

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Phenylacetic acid 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: Phenylacetic acid

CAS: 103-82-2

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**

Eye irritation, Category 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

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: Phenylacetic acid

Common names and synonyms: Phenylacetic acid

CAS number: 103-82-2
EC number: 203-148-6
Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

no data available

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 respirations 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 . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) 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. Activated charcoal is not effective . Do not attempt to neutralize because of exothermic reaction. Cover skin burns with dry, sterile dressings after decontamination . Organic acids and related compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Combustible.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Personal protection: A/P2 filter respirator for organic vapor and harmful dust. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into containers.

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, strong bases and strong reducing agents. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Separated

from strong oxidants, strong bases and strong reducing agents. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

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 safety goggles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state: DryPowder

Colour: Leaflets on distillation in-vacuo; plates, tablets from petroleum ether

Odour:	Floral odor
Melting point/freezing point:	75-78 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	265 °C
Flammability:	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	132 °C
Auto-ignition temperature:	543 °C
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	Slightly sol in cold water, freely in hot water; sol in alcohol and ether; 4.422 moles/L in chloroform at 25 deg C; 1.842 moles/L in carbon tetrachloride at 25 deg C; 4.513 moles/L in acetylene tetrachloride at 25 deg C; 3.29 moles/L in trichlorethylene at 25 deg C; 1.558 moles/L in tetrachlorethylene at 25 deg C; 3.252 moles/L in pentachloroethane at 25 deg C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Kow = 1.41
Vapour pressure:	1 mm Hg (97 °C)
Density and/or relative density:	1.081
Relative vapour density:	~4 (vs air)

Particle characteristics:

no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces irritating fumes. The solution in water is a weak acid. Reacts with strong bases, strong oxidants and strong reducing agents.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Decomposes on burning. This produces irritating fumes. The solution in water is a weak acid. Reacts with strong bases, strong oxidants and strong reducing agents.

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

The substance is irritating to the eyes. The substance is mildly irritating to the skin.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will not or will only very slowly be reached 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: EC50; Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea); Conditions: freshwater, static, pH 8; Concentration: 11 mg/L for 24 hr; Effect: behavior, equilibrium

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Phenylacetic acid, as the source of carbon, was readily biodegraded using an unadapted mixed culture (soil suspension): primary degradation was 100 percent in 2 days (in mixture), primary degradation was 100 percent in three days (by GLC), and total degradation was 90 percent in about 3 days (by dissolved organic carbon measurement)(1). Oxygen consumption was approximately 6 ug/mL after six days when phenylacetic acid was degraded in Hudson Collamer silt loam(2).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for phenylacetic acid(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.41(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

Koc values of 31, 26, and 28 were experimentally determined for phenylacetic acid in three specific soils: a Podzol (pH = 2.8, sand = 89.2%, silt = 8.2%, and clay = 2.6%), an alfisol (pH = 6.7, sand = 69.7%, silt = 14.4%, and clay = 15.9%) and sediment from Lake Constance (pH = 7.1, sand = 5.5%, silt = 58.8%, and clay = 35.7%), respectively(1). According to a recommended classification scheme(2), these Koc values suggest that phenylacetic acid is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC). The pKa of phenylacetic acid is 4.31(3), indicating that this compound will primarily 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(4).

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)

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

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