Chemical Book India

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

1,3-dichloropropan-2-ol 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: 1,3-dichloropropan-2-ol

CAS: 96-23-1

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

uses:

Uses advised none

against:

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Oral Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)





Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 Toxic if swallowed H312 Harmful in contact with skin H350 May cause cancer

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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

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

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

Response

P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

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

P330 Rinse mouth.

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

P317 Get medical help.

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

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

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: 1,3-dichloropropan-2-ol

Common names and

1,3-dichloropropan-2-ol

synonyms:

CAS number: 96-23-1
EC number: 202-491-9

Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound include hemorrhagic gastritis and pharyngitis. Other symptoms include headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, pulmonary edema and liver damage. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is toxic by inhalation and ingestion. It is also harmful if absorbed through the skin. It is an irritant of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and

upper respiratory tract. When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride gas and phosgene gas. (NTP, 1992)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary. Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary. For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport. Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 mL/kg up to 200 mL of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal. Higher alcohols (> 3 carbons) and related compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol" foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers.

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. 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

Separated from strong oxidants and food and feedstuffs. Well closed.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

MAK: skin absorption (H); carcinogen category: 2

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 face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Colorless to yellow slightly viscous liquid with an ethereal odor.

(NTP, 1992)

Colour: COLORLESS, SLIGHTLY VISCOUS, LIQUID

Odour: ETHEREAL ODOR

Melting -4°C(lit.)

point/freezing

point:

Boiling point or 174°C

initial boiling point and boiling range:

Flammability: Combustible.

Lower and upper no data available

explosion

limit/flammability

limit:

Flash point: 74°C(lit.)

Auto-ignition no data available

temperature:

Decomposition no data available

temperature:

pH: no data available

Kinematic no data available

viscosity:

Solubility: greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 73° F (NTP, 1992)

Partition 0.78

coefficient noctanol/water:

Vapour pressure: 1 mm Hg at 82.4° F; 5 mm Hg at 126.0° F (NTP, 1992)

Density and/or 1.351

relative density:

Relative vapour

4.45 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air) density:

no data available Particle

characteristics:

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on heating or on burning. This produces toxic furnes including hydrogen chloride (see ICSC 0163). Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks powdered metals and plastic.

Chemical stability

UNSTABLE

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flammable when exposed to heat, flame, or oxidizers. Sensitive to heat, Incompatible with oxidizers. Also incompatible with strong acids, strong reducing agents, acid chlorides and acid anhydrides. (NTP, 1992)

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

Dangerous; when heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride/ and phosgene.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 100 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

The substance is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. The substance is mildly irritating to the skin. The substance may cause effects on the liver.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

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

When incubated with a filtered effluent from a sanitary waste treatment plant, 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol displayed a theoretical 5 day BOD of 1%(1). 1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol reached 0%, 84%, and 86% of its theoretical BOD over 4 weeks using activated sludge inoculum(2). Pure cultures of Psuedomonas sp. degraded 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol to epichlorohydrin, 1-chloro-2,3-propylene diol, glycidol, and ultimately glycerin(3).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 0.78(1,SRC) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc for 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol can be estimated to be about 4(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that 1,3-dichloro-2-propanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects

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: UN2750 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2750 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2750 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: 1,3-DICHLOROPROPANOL-2 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 1,3-DICHLOROPROPANOL-2 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 1,3-DICHLOROPROPANOL-2 (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.) IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

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

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

 ${\it HSDB-Hazardous\ Substances\ Data\ Bank,\ website:\ https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm}$

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-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

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