

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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

Product name: p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol

CAS: 80-46-6

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.in

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

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B

Skin sensitization, Category 1

Serious eye damage, Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P317 Get medical help.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

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 which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol

Common names and synonyms: p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol

CAS number: 80-46-6

EC number: 201-280-9

Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary 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/effects, acute and delayed

ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This chemical is toxic by ingestion and can be absorbed through the skin. Hazardous fumes are evolved when this material is heated to decomposition. (NTP, 1992)

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Minimum/Potential Fatal Human Dose

3(?). 3 = moderately toxic: probable oral lethal dose (human) 0.5-5 g/kg, between 1 oz and 1 pint for 70 kg person (150 lb).

Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

Assoc of (14)C-labelled p-tert-amylphenol with human serum and bacterial *Micrococcus lysodeikticus* proteins was most clear-cut among phenolic deriv. Protein binding could explain interference of serum with germicidal effects of phenolic disinfectants.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water or foam may cause frothing.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This compound is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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

SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility is acceptable only after review by the governing authority and assurance that "pass through" violations will not occur. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must be evaluated in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 261, specifically Subpart B, in order to determine the appropriate local, state and federal requirements for disposal.

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.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering 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, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

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

Skin protection

Wear fire/flammable 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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Colorless needles or beige solid. (NTP, 1992)
Colour:	White crystals
Odour:	no data available
Melting point/freezing point:	85°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	206°C(lit.)

Flammability:	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	42°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	less than 1 mg/mL at 79° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Kow = 4.03
Vapour pressure:	2.00X10-3 mm Hg at 25 deg C (ext)
Density and/or relative density:	0.96
Relative vapour density:	no data available
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

no data available

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Phenols, such as P-TERT-PENTYLPHENOL, do not behave as organic alcohols, as one might guess from the presence of a hydroxyl (-OH) group in their structure. Instead, they react as weak organic acids. Phenols and cresols are much weaker as acids than common carboxylic acids (phenol has $pK_a = 9.88$). These materials are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. Flammable gas (H_2) is often generated, and the heat of the reaction may ignite the gas. Heat is also generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases. Such heating may initiate polymerization of the organic compound. Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature). The reactions generate heat. Phenols are also nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid. Nitrated phenols often explode when heated. Many of them form metal salts that tend toward detonation by rather mild shock. This material can react with oxidizing materials.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 1830 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

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow, weight 102 mg); Conditions: flow-through bioassay, dissolved oxygen 7.4 (4.6-8.8) mg/L, water hardness 44.9 (42.4-46.6) mg/L as CaCO₃, pH 6.9-7.7, alkalinity 42.9 (39.6-61.4) mg/L CaCO₃, temp: 26.4 +/- 1.4 deg C; Concentration: 3.17 (2.94-3.42) mg/L for 24 hr /Purity 98%

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

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 210 was calculated for 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol(SRC), using a log Kow of 4.03(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol is estimated as 3.7×10^3 (SRC), using a log Kow of 4.03(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)phenol is expected to have slight mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

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

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

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

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?pageID=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/>

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