SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

Catalogue Number	CS-T-78063
Product Name	Hydrocoumarin
CAS No.	119-84-6
Category	Building Blocks
Synonyms	-
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Acute toxicity (Category 4)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Not available
P272	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P317	Not available
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P330	Not available
P333+P317	Not available
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Hydrocoumarin
CAS Number : 119-84-6
Molecular Formula : C■H■O■
Molecular Weight : 148.16
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : -
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Not available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	Light orrange solid
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	In DMSO

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available

Property	Value
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Acute Exposure/ ...Decreased /nasal/ P450 levels were observed /in rats/ at 24 hr, 48 hr, and 7 days following /a single ip injection of 50 mg/kg coumarin/, with minimal levels seen at 48 hr. The decr in P450 levels was accompanied by necrosis, cell loss, and basal cell metaplasia in the olfactory mucosa. Ip injection of 7-hydroxycoumarin or 3,4-dihydrocoumarin at 50 mg/kg did not result in depletion of nasal P450... . /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Acute Exposure/ ...3,4-Dihydrocoumarin (DHC), which is not a mouse lung carcinogen, did not cause Clara cell injury when dosed to mice at 800 mg/kg. This finding suggests, because DHC lacks a 3,4-double bond, that bioactivation of coumarin to a 3,4-epoxide intermediate may contribute to mouse lung Clara cell toxicity. ...
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: /GENOTOXICITY/ Results from two Salmonella typhimurium gene mutation tests with or without S9 were negative.
- Carcinogenicity: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Acute Exposure/ ...3,4-Dihydrocoumarin (DHC), which is not a mouse lung carcinogen, did not cause Clara cell injury when dosed to mice at 800 mg/kg. This finding suggests, because DHC lacks a 3,4-double bond, that bioactivation of coumarin to a 3,4-epoxide intermediate may contribute to mouse lung Clara cell toxicity. ... /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ ...Under the conditions of these 2 yr gavage studies, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of 3,4-dihydrocoumarin in male F344/N rats based on increased incidences of renal tubule adenomas and focal hyperplasia. The transitional cell carcinomas in two 600 mg/kg males may also have been chemical related. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of 3,4-dihydrocoumarin in female F344/N rats receiving 150, 300, or 600 mg/kg. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of 3,4-dihydrocoumarin in male B6C3FI mice receiving 200, 400, or 800 mg/kg. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female B6C3F1 mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma and hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined).
- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ ...The effects of ...admin over a 13 wk period of coumarin and three coumarin derivatives, dihydrocoumarin (DHC), 3,4-dimethylcoumarin (3,4-DMC), and 6-methylcoumarin (6-MC) were compared. Coumarin was administered at dietary levels of 0.5 and 0.75% and 3,4-DMC was administered at equimolar dietary levels of 0.6 and 0.9%, respectively. DHC and 6-MC were administered at dietary levels of 0.76 and 0.82%, respectively, equimolar to the 0.75% coumarin dietary level. ...Rats fed equimolar doses of DHC, 3,4-DMC, or 6-MC showed increased relative

liver weight and hepatic gamma-glutamyltransferase activity; however, these compounds did not produce any marked hepatotoxic effects. ... /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ ...Under the conditions of these 2 yr gavage studies, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity of 3,4-dihydrocoumarin in male F344/N rats based on increased incidences of renal tubule adenomas and focal hyperplasia. The transitional cell carcinomas in two 600 mg/kg males may also have been chemical related. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of 3,4-dihydrocoumarin in female F344/N rats receiving 150, 300, or 600 mg/kg. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of 3,4-dihydrocoumarin in male B6C3FI mice receiving 200, 400, or 800 mg/kg. There was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in female B6C3F1 mice based on increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma and hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined).
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Subchronic or Prechronic Exposure/ ...The effects of ...admin over a 13 wk period of coumarin and three coumarin derivatives, dihydrocoumarin (DHC), 3,4-dimethylcoumarin (3,4-DMC), and 6-methylcoumarin (6-MC) were compared. Coumarin was administered at dietary levels of 0.5 and 0.75% and 3,4-DMC was administered at equimolar dietary levels of 0.6 and 0.9%, respectively. DHC and 6-MC were administered at dietary levels of 0.76 and 0.82%, respectively, equimolar to the 0.75% coumarin dietary level. ...Rats fed equimolar doses of DHC, 3,4-DMC, or 6-MC showed increased relative liver weight and hepatic gamma-glutamyltransferase activity; however, these compounds did not produce any marked hepatotoxic effects. ...

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

DISCLAIMER

This MSDS is system-generated. Please verify and confirm all data, statements, and values with the Support Team before use or distribution.