

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** 2,5-dichlorophenol

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** Phenol, 2,5-dichloro; 2,5-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>OH; 2,5-DICHLOROPHENOL PESTANAL

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**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  
Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Danger  
**Hazard statement(s)** H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention** P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

<b>Response</b>	<p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...</p> <p>P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.</p> <p>P330 Rinse mouth.</p> <p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	P405 Store locked up.
<b>Disposal</b>	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

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2,5-dichlorophenol	2,5-dichlorophenol	583-78-8	209-520-4	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

#### Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention .

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Rest. Refer for medical attention .

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Prolonged contact can cause damage to the eyes, severe irritation and burns. Exposure to this class of compounds may cause profuse sweating, intense thirst, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cyanosis from methemoglobinemia, hyperactivity, stupor, blood pressure fall, hyperpnea, hemolysis, convulsions, collapse, coma and pulmonary edema followed by pneumonia. If death from respiratory failure is not immediate, jaundice and oliguria or anuria may occur. Other symptoms of exposure to this class of compounds may include headache, dizziness, rapid and difficult breathing, weakness, severe burns and internal damage. Chronic exposure may result in digestive disturbances, nervous disorders, skin eruptions and liver and kidney damage. Skin contact with this type of compound may result in softening and whitening of the skin, followed by the development of painful burns. Prolonged contact may lead to dermatitis. Local contact may also result in painless blanching or erythema and corrosion of the skin. Skin sensitivity reactions occur occasionally. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:**

This compound may be harmful by inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption. It is an irritant of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract; and prolonged contact may result in severe irritation or burns. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride gas. It is rapidly absorbed through the skin. (NTP, 1992)

### **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. Phenols and related compounds

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## **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

### **5.1 Suitable extinguishing media**

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty. Trichlorophenol

### **5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

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

### **5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Use water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.

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## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### **6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Land Spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, or holding area /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner/ to contain liquid or solid material. Cover solids with plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water.

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## **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**

Store only in original container. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from oxidants and food and feedstuffs. Ventilation along the floor.

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## 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 face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Prisms (from benzene, petroleum ether) or white crystals. Odor threshold 30 µg/L at 68-72°F; 33 µg/L at 86°F. Taste threshold 0.5 µg/L. (NTP, 1992)
<b>Colour</b>	Prisms from benzene and petroleum ether
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	246°C(dec.)(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	211°C(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	52°C(lit.)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	less than 1 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Kow = 3.06
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0.0562 mm Hg at 25 deg C
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.458 g/cm3

**Relative vapour density** (air = 1): 5.6  
**Particle characteristics** no data available

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## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### **10.1 Reactivity**

Decomposes on heating. This produces toxic and corrosive fumes including acid anhydrides and hydrogen chloride. Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes including phosgene. Reacts with strong oxidants.

### **10.2 Chemical stability**

no data available

### **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

2,5-DICHLOROPHENOL is incompatible with acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and oxidizing agents. (NTP, 1992)

### **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available

### **10.5 Incompatible materials**

no data available

### **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic vapors of /hydrogen chloride/.

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## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 580 mg/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 Rat (Spartan male and female) inhalation (whole body) >185000 mg/cu m for 4 hr
- 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**

The substance is severely irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Exposure could cause chloracne.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

See Notes.

### Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- 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 biological degradation of chlorophenols in activated sludge /was studied/. 2,5-Dichlorophenol was more resistant to degradation than 2,4-dichlorophenol. While 2,4-dichlorophenol was 100% degraded, including ring degradation, in five days, 2,5-dichlorophenol was only 52% ring-degraded in four days.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

A BCF of 4.0 to 35 was measured in fish for 2,5-dichlorophenol using carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) which were exposed over a six week period to a water concentration of 30 ppb, according to the standard test of the Japanese Ministry of Industry and Trade (MITI)(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of 2,5-dichlorophenol is estimated as 600(SRC), using a log Kow of 3.06(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2,5-dichlorophenol is expected to have low mobility in soil. The pKa of 2,5-dichlorophenol is 7.51(4), indicating that this compound will partially exist 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(5).

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## 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.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2020 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2020 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN2020 (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID:

IMDG:

IATA: CHLOROPHENOLS,

CHLOROPHENOLS, SOLID (For reference only, please check.) CHLOROPHENOLS, SOLID (For reference only, please check.) SOLID (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 6.1 (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: No IMDG: No IATA: No

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## 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-dichlorophenol	2,5-dichlorophenol	583-78-8	209-520-4
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			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.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

#### Information on revision

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#### 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](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

Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. The substance is combustible but no flash point is available in literature. See ICSCs 0438 and 0440.

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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