

Material Safety Data Sheet

Dioctyl phthalate



1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CONTACT

Product Name: Dioctyl phthalate

Formula: $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$

Synonyms: Bisoflex 81

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 0491-2566889

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	% by Weight
Dioctyl phthalate	99-100

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Potential Acute Health Effects: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, mucous membranes, skin, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated p. 2 or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin contact/absorption, eye contact, and ingestion.

General Acute Exposure: Liquid, mist, or vapours can cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) depression.

Inhalation:

Acute Exposure: Short-term exposure to high concentrations may cause CNS depression. Symptoms may include headache, weakness, drowsiness, light-headedness, nausea, difficult breathing, drunkenness, eye irritation, blurred vision, blindness, loss of consciousness, vertigo, fatigue, convulsions, and possibly death, depending on exposure. Victims may improve and then get worse again up to 30 hours later.

Skin:

Acute Contact: Upon prolonged or repeated contact, absorption through the skin may occur and produce toxic effects similar to those resulting from inhalation exposure. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking, and inflammation of the skin due to the defatting action of the product.

Eye:

Acute Contact: Eye irritation may occur upon short-term exposure, including a burning sensation, tearing, redness, or swelling. Upon direct contact with liquid, conjunctivitis and corneal burns may occur. The primary toxic effect is exerted upon the nervous system, particularly the optic nerves and possibly the retina. The condition can progress to permanent blindness.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause serious poisoning with effects similar to those of inhalation and absorption through the skin. Toxic effects are more common after ingestion. Death from as little as one ounce has been reported.

Neurologic:

Acute Exposure: Central Nervous System (CNS) depression may occur upon exposure.

Summary of Chronic Exposure: It is slowly eliminated from the body; hence repeated exposures may result in toxic levels in the blood and tissues. Due to its slow elimination, it should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though single exposures to fumes may cause no harmful effect, daily exposure may result in the accumulation of sufficient amount in the body to cause illness.

Note to the Physician: Coma resulting from massive exposures may last as long as 2-4 days. In the body, products formed by its oxidation are formaldehyde and formic acid.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Personnel with pre-existing CNS disease, skin disorders, impaired liver or kidney function, GI tract disorders or chronic respiratory diseases should avoid exposure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid for Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. The patient should be seen in a health care facility and referral to an ophthalmologist considered.

First Aid for Skin: Immediately flush exposed area with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes, followed by washing area thoroughly with soap and water. The patient should be seen in a health care facility if irritation or pain persists or if symptoms of toxicity develop. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

First Aid for Inhalation: Move patient to fresh air and keep warm and at rest. Monitor for respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing develops or if breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention. If trained to do so administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation as required. Caution: Administration of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may expose the first aid provider to chemical within the victim's lungs or vomit.

First Aid for Ingestion: If patient is conscious, immediately give two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability of the Product	May be combustible at high temperature
Auto-Ignition Temperature	390.56°C (735°F)
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP: 207°C (404.6°F). OPEN CUP: 215.56°C (420°F) - 218 C (Cleveland).
Flammable Limits	LOWER: 0.3%
Products of Combustion	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Non-flammable in presence of shocks.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Measures: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep unnecessary people away and deny entry. Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 330 to 660 feet in all directions. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Eliminate all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry of product into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined spaces. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded and/or spark resistant. Water spray may reduce vapours but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Fully encapsulating, vapour protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.

Determining Spill Size: Generally, a small spill is one that involves a single, small package (i.e. up to a 55 gallon drum), small cylinder, or a small (non-continuing) leak from a large container.

Large Spill:

- a. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- b. Follow local emergency protocol for handling.
- c. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Small Spill:

- a. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
- b. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions: Keep locked up.. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Skin Protection Requirements: Equipment should prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with the product. This may include rubber boots, resistant gloves, and other impervious and resistant

clothing. Compatible materials may include butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber, viton and others. Review the equipment manufacture's compatibility data.

Eye Protection Requirements: Use chemical (indirectly vented) goggles when there is a potential for contact with product, including vapour. A full-face shield may be worn over goggles for additional protection, but not as a substitute for goggles.

Other Protective Equipment: Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be provided. Proper fire extinguishment equipment must be kept in the handling area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Point	-67°C (-88.6°F)
Boiling Point	214°C (417.2°F)
Specific Gravity	Not available.
pH (1% soln/water)	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	Not available.
Vapor Density	12.8 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available

10. REACTIVITY

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 30000 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 25000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Chronic Effects on Humans: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH. Classified 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP. 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. May cause damage to the following organs: liver.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Testicular damage in animal. May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic). May affect genetic material (mutagenic). May cause cancer based on animal test data.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 0.7 mg/l 96 hours [Lepomis macrochirus]. >100 mg/l 96 hours [Channel catfish]. >100 mg/l 96 hours [Trout].

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal and State Regulations: California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Diethyl phthalate California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Diethyl phthalate Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Diethyl phthalate Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Diethyl phthalate Illinois chemical safety act: Diethyl phthalate New York release reporting list: Diethyl phthalate Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Diethyl phthalate Pennsylvania RTK: Diethyl phthalate Minnesota: Diethyl phthalate Massachusetts RTK: Diethyl phthalate Massachusetts spill list: Diethyl phthalate New Jersey: Diethyl phthalate New Jersey spill list: Diethyl phthalate Louisiana spill

reporting: Dioctyl phthalate California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Dioctyl phthalate TSCA 8(b) inventory: Dioctyl phthalate TSCA 8(a) IUR: Dioctyl phthalate TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Dioctyl phthalate: Effective date: 10/4/82; Sunset data: 10/4/92 SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Dioctyl phthalate CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Dioctyl phthalate: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg)

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC): R60- May impair fertility. R61- May cause harm to the unborn child. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Preparation Date : 18-06-2015

Prepared By : Mereena Petrochemicals Pvt Ltd, NIDA, Kanjikkode, Palakkad, Kerala, India.

PIN: 678621

Disclaimer: The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product.