

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**2,4-Dichlorophenoxybutyric acid**

Revision Date:2024-12-21 Revision Number:1

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

Product name : 2,4-Dichlorophenoxybutyric acid  
CBnumber : CB9776377  
CAS : 94-82-6  
EINECS Number : 202-366-9  
Synonyms : 2,4-DB,2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid

**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  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

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

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s)**

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

**Prevention**

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

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

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substance

Product name	: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxybutyric acid
Synonyms	: 2,4-DB,2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid
CAS	: 94-82-6
EC number	: 202-366-9
MF	: C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
MW	: 249.09

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### Description of 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 and effects, both acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Inhalation of material may be harmful. Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes. Inhalation of Asbestos dust may have a damaging effect on the lungs. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Some liquids produce vapors that may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

## **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Bath and shampoo with soap and water to remove chemicals from skin and hair. Obtain medical treatment if irritation persists. Individuals with chronic skin disease or known sensitivity to these herbicides should either avoid using them or take strict precautions to avoid contact (respirator, gloves, etc.). Flush contaminating chemicals from eyes with copious amounts of clean water for 10-15 minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical treatment. Chlorophenoxy compd

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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **Extinguishing media**

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Dike fire-control water for later disposal. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Some may be transported hot. For UN3508, be aware of possible short circuiting as this product is transported in a charged state. (ERG, 2016)

### **Advice for firefighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## **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**

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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## **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

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure 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

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flamm 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

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Amorphous Powder
Colour	Off-white
Odour	Slightly phenolic
Melting point/freezing point	118-120°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	150 (0.2 torr)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available

Flash point	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Water solubility: 46 ppm at 25 deg C.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow= 3.53
Vapour pressure	3.5X10 <sup>-6</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg (est)
Density and/or relative density	1.369g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

2,4-DB is an organic acid. Neutralizes bases in exothermic reactions. Forms water soluble metal and amine salts. Hard water precipitates the calcium and magnesium salts from aqueous solutions of such salts.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

In an altered process to prepare 2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid, the lactone /butyrolactone/ was added to the other components, and soon after, the reaction temperature reached 165 deg C, higher than the usual 160 deg C. Application of cooling failed to check the thermal runaway, and soon after reaching 180 deg C the vessel began to fail and an explosion and fire occurred.

### Hazardous decomposition products

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

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 700 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**

Cancer Classification: Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

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**

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid has been observed to undergo a beta-oxidation metabolism with soil microorganisms(1); the beta-oxidation yields (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid (2,4-D) as the metabolite(1). At room temperatures, 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid was observed to degrade in a natural water die-away test (>12% in one week)(2); however, no degradation occurred in distilled water or in natural water that had been sterilized by addition of acid(2).

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Based upon a measured log Kow of 3.53(1) and a water solubility of 46 mg/l at 25 deg C(2), the BCF for 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid can be estimated to be about 280 and 70, respectively, from linear regression-derived equations(3, SRC). These BCF values suggest that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is not important(SRC).

## Mobility in soil

4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid has a pKa of 4.95 at 25 deg C(1); therefore, it will exist predominantly in the dissociated form at pHs of 5 or higher(SRC). The Koc of dissociated species can not be estimated accurately; however, the Koc of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid has been experimentally measured to be 370 at pH 7.9(1). This Koc value suggests a classification of medium soil mobility(2,SRC).

## Other adverse effects

no data available

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# 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.

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# 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

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## 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**

Not Listed.

#### **China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

#### **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Listed.

#### **PICCS**

Not Listed.

#### **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

#### **IECSC**

Not Listed.

#### **Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Not Listed.

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## 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?pagelD=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=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/>

### Disclaimer:

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