

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2024
Revision Date: January 08, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2,5-Dinitrophenol (Wetted with water >20%)

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number C1601537
Other names 2,5-DINITROPHENOL; Phenol, 2,5-dinitro-; 2,5-DNP

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.
Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou
Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175
Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

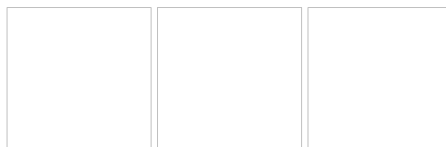
SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Dermal
Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 Toxic if swallowed
H311 Toxic in contact with skin
H331 Toxic if inhaled
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response	P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/... P316 Get emergency medical help immediately. P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell. P391 Collect spillage.
Storage	P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
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.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2,5-Dinitrophenol (Wetted with water >20%)	2,5-dinitrophenol	329-71-5	206-348-1	≈ 99%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

INHALATION, INGESTION OR SKIN ABSORPTION: Fatigue, thirst, sweating, flushing of face, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea; restlessness, anxiety, excitement occasionally leading to convulsions; fever, tachycardia, labored respiration, cyanosis, and sometimes muscle cramps. Loss of consciousness, cessation of breathing and death. EYES: Causes dilation of pupils or posterior subcapsular opacities or cataracts. SKIN: Discoloration, irritation, and dermatitis. (USCG, 1999)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Dinitrophenol and Related Compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Dinitrophenol solutions

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Vapors are toxic. Behavior in Fire: Can detonate or explode when heated under confinement. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until clean-up is complete. Remove all ignition sources. Wet spilled material with water. Collect powdered material in the most convenient and safe manner and deposit in sealed containers. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. It may be necessary to contain and dispose of this chemical as a hazardous waste. Keep dinitrophenol out of a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion, unless the sewer is designed to prevent the build-up of explosive concentrations. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Contact your Department of Environmental Protection of your regional office of the federal EPA for specific recommendations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Dinitrophenol/ ... should be stored in a cool ventilated place away from area of acute fire hazard and away from powerful oxidizing agents.
Dinitrophenol

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 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.

8.3 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	2,5-dinitrophenol is a yellow crystalline solid with a sweet musty odor. Sinks and mixes slowly with water. (USCG, 1999)
Colour	Yellow monoclinic prisms or needles from water, ligand
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	103-106°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	309.6°C at 760mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	141.5°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	pH range: 4.0 colorless, 5.4 yellow

Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Soluble in ether, benzene
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow= 1.75
Vapour pressure	1.22X10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg at 20 deg C
Density and/or relative density	1.65g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Slowly mixes with water.

10.2 Chemical stability

Appear to be stable in acid solution, but are susceptible to decomposition by uv radiation in alkaline solutions. Dinitrophenols

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The flammability of the solution depends on the nature of the solvent. Dinitrophenol is combustible though it may require some effort to ignite. /Dinitrophenol solutions/2,5-DINITROPHENOL can detonate or explode when heated under confinement (USCG, 1999). Phenols do not behave as organic alcohols, as one might guess from the presence of a hydroxyl (-OH) group in their structure. Instead, they react as weak organic acids. Phenols and cresols are much weaker as acids than common carboxylic acids (phenol has pKa = 9.88). These materials are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. Flammable gas (H₂) is often generated, and the heat of the reaction may ignite the gas. Heat is also generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Contact with reducing agents, combustibles may cause fire and explosions. Forms shock-sensitive explosive salts with ammonia, strong bases, and most metals. May accumulate static electrical charges /which/ may cause ignition of its vapors.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides/.

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

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow, age 26-34 days juveniles); Conditions: freshwater, flow through, 25 deg C, pH 7.8, hardness 45 mg/L CaCO₃, alkalinity 42 mg/L CaCO₃; Concentration: 3360 ug/L for 96 hr /> or = 95% purity
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

The ... wastewaters (COD 4.4-6 g/L) contained nitrobenzene and 2,4-dinitrophenol. These compounds are biodegradable ... and account for 50% of the Chemical Oxygen Demand. The remainder of the Chemical Oxygen Demand reflects the presence of ... 2,5- and 2,6-dinitrophenol, which are not biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 7 was calculated in fish for 2,5-dinitrophenol(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.75(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).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of 2,5-dinitrophenol can be estimated to be 460(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2,5-dinitrophenol is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. The pKa of 2,5-dinitrophenol is 5.21(3), indicating that this compound will exist almost entirely 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).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 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

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN0076 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN0076 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN0076 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: DINITROPHENOL, dry or wetted with less than 15% water, by mass† (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: DINITROPHENOL, dry or wetted with less than 15% water, by mass† (For reference only, please check.) IATA: DINITROPHENOL, dry or wetted with less than 15% water, by mass† (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 1.1D (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 1.1D (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 1.1D (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes IMDG: Yes IATA: Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
2,5-dinitrophenol	2,5-dinitrophenol	329-71-5	206-348-1
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Not Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2024
Revision Date January 08, 2025

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/>

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

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