



Material Safety Data Sheet

HAZARD WARNINGS	RISK PHRASES	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
	Harmful compound, minimize exposure. Irritating to skin, eyes, and the respiratory system. This compound is a possible skin sensitizer. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.	

Section I. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Chemical Name	Salicylamide		
Catalog Number	S0006	Supplier	TCl America 9211 N. Harborgate St. Portland OR 1-800-423-8616
Synonym	2-Hydroxybenzamide		
Chemical Formula	HOC ₆ H ₄ CONH ₂		
CAS Number	65-45-2	In case of Emergency Call	Chemtrec® (800) 424-9300 (U.S.) (703) 527-3887 (International)

Section II. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Percent (%)	TLV/PEL	Toxicology Data
Salicylamide	65-45-2	Min. 98.0(T)	Not available.	Rat LD ₅₀ (oral) 980mg/kg Rat LD ₅₀ (intraperitoneal) 600mg/kg Rabbit LD ₅₀ (oral) 3200mg/kg

Section III. Hazards Identification

Acute Health Effects	Harmful if ingested or inhaled. Minimize exposure to this material. Severe overexposure can result in injury or death. Irritating to eyes and skin on contact. Inhalation causes irritation of the lungs and respiratory system. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering. Skin contact may result in sensitization. Always cover all exposed skin with an impermeable layer and use proper eye protection. A OSHA/MSHA approved dust and vapor respirator is required when working with this material. Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear proper protective equipment when handling this compound.
Chronic Health Effects	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: Rat TDLo (oral) 7gm/kg, female, 5-11 Days of pregnancy. Toxic Effects: Effects on Fertility- Post-implantation mortality. Specific Developmental Abnormalities- Musculoskeletal system. Rat TDLo (oral) 7gm/kg, female, 12-18 Days of pregnancy. Toxic Effects: Effects on Embryo or Fetus- Fetotoxicity. Effects on Embryo or Fetus- Extra embryonic structures. Hamster TDLo (oral) 762mg/kg, female, 9-10 Days of pregnancy. Toxic Effects: Specific Developmental Abnormalities- Central nervous system. Specific Developmental Abnormalities- Body wall. Specific Developmental Abnormalities-Homeostasis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to this compound is not known to aggravate existing medical conditions.

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. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.
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 ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂).		
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.		
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	Harmful material. Irritating material. Possible sensitizing material. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning the spill by rinsing any contaminated surfaces with copious amounts of water. Consult federal, state, and/or local authorities for assistance on disposal.
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Section VII. Handling and Storage

Handling and Storage Information	HARMFUL. IRRITANT. POSSIBLE SENSITIZER. POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD. 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, alkalis (bases).
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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. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product. Be sure to use a MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator or equivalent.
	
Exposure Limits	Not available.

Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state @ 20°C	Solid. (White or slightly pink crystalline powder.)	Solubility	Solubility in water: 0.2% @ 30°C, 0.8% @ 47°C; in glycerol: 2.0% @ 5°C, 5.0% @ 39°C, 10.0% @ 60°C; in propylene glycol: 10.0% @ 5°C. Slightly soluble in naphtha, carbon tetrachloride. Freely soluble in soln of alkalis. Soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, hot water.
Specific Gravity	1.175 (water=1)	Partition Coefficient	K _{ow} = 1.28
Molecular Weight	137.14	Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.
Boiling Point	181.5°C (358.7°F) @ 14mmHg	Vapor Density	Not available.
Melting Point	140 to 144°C (284 to 291.2°F)	Volatility	Not available.
Refractive Index	Not available.	Odor	Not available.
Critical Temperature	Not available.	Taste	Somewhat bitter.
Viscosity	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 strong oxidizing agents, strong alkalis (bases).

Section XI. Toxicological Information

RTECS Number	VN6475000
Routes of Exposure	Eye Contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.
Toxicity Data	Rat LD ₅₀ (oral) 980mg/kg Rat LD ₅₀ (intraperitoneal) 600mg/kg Rabbit LD ₅₀ (oral) 3200mg/kg
Chronic Toxic Effects	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS : Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: Rat TDLo (oral) 7gm/kg, female, 5-11 Days of pregnancy. Toxic Effects: Effects on Fertility- Post-implantation mortality. Specific Developmental Abnormalities- Musculoskeletal system. Rat TDLo (oral) 7gm/kg, female, 12-18 Days of pregnancy. Toxic Effects: Effects on Embryo or Fetus- Fetotoxicity. Effects on Embryo or Fetus- Extra embryonic structures. Hamster TDLo (oral) 762mg/kg, female, 9-10 Days of pregnancy. Toxic Effects: Specific Developmental Abnormalities- Central nervous system. Specific Developmental Abnormalities- Body wall. Specific Developmental Abnormalities-Homeostasis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to this compound is not known to aggravate existing medical conditions.
Acute Toxic Effects	Harmful if ingested or inhaled. Minimize exposure to this material. Severe overexposure can result in injury or death. Irritating to eyes and skin on contact. Inhalation causes irritation of the lungs and respiratory system. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering. Skin contact may result in sensitization. Always cover all exposed skin with an impermeable layer and use proper eye protection. A OSHA/MSHA approved dust and vapor respirator is required when working with this material. Follow safe industrial hygiene practices and always wear proper protective equipment when handling this compound.


Section XII. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
Environmental Fate	Salicylamide's production and use as an analgesic, antipyretic, antirheumatic, sedative, and for protection against mildew and fungus in a variety of soaps, salves, lotions, and oils may result in its release to the environment through various waste streams. If released to soil, salicylamide will have high mobility. Volatilization of salicylamide will not be important from moist or dry soil surfaces. Insufficient data are available to determine the rate or importance of biodegradation of salicylamide in soil or water but its structure would suggest rapid biodegradation. If released to water, salicylamide may not adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Salicylamide will be essentially nonvolatile from water surfaces. An estimated BCF value of 5.5(3, SRC) suggests that salicylamide will not bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms. If released to the atmosphere, salicylamide will exist in both the vapor and particulate phases. Although salicylamide has not been detected in the atmosphere, vapor-phase salicylamide is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated half-life of about 12 hours. Particulate-phase salicylamide may be physically removed from the air by wet and dry deposition. The reaction of phenols with nitrate radicals may also be important. The general population may be exposed to salicylamide through ingestion of salicylamide containing pharmaceuticals and use of certain soaps and lotions. (HSDB)

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.
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Section XIV. Transport Information

DOT Classification	Not a DOT controlled material (United States).
PIN Number	Not applicable.
Proper Shipping Name	Not applicable.
Packing Group (PG)	Not applicable.
DOT Pictograms	

Section XV. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

TSCA Chemical Inventory (EPA)	This compound is ON the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory list.
WHMIS Classification (Canada)	Not available.
EINECS Number (EEC)	200-609-3
EEC Risk Statements	R20/21/22- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R36/37/38- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. R42/43- May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. R63- Possible risk of harm to unborn child.
Japanese Regulatory Data	Not available.

Section XVI. Other Information

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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.