

Gibberellic acid SDS/MSDS (Safety Data Sheet)

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

* Product Name: Gibberellic acid

* Catalog Number: S4766

* CAS Number: 77-06-5

* IUPAC Name: Gibb-3-ene-1,10-dicarboxylic acid, 2,4a,7-trihydroxy-1-methyl-8-methylene-, 1,4a-lactone, (1 α ,2 β ,4 $\alpha\alpha$,4b β ,10 β)-

Relevant identified uses and uses advised against

* Identified uses: For research and development use only; laboratory chemicals; manufacture of substances.

* Uses advised against: Not for pharmaceutical, household, or other unapproved uses.

Details of the supplier

* Company: Selleck Chemicals

* TollFree: +1 877 796-6397

* Tel: +1 832 582-8158

* Fax: +1 832 582-8590

Emergency telephone number

* Emergency phone #: +1 832 582-8158

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

Serious eye irritation: Category 2. H319

Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 3. H412

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319: Causes serious eye irritation

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

None.

Prevention

P264+P265: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Response	P305+P351: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. P337+P317: If eye irritation persists: Get medical help. P338: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Disposal	P501: P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

None.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Product name: Gibberellic acid

CAS Number: 77-06-5

PubChem CID: 6466

Molecular formula: C₁₉H₂₂O₆

Molecular weight: 346.4 g/mol

IUPAC name: (1R,2R,5S,8S,9S,10R,11S,12S)-5,12-dihydroxy-11-methyl-6-methylidene-16-oxo-15-oxapentacyclo[9.3.2.15,8.01,10.02,8]heptadec-13-ene-9-carboxylic acid

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable (pure substance).

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: INHALATION: IMMEDIATELY leave the contaminated area; take deep breaths of fresh air. If symptoms (such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest) develop, call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital. Provide proper respiratory protection to rescuers entering an unknown atmosphere. Whenever possible, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used; if not available, use a level of protection greater than or equal to t

Skin contact: SKIN: IMMEDIATELY flood affected skin with water while removing and isolating all contaminated clothing. Gently wash all affected skin areas thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms such as redness or irritation develop, IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital for treatment.

Eye contact: EYES: First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while simultaneously calling a hospital or poison control center. Do not put any ointments, oils, or medication in the victim's eyes without specific instructions from a physician. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim after flushing eyes to a hospital even if no symptoms (such as redness or irritation) develop.

Ingestion: INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If the victim is conscious and not convulsing, give 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute the chemical and IMMEDIATELY call a hospital or poison control center. Be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital if advised by a physician. If the victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure that the victim's airway is open and lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IMMEDIATELY transport

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 (Toxicological Information).

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact a poison control center or physician for severe exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable: Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable: None known.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

To extinguish a fire involving this chemical you may use a dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam or halon extinguisher; a water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing.

Fight fire from upwind. Cool containers with water spray until fire is extinguished.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Avoid breathing dust/vapor. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains, waterways, or soil.

Contain spill with inert absorbent material.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

If a spill occurs, clean it up promptly. Don't wash it away. Instead, sprinkle the spill with sawdust, vermiculite, or kitty litter. Sweep it into a plastic garbage bag, and dispose of it as directed on the pesticide product label.

After Applying a Pesticide, Indoors or Outdoors. To remove pesticide residues, use a bucket to rinse tools or equipment three times, including any containers or utensils that you used when mixing the pesticide. Then pour the rinsewater into the pesticide sprayer and reuse the solution by applying it according to the pesticide product label directions. After applying any pesticide wash your hands and any other parts of your body that may have come in contact with the pesticide..To prevent tracking pesticides inside, remove or rinse your boots or shoes before entering your home. Wash any clothes that have been exposed to a lot of pesticide separately from your regular wash.

SRP: The most favorable course of action is to use an alternative chemical product with less inherent propensity for occupational exposure or environmental contamination. Recycle any unused portion of the material for its approved use or return it to the manufacturer or supplier. Ultimate disposal of the chemical must consider: the material's impact on air quality; potential migration in soil or water; effects on animal, aquatic, and plant life; and conformance with environmental and public health regulations.

Burial or incineration (where permitted) would be effective disposal procedures.

Safe Disposal of Pesticides. The best way to dispose of small amounts of excess pesticides is to use them - apply them - according to the directions on the label. If you cannot use them, ask your neighbors whether they have a similar pest control problem and can use them. If all of the remaining pesticide cannot be properly used, check with your local solid waste management authority, environmental agency, or health department to find out whether your

community has a household hazardous waste collection program or a similar program for getting rid of unwanted, leftover pesticides. These authorities can also inform you of any local requirements for pesticide waste disposal.

