

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## 4-hexylresorcinol 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: 4-hexylresorcinol  
CAS: 136-77-6

**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  
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

Eye irritation, Category 2  
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3

### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

### Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

### 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/...  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

### 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+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

### Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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: 4-hexylresorcinol

Common names and synonyms: 4-hexylresorcinol

CAS number: 136-77-6

EC number: 205-257-4

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**

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Depending on the intensity and duration of exposure, effects may vary from mild irritation to severe destruction of tissue. Prolonged contact can cause damage to the eyes, severe irritation or burns. Exposure may also cause profuse sweating, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Some cutaneous reactions occur due to hypersensitivity. If ingested, large doses cause irritation and erosion of gastric and intestinal mucosa. Ingestion or application of phenolic compounds to the skin or mucous membranes may result in painless blanching or erythema, corrosion, intense thirst, cyanosis from methemoglobinemia, hyperactivity, stupor, blood pressure fall, hyperpnea, abdominal pain, hemolysis, convulsions, coma, and pulmonary edema followed by pneumonia. If death from respiratory failure is not immediate, jaundice and oliguria or anuria may occur. Skin sensitivity reactions occur occasionally.

**ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** This compound is harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. It is an irritant to the skin, eyes, respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Concentrated solutions can cause burns of the skin and mucous membranes. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes. (NTP, 1992)

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

Basic treatment. Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). 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 pulmonary edema and treat if necessary. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary. Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary. For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline during transport. Administer activated charcoal. Dilution may be contraindicated because it may increase absorption. Do not use emetics. Cover skin burns with dry, sterile dressings after decontamination. Maintain body temperature. Advanced treatment. Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in the patient who is unconscious, has severe pulmonary edema, or is in severe respiratory distress. Positive-pressure ventilation techniques with a bag-valve-mask device may be beneficial. Consider drug therapy for pulmonary edema. Monitor cardiac rhythm and treat arrhythmias if necessary. Start IV administration of D5W TKO. Use 0.9% saline or lactated Ringer's if signs of hypovolemia are present. For hypotension with signs of hypovolemia, administer fluid cautiously. Consider vasopressors if patient is hypotensive with a normal fluid volume. Watch for signs of fluid overload. Administer 1% solution methylene blue if patient is symptomatic with severe hypoxia, cyanosis, and cardiac compromise not responding to oxygen. **DIRECT PHYSICIAN ORDER ONLY.** Treat seizures with diazepam (Valium) or lorazepam (Ativan). Use proparacaine hydrochloride to assist eye irrigation. Phenols and related compounds

## **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. 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: Solid. Solid: particulate/powder.

Colour: Off white to pale yellow.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Odour:  | Pungent odor  |
| Melting point/freezing point:                             | $\geq 66.9 - \leq 67.9$ °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 760 mm Hg.          |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range: | $\geq 333 - \leq 335$ °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 760 mm Hg.            |
| Flammability:   | no data available   |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:       | no data available   |
| Flash point:  | Ca. 198 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 760 mm Hg.                          |
| Auto-ignition temperature:                                | Ca. 450 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 760 mm Hg.                          |
| Decomposition temperature:                                | no data available   |
| pH:   | no data available   |
| Kinematic viscosity:                                      | no data available   |
| Solubility:   | less than 1 mg/mL at 73° F (NTP, 1992)                          |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:                    | log Pow = Ca. 3.34. Temperature:20 °C. Remarks:PH not recorded. |
| Vapour pressure:  | 0 mm Hg. Temperature:25 °C.                                     |
| Density and/or relative density:                          | Ca. 1.036 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

no data available

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

P-HEXYLRESORCINOL may be sensitive to prolonged exposure to light. Incompatible with acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and oxidizing agents (NTP, 1992).

### 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 - 550 mg/kg bw.

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: EC50 - Daphnia magna - ca. 2.8 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - ca. 6.24 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

#### **Persistence and degradability**

no data available

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 90 was calculated for hexylresorcinol(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.45(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

#### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of hexylresorcinol is estimated as 1,800(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.45(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that hexylresorcinol is expected to have low 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: UN1759 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1759 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1759 (For reference only, please check.)

**UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

**Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

**Packing group, if applicable**

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

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (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)**

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](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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