Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

3-nitrophenol SDS

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

Section 2 Section 3 Section 6 Section 1 Section 4 Section 5 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: 3-nitrophenol

CAS: 554-84-7

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

Telephone: +91 9550333722

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral Skin irritation, Category 2

Serious eye damage, Category 1

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed H315 Causes skin irritation H318 Causes serious eve damage

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/...

Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

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+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.

Storage

none

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: 3-nitrophenol
Common names and 3-nitrophenol

synonyms:

CAS number: 554-84-7 EC number: 209-073-5

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

INHALATION: Inhalation or ingestion causes headaches, drowsiness, nausea, and blue color in lips, ears, and finger nails (cyanosis). EYES: Contact with eyes causes irritation. SKIN: Can be absorbed through intact skin to give same symptoms as for inhalation. (USCG, 1999)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Dinitrophenol and Related Compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.) Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Nitrophenols

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Dangerous toxic fumes of NO x (USCG, 1999)

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

Keep all flammables away from area where oxidizing agents are stored. ... area ... kept cool & ventilated, & should be fireproofed.

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: M-nitrophenol is a colorless to pale yellow crystalline solid. Sinks in and mixes with water.

(USCG, 1999)

Colour: Monoclinic prisms from ether and dilute hydrochloric acid

Odour: no data available

Melting 97 °C

point/freezing

point:

Boiling point or 1946 °C

initial boiling point and boiling range:

Flammability: no data available

Lower and upper no data available

explosion

limit/flammability

limit:

Flash point: > 100 °C

Auto-ignition no data available

temperature:

Decomposition

no data available

temperature:

pH: no data available no data available Kinematic

viscosity:

Solubility: Miscible with water

log Kow = 2.00Partition

coefficient noctanol/water:

70 mm Hg at 381° F (NTP, 1992) Vapour pressure: 1.49

Density and/or

relative density:

Relative vapour

no data available

density:

Particle no data available

characteristics:

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

no data available

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

AROMATIC NITROCOMPOUNDS ARE FLAMMABLE ... /AROMATIC NITROCMPD/M-NITROPHENOL is a light-yellow, crystalline material, toxic and irritant. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of oxides of nitrogen [Lewis, 3rd ed., 1993, p. 941]. 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 pKa = 9.88). These materials are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. Flammable gas (H2) 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.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 930 (640-1,350) 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: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) age < or =24 hr; Conditions:

freshwater, static, 20-22 deg C, pH 7.6-7.7; Concentration: 11000 ug/L for 24 hr /formulation

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: More than 64 days were required to biodegrade 3-nitrophenol in a soil inoculum study(1) and 3-nitrophenol was completely degraded in 3-5 days in another soil inoculum study(2). 3-Nitrophenol was degraded 90% using an activated sludge in 16 days including a 10 day lag period(3). 3-Nitrophenol, present at 30 mg/L, reached 48-64% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 100 mg/L in the Japanese MTI test(4), suggesting that the compound may be readily biodegradable(SRC).

Bioaccumulative potential

3-Nitrophenol has a reported experimental BCF of 25 in fish(1). An estimated BCF of 10 was calculated in fish for 3-nitrophenol(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.00(2) and a regression-derived equation(3). According to a classification scheme(4), these BCF values suggest that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Mobility in soil

A single measured Koc of 48 has been reported for 3-nitrophenol(1). Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(2), the Koc of 3-nitrophenol can be estimated to be 290(SRC). According to a classification scheme(3), these Koc values suggest that 3-nitrophenol is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil. The pKa of 3-nitrophenol is 8.36(4), indicating that this compound will partially exist in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(5). Experimental Koc data for other nitrophenol isomers(6-9) indicate 3-nitrophenol may be more mobile in the anionic form than in the neutral form(SRC).

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: UN1663 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN1663 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN1663 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: NITROPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: NITROPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) (For reference only, please check.) IATA: NITROPHENOLS (o-, m-, p-) (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: III (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: III (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)

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

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/

Disdaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any