codes: 9 Special provisions: 8, 146,

335, B54,

IB8, IP3,

N20, T1,

TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Packaging: Non- bulk: 213

Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Quantity limitations: No limit

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo No limit Vessel stowage: Location: A  
aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s

#### **Air Transport IATA:**

UN/ID Number: 3077 Packing Group: III

Special provisions: A97

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 956 Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: Y956 Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: 956 Maximum Qty/Pack: 30 kg G

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,  
N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS O-IODOBENZOIC ACID)

#### **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 o-iodobenzoic acid)

## **Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**o-iodobenzoic acid (CAS: 88-67-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

## **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

### **LIMITED EVIDENCE**

■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

■ May possibly be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### **Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

Substance CAS Suggested codes o- iodobenzoic acid 88- 67- 5 Xn; R22 N; R51/53

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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