

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 Benzophenone Melting Point Standard

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CPRM4127

Other names Diphenyl ketone; Methanone, diphenyl-; Mettler-Toledo Calibration substance ME 18870,Benzophenone

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).

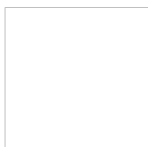
SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s) H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

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

Response P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

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
Benzophenone Melting Point Standard	Benzophenone	119-61-9	204-337-6	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

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

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Ingestion causes gastrointestinal disturbances. Contact causes eye irritation and, if prolonged, irritation of skin. (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. Ketones and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available, but it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.

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. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Recommended storage temperature -20 deg C.

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 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	Solid.
Colour	Orthorhombic prisms from alcohol (alpha); monoclinic prisms (beta)
Odour	Geranium-like odor
Melting point/freezing point	65.88 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa. Remarks: MPBVP v1.43. Adapted Joback method.; 61.21 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa. Remarks: MPBVP v1.43. Gold and Ogle method.; 63.55 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa. Remarks: MPBVP v1.43. Joback; Gold, Ogle methods.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	299.49 °C. Atm. press.: Ca. 1 013 hPa. Remarks: MPBVP v1.43. Data generated using the adapted Stein and Brown method. Ambient atmospheric pressure is assumed.
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	138 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	Remarks: The substance is reported to be a combustible and a flammable liquid above the melting point.
Decomposition temperature	>320 °C
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Insoluble (<1 mg/ml at 77 °F) (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 3.147. Temperature: 25 °C. Remarks: Data are estimated by calculation. KOWWIN v. 1.6.7. No temperature and pH are given. Neutral pH and ambient room temperature is assumed.
Vapour pressure	0.003 hPa. Temperature: 25 °C.
Density and/or relative density	1.111. Temperature: 18 °C.; 1.087. Temperature: 50 °C.
Relative vapour density	4.21 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

On combustion, forms toxic gases. Reacts with strong oxidants. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible Ketones, such as BENZOPHENONE, are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂). The amount of heat may be sufficient to start a fire in the unreacted portion of the ketone. Ketones react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat. Ketones are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides. They react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃, HNO₃ + H₂O₂, and HClO₄. This compound can react with oxidizing materials. (NTP, 1992)

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Dust can form explosive mixture with air.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decompose it emits acrid and irritating fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - mouse - ca. 2 895 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit - 3 535 mg/kg bw.

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 mildly irritating to the skin.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance may have effects on the liver and kidneys, resulting in impaired functions. Tumours have been detected in experimental animals but may not be relevant to humans.

Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 15.3 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 6.784 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 3.5 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - 787 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks: Respiration rate.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Benzophenone, present at 100 mg/L, reached 0% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). In a separate screening test, benzophenone reached 12% of its theoretical BOD over an incubation period of 5 days using a sewage sludge inoculum(2). The removal of benzophenone from soil columns treated with feed solutions containing 5.8X10⁻⁵, 1.3X10⁻⁴, 1.1X10⁻⁴, and 2X10⁻³ ppm benzophenone was 15, 41, 45, and 40%, respectively(3). An increase in the column effluent concentration of benzophenone after mercuric chloride was added to the feed solution indicated that some biodegradation took place in the soil column(3).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

BCF values of 3.4-9.2 were measured using carp (Cyprinus carpio) which were exposed to benzophenone concentrations of 0.3 ppm over an 6-week period(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF range suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The K_d for benzophenone was measured to be 2.71 on a red earth soil from Australia with an organic matter content of 1.09%(1), corresponding to a K_{oc} of about 430(SRC). The average K_{oc} value from three soils was measured to be 517(2). According to a classification scheme(3), these K_{oc} values suggest that benzophenone is expected to have moderate to low mobility in soil. Benzophenone was detected (concentration below 0.500 µg/L) in both the treated effluent applied at the top of a 2.4 m long, 32.5 cm diameter soil column and in the drainage collected from the bottom of the column after 23 days(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: 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.)

14.2 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.)

14.3 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.)

14.4 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.)

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
Benzophenone	Benzophenone	119-61-9	204-337-6
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/>

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

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