

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## 2-amino-4-(methylsulphonyl)phenol SDS

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

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8
Section 9	Section 10	Section 11	Section 12	Section 13	Section 14	Section 15	Section 16

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

Product name: 2-amino-4-(methylsulphonyl)phenol

CAS: 98-30-6

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

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

Uses advised against: none

**Company Identification**

Company: Chemicalbook.in

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

Telephone: +91 9550333722

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

Skin irritation, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

## GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

### Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

### Precautionary statement(s)

### Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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

### Response

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

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

P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.

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

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

### Storage

none

### Disposal

none

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance**

Chemical name:	2-amino-4-(methylsulphonyl)phenol
Common names and synonyms:	2-amino-4-(methylsulphonyl)phenol
CAS number:	98-30-6
EC number:	202-654-4
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**

no data available

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

no data available

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however, it is probably 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

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

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/flame 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: Dark brown powder. (NTP, 1992)
Colour:	no data available
Odour:	no data available
Melting point/freezing point:	> 155 - < 156 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.;> 155 - < 165 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	357.71 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.
Flammability:	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	> 188.9 - < 246.3 °C.
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	1 to 5 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Pow = -1.05. Temperature:25 °C.
Vapour pressure:	0 mm Hg. Temperature:25 °C.
Density and/or relative density:	>= 1.359 - <= 1.479 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density:	no data available

Particle characteristics:

no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Slightly soluble in water.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

An aromatic amine and phenol. Amines are chemical bases. They neutralize acids to form salts plus water. These acid-base reactions are exothermic. The amount of heat that is evolved per mole of amine in a neutralization is largely independent of the strength of the amine as a base. Amines may be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is generated by amines in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides. Phenols 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.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

Oral: no data available

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: 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**

no data available

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

#### **Mobility in soil**

no data available

#### **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: 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**

Not Listed.

**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Not Listed.

**(PICCS)**

Not Listed.

**Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

**IECSC)**

Not Listed.

**Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Not 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](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/>

properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any