

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.2
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: August 08, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Diallyl phthalate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CPAE111723

Other names 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-2-propenyl ester; Diallyl phthalate; Phthalic Acid Diallyl Ester

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 4, Oral

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s) H302 Harmful if swallowed

H410 Very 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.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P391 Collect spillage.

Response

Storage

none

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
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Diallyl phthalate	Diallyl phthalate	131-17-9	205-016-3	100%
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SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound include irritation of the skin, eyes and mucous membranes. At very high levels, toxic effects include central nervous system depression. It can cause internal disorders by continued skin absorption. Inhalation may cause nose, throat and lung irritation, lung congestion and liver damage. Eye contact may cause burning. It may cause lacrimation. Other symptoms include coughing, sneezing, thirst, respiratory distress, sore throat, headache and abdominal pain. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** This compound is toxic by ingestion. It may cause irritation of the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. It is also a lacrimator. It can be absorbed through the skin. When heated to decomposition this compound emits acrid smoke, irritating fumes and toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. (NTP, 1992)

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

Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

Thirty minutes after rats and mice were treated orally with (14)C-labeled diallyl phthalate (DAP), the highest levels of radioactivity were found in small intestine, liver, dermis, muscles, blood, and kidneys. After 24 hr, about 6-7% of the radioactivity was present in rats and 1-3% in mice. In rats, 60% of the radioactivity was found in urine and 30% was exhaled as CO₂. In mice, 91% was present in urine, and only 8% was detected as CO₂.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water or foam may cause frothing.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use powder, carbon dioxide, foam.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ventilation. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Ventilation. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 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

7.1 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases and acids. Store only if stabilized. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	Diallyl phthalate			
CAS No.	131-17-9			
	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
	ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Austria		5		
Denmark		3		6
Ireland		5		
Latvia		1		
New Zealand		5		
United Kingdom		5		
	Remarks			

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 safety spectacles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Clear pale-yellow liquid. Odorless. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	Nearly colorless, oily liquid
Odour	mild lachrymatory
Melting point/freezing point	133°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	158°C/5mmHg(lit.)
Flammability	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	163°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	385°C
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	13 cP at 20 deg C
Solubility	less than 0.1 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 3.23
Vapour pressure	2.3 mm Hg (150 °C)
Density and/or relative density	1.12
Relative vapour density	8.3 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The substance polymerizes due to heating or in the presence of a catalyst, if not inhibited. On combustion, forms toxic gases. Reacts with strong oxidants, acids and bases.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Limiting oxygen index (LOI): 26-36 /for diallyl phthalate/. This is a measure of the minimum concentration of oxygen in an oxygen-nitrogen atmosphere that is necessary to support a flame for at least 3 minutes under specified test conditions. DIALLYL PHTHALATE can react with oxidizers. It can also react with acids and alkalis. It is incompatible with water and oxygen. (NTP, 1992)

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Can react with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 656 mg/kg
- 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

If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea); Conditions: freshwater, renewal, 25 deg C, pH >7; Concentration: 26000 ug/L for 24 hr; Effect: behavior, equilibrium /formulated product
- Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus (Green algae, log growth phase); Conditions: freshwater, static, 24 deg C, pH 8.0-9.3; Concentration: 5300 ug/L for 48 hr; Effect: decreased population biomass /formulated product
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Diallyl phthalate, present at 100 mg/L, reached 92% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 61 was calculated in fish for diallyl phthalate(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.23(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of diallyl phthalate is estimated as 1,360(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.23(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a

classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that diallyl phthalate is expected to have low mobility in soil.

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: UN3082 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN3082 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN3082 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 9 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 9 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 9 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.) IATA: III (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
Diallyl phthalate	Diallyl phthalate	131-17-9	205-016-3
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.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date August 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/>

Other Information

An added stabilizer or inhibitor can influence the toxicological properties of this substance, consult an expert.

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

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