

# 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** Dihexyl phthalate

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** dihexyl benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dihexyl ester

### 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

Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Danger  
**Hazard statement(s)** none  
**Precautionary statement(s)**  
**Prevention** P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
**Response** P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.  
**Storage** P405 Store locked up.

**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

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**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients****3.1 Substances**

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Dihexyl phthalate	Dihexyl phthalate	84-75-3	201-559-5	100%

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**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**

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include eye irritation, skin irritation or drying progressing to dermatitis, nausea, vomiting and dizziness. (NTP, 1992)

**4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary****Absorption, Distribution and Excretion**

No accumulation of dihexyl phthalate (25 or 250 ppm in the diet) occurred in starlings fed DHP for 30 days.

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**SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures****5.1 Suitable extinguishing media**

To fight fire use, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

**5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

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

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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**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**

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.

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# **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**

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

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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 tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### **Skin protection**

Wear fire/flammable 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

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

<b>Physical state</b>	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Yellow-brown oily viscous liquid with a slight aromatic odor. Insoluble in water. (NTP, 1992)
<b>Colour</b>	Clear, oily liquid
<b>Odour</b>	Slightly aromatic
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	261°C(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	333°C(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	177°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>	Insoluble (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Kow = 6.82
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	1.4X10 <sup>-5</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg C
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.01 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	11.5 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible DI-N-HEXYL PHTHALATE is an ester. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides. This compound can react with oxidizing materials and strong alkaline materials. (NTP, 1992)

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Can react with oxidizing materials.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 29600 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**

no data available

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

#### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **12.1 Toxicity**

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill, juvenile, length 29-40 mm); Conditions: freshwater, static, 22 deg C, pH