

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Dinonyl phthalate 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: Dinonyl phthalate

CAS: 84-76-4

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**

Not classified.

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Signal word No signal word

Hazard statement(s)

none

Precautionary statement(s)**Prevention**

none

Response

none

Storage

none

Disposal

none

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**Substance**

Chemical name: Dinonyl phthalate

Common names and
synonyms: Dinonyl phthalate

CAS number: 84-76-4

EC number: 201-560-0

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

Moderately toxic by ingestion. (USCG, 1999)

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

no data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to Be Used: Water may be ineffective. Fire Extinguishing Agents: Alcohol foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide. (USCG, 1999)

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

no data available

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

Component	Dinonyl phthalate			
CAS No.	84-76-4			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Austria	?	5	?	?
Ireland	?	5	?	?
Latvia	?	1	?	?
New Zealand	?	5	?	?
United Kingdom	?	5	?	?
	Remarks			

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: Dinonyl phthalate is an odorless colorless liquid. (USCG, 1999)

Colour:	Colorless liquid
Odour:	no data available
Melting point/freezing point:	-106°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	245°C/5mmHg(lit.)
Flammability:	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	220°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature:	no data available
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	112 cP at 20 deg C
Solubility:	In water, 1.73X10-5 mg/L at 25 deg C (est)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Kow = 9.52 (est)
Vapour pressure:	5.14X10-7 mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)
Density and/or relative density:	0.97
Relative vapour density:	no data available
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Flammable. Hydrolyzed by strong mineral acids and strong alkalis.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible DINONYL PHTHALATE is an ester. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides. Can generate electrostatic charges [Handling Chemicals Safely, 1980. p. 250].

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 2.00 g/kg From table

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

AEROBIC: Dinonyl phthalate, added to a semi-continuous activated sludge apparatus at 5, 10, and 20 mg added per 24 hr, underwent 52%, 48%, and 54% degradation, respectively, under aerobic conditions(1,2). When dinonyl phthalate was incubated with pure cultures of *Pseudomonas acidovorans* under aerobic conditions, the initial degradation products were phthalic acid and nonyl alcohol(3). Di(heptyl,nonyl,undecyl) phthalate had a half-life of 6 to 8 days in river die-away tests(4). In active microcosms containing lake water and sediment, 40 to 48% of (14)C-di(heptyl,nonyl,undecyl)phthalate radioactivity was evolved as carbon dioxide over a 41 day period; after six weeks no residual (14)C-di(heptyl,nonyl,undecyl) phthalate was found in the water column and only 2 to 6% was associated with sediments(4). In semi-continuous activated sludge tests, a primary degradation half-life of <1 day at an addition rate of 5 to 200 mg/L per 24-hour cycle was observed for di(heptyl,nonyl,undecyl) phthalate(4). In shake flask studies using an acclimated bacterial inoculum, an ultimate biodegradation half-life of 5 days was observed for di(heptyl,nonyl,undecyl) phthalate at an initial concentration of 20 mg/L(4). 98% Biodegradation of di(heptyl,nonyl,undecyl) phthalate was observed over a period of 28 days in shake flask tests using an acclimated inoculum consisting of soil and sewage microorganisms(5).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for dinonyl phthalate(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 9.52(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of dinonyl phthalate can be estimated to be 6.6×10^5 (SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that dinonyl phthalate is expected to be immobile in soil. In sterile microcosms containing lake water and sediment, approximately 80% of di(heptyl,nonyl,undecyl) phthalate partitioned to sediment(3).

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: UN3295 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3295 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3295 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

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

IMDG: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (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)

Not 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/>

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