Safe Disposal of Pesticides. An empty pesticide container can be as hazardous as a full one because of residues left inside. Never reuse such a container. When empty, a pesticide container should be rinsed carefully three times and the rinsewater thoroughly drained back onto the sprayer or the container previously used to mix the pesticide. Use the rinsewater as a pesticide, following label directions. Replace the cap or closure securely. Dispose of the container according to label instructions. Do not puncture or burn a pressurized container like an aerosol - it could explode. Do not cut or puncture other empty pesticide containers made of metal or plastic to prevent someone from reusing them. Wrap the empty container and put it in the trash after you have rinsed it.

Avoid all contact with skin and eyes; wash splashes from skin and eyes immediately.

Wear the items of protective clothing the label requires: for example, non-absorbent gloves (not leather or fabric), rubber footwear (not canvas or leather), a hat, goggles, or a dust-mist filter. If no specific clothing is listed, gloves, long-sleeved shirts and long pants, and closed shoes are recommended. You can buy protective clothing and equipment at hardware stores or building supply stores.

Indoor Applications. If the label directions permit, leave all windows open and fans operating after the application is completed. If the pesticide product is only effective in an unventilated (sealed) room or house, do not stay there. Put all pets outdoors, and take yourself and your family away from treated areas for at least the length of time prescribed on the label. Apply most surface sprays only to limited areas such as cracks; don't treat entire floors, walls, or ceilings. Don't let pesticides get on any surfaces that are used for food preparation. Wash any surfaces that may have pesticide residue before placing food on them.

Indoor Applications. When using total release foggers to control pests, use no more than the amount needed and to keep foggers away from ignition sources (ovens, stoves, air conditioners, space heaters, and water heaters, for example). Foggers should not be used in small, enclosed places such as closets and cabinets or under tables and counters.

Outdoor Applications. Never apply pesticides outdoors on a windy day (winds higher than 10 mph). Position yourself so that a light breeze does not blow pesticide spray or dust into your face.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

SMALL SPILLS AND LEAKAGE: Should a spill occur while you are handling this chemical, **FIRST REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION**, then you should dampen the solid spill material with ethanol and transfer the dampened material to a suitable container. Use absorbent paper dampened with ethanol to pick up any remaining material. Seal the absorbent paper, and any of your clothes, which may be contaminated, in a vapor-tight plastic bag for eventual disposal. Solvent wash all contaminated surfaces with ethanol followed by washing with a soap and water solution. Do not reenter the contaminated area until the Safety Officer (or other responsible person) has verified that the area has been properly cleaned.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: You should store this chemical under refrigerated temperatures and away from mineral acids and bases. (NTP, 1992)

Ensure adequate ventilation in confined spaces. Store in original container, tightly closed, away from all sources of heat. /May be stored for/ at least 2 yr under normal storage conditions in unopened containers.

Safe Storage of Pesticides. Always store pesticides in their original containers, complete with labels that list ingredients, directions for use, and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning. Never store pesticides in cabinets with or near food, animal feed, or medical supplies. Do not store pesticides in places where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water, or surface water.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Ensure adequate ventilation in confined spaces. Store in original container, tightly closed, away from all sources of heat. /May be stored for/ at least 2 yr under normal storage conditions in unopened containers.

Safe Storage of Pesticides. Always store pesticides in their original containers, complete with labels that list ingredients, directions for use, and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning. Never store pesticides in cabinets with or near food, animal feed, or medical supplies. Do not store pesticides in places where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water, or surface water.

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10).

[Note: Specific storage temperature not available in public databases. Refer to supplier Certificate of Analysis (COA) for exact storage conditions.]

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Exposure controls

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits (OEL)

OSHA PEL: Not established.

ACGIH TLV: Not established.

NIOSH REL: Not established.

No occupational exposure limit values are established for this substance.

Use the lowest feasible exposure level (ALARA principle).

8.1.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use in a well-ventilated area. Chemical fume hood recommended for powder handling.

8.2 Individual protection measures

8.2.1 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical safety goggles.

8.2.2 Skin protection

Wear protective gloves. Recommended material: Nitrile rubber.

Wear suitable protective clothing (lab coat).

8.2.3 Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection usually not required under normal use with adequate ventilation.

Use N95 respirator for large-scale powder handling.

