

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

2,4-Dimethylphenol

Revision Date:2025-02-01 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Product name : 2,4-Dimethylphenol
CBnumber : CB6125178
CAS : 105-67-9
EINECS Number : 203-321-6
Synonyms : 2,4-dimethylphenol,2,4-xyleneol

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
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Symbol(GHS)



Signal word

Danger

Precautionary statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container to.....

P405 Store locked up.

P311 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

Hazard statements

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H401 Toxic to aquatic life
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H371 May cause damage to organs
H370 Causes damage to organs
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H311 Toxic in contact with skin
H303 May be harmful if swallowed
H301 Toxic if swallowed
H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Product name | : 2,4-Dimethylphenol |
| Synonyms | : 2,4-dimethylphenol,2,4-xyleneol |
| CAS | : 105-67-9 |
| EC number | : 203-321-6 |
| MF | : C ₈ H ₁₀ O |
| MW | : 122.16 |

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides

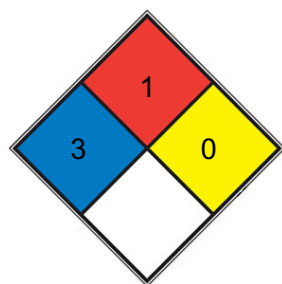
Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

Further information

No data available

NFPA 704



■ HEALTH 3 Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. [liquid hydrogen](#), [sulfuric acid](#), [calcium hypochlorite](#), hexafluorosilicic acid)

■ FIRE 1 Materials that require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. Includes some finely divided suspended solids that do not require heating before ignition can occur. Flash point at or above 93.3 °C (200 °F). (e.g. [mineral oil](#), ammonia)

■ REACT 0 Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, [N₂](#))

□ SPEC.
□ HAZ.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. For precautions see section 2.2.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in cool place.

Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

control parameter

Hazard composition and occupational exposure limits

Does not contain substances with occupational exposure limits.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Tightly fitting safety goggles. Faceshield (8-inch minimum). Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to

avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Full contact

Material: Fluorinated rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0,7 mm Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Vitoject? (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Splash contact Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0,4 mm Break through time: 60 min

Material tested: Camatril? (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

| | |
|--|---|
| Appearance | brown Semi-solid melting to a liquid, clear |
| Odour | No data available |
| Odour Threshold | No data available |
| pH | No data available |
| Melting point/freezing point | 22,0 - 23,0 °C |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | 209,0 - 213,0 °C |
| Flash point | 94,0 °C - closed cup |
| Evaporation rate | No data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | No data available |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | 1.4%(V) |
| Vapour pressure | 0,1 hPa at 25,0 °C |
| Vapour density | No data available |
| Relative density | 1,02 g/cm ³ |
| Water solubility | 5.0g/l |

| | |
|--|--|
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | log Pow: 2,35 |
| Autoignition temperature | No data available |
| Decomposition temperature | No data available |
| Viscosity | No data available |
| Explosive properties | No data available |
| Oxidizing properties | No data available |
| Henry's Law Constant | 42.8(x 10 ⁻⁶ atm·m ³ /mol) at 75.9 °C, 74.0 at 88.7 °C, 113.0 at 98.5 °C (VLE circulation still-UV spectrophotometry, Dohnal and Fenclová, 1995) |

Other safety information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

No data available

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

Conditions to avoid

No data available

Incompatible materials

Bases, Acid chlorides, Acid anhydrides, Oxidizing agents, Brass, Copper

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides Other decomposition products - No data available

In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - 3.200 mg/kg

Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2) LD50 Dermal - Rat - 1.040 mg/kg

Dermal: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes burns.

Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: ZE5600000

Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting

Toxicity

Acute oral LD50 for mice 809 mg/kg, rats 3,200 mg/kg (quoted, RTECS, 1985).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity**Toxicity to fish**

LC50 - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - 9,2 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

LC50 - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) - 2,1 mg/l - 48 h

Persistence and degradability**Bioaccumulative potential**

Bioaccumulation *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill) - 28 d

- 0,0102 mg/l(2,4-Xylenol)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 150

Mobility in soil

No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxics Screening Level

The initial threshold screening level (ITSL) for 2,4-dimethylphenol is 70 µg/m³ based on an annual averaging time.

Other adverse effects

Toxic to aquatic life.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the Directive on waste 2008/98/EC as well as other national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN number

ADR/RID: 2261 IMDG: 2261

UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID: XYLENOLS, SOLID IMDG: XYLENOLS, SOLID IATA: Xylenols, solid

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 IMDG: 6.1 IATA: 6.1

Packaging group

ADR/RID: II IMDG: II IATA: II

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no IMDG Marine pollutant: no IATA: no

Special precautions for user

No data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015:Listed. website: <https://www.mem.gov.cn/>

Measures for Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):Listed. website: <https://www.epa.govt.nz/>

EC Inventory:Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory:Listed. website: <https://www.epa.gov/>

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS):Listed. website: <https://emb.gov.ph/>

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC):Listed. website: <https://www.mee.gov.cn/>

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory:Listed. website: <https://chemicaldata.gov.vn/>

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL):Listed. website: <http://ncis.nier.go.kr>

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):Listed. website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

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

【1】 CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

【2】 ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

【3】 ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

【4】 eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

【5】 ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

【6】 Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

【7】 HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

【8】 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

【9】 IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

【10】 Sigma-Aldrich, website: <https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/>

Other Information

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

Disclaimer:

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