8.2.4 Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance: Gibberellic acid is a white powder. (NTP, 1992)

b) Odor: Odorless

c) Odor threshold: No data available

d) pH: pH = 4.0

e) Melting point/freezing point: 451 to 455 °F (DECOMPOSES) (NTP, 1992)

f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: No data available

g) Flash point: No data available

h) Evaporation rate: No data available

- i) Flammability (solid, gas): No data available
- j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: No data available
- k) Vapor pressure: No data available
- l) Vapor density: No data available
- m) Relative density: Bulk density = 600 mg/ml at 28 °C
- n) Water solubility: Slightly soluble (NTP, 1992)
- o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Log P (n-octanol/water): 0.2
- p) Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
- q) Decomposition temperature: No data available
- r) Viscosity: No data available
- s) Explosive properties: No data available
- t) Oxidizing properties: No data available

9.2 Other information

Topological Polar Surface Area (TPSA): 104 Å²

Complexity: 772

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No specific reactivity hazards identified under normal handling conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions under normal conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, direct sunlight, and moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

... Incompatible with alkaline materials and solutions containing chlorine.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

See also Section 5 (Fire-fighting measures) for combustion products.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

No acute toxicity data available.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

No data available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation (H319).

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

No data available.

Carcinogenicity:

No data available.

Reproductive toxicity:

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

No data available.

Aspiration hazard:

No data available.

11.2 Additional information

No additional toxicological information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

LC50 *Colinus virginianus* (Northern bobwhite, 14 days old) dietary >4640 ppm/8 days

EC50 *Daphnia magna* (Water flea, <24 hr old; intoxication, immobilization) >143 ppm/48 hr; static /86.9% AI formulated product/

LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout, weight 0.32 g) >150 ppm/96 hr; static /86.9% AI formulated product/

Gibberellic acid's production and use as a plant growth regulator will result in its direct release to the environment. Gibberellic acid is produced by several molds, principally *Gibberella fujikuroi*. If released to air, an estimated vapor pressure of 2.1×10^{-13} mm Hg at 25 °C indicates gibberellic acid will exist solely in the particulate phase in the atmosphere. Particulate-phase gibberellic acid will be removed from the atmosphere by wet or dry deposition. If released to soil, gibberellic acid is expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 32. The pKa of gibberellic acid is 4, indicating that this compound will primarily exist in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb to organic carbon and clay more strongly than the undissociated acid. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process based upon an estimated Henry's Law constant of 1.6×10^{-15} atm-cu m/mole. Volatilization of gibberellic acid is attenuated by the ionic form. Gibberellic acid is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Degradation of gibberellic acid in soil is approximat

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Log P (n-octanol/water): 0.2

Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log P < 3).

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

This substance is classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers and do not mix with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers in the same manner as the product itself.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as dangerous goods (research quantities typically exempt).

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not subject to transport regulations (small quantities for research use).

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not classified as dangerous goods for transport (research quantities).

14.4 Packing group

Not applicable (not regulated as dangerous goods in typical research quantities).

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No (not classified as environmentally hazardous per GHS).

14.6 Special precautions for user

Transport in original packaging. Ensure containers are tightly sealed.

For bulk or commercial quantities, consult applicable transport regulations (DOT, IATA, IMDG).

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

US EPA / TSCA: Subject to EPA TSCA regulations

EU ECHA / REACH: Not available in public databases.

SARA 302 Components:

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components:

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards:

Acute (short-term) health hazard

Environmental hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the Pennsylvania Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

New Jersey Right To Know Components:

This material contains components subject to the New Jersey Right to Know Act. See Section 2 for hazard classification.

California Prop. 65 Components:

This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Other regulatory listings:

- EFSA Legal Basis: Commission Regulation (EC) No 2229/2004
- Status Regulation (EC): 2008/127, Reg. (EU) 2017/195, Reg. (EU) 2020/1160, Reg. (EU) 2021/745, Reg. (EU) 2022/708, Reg. (EU) 2023/1446, Reg. (EU) No 540/2011
- FIFRA Requirements: An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of gibberellins [gibberellic acids (GA3 and GA4 + GA7), and sodium or potassium gibberellate] in or on all food commodities when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest
- FDA Requirements: Gibberellic acid and its potassium salt is a food additive permitted for direct addition to food for human consumption, as long as 1) the quantity of the substance added to food does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish its intended physical, nutritive, or other technical effect i

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this substance.

For research-use-only compounds, no CSA is required under REACH Annex I.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 2026/09/09

Further Information: The information provided is believed to be correct but is not exhaustive and should be used only as a guideline based on current knowledge. It does not represent a guarantee of the properties of the product.

Selleck Chemicals Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or contact with the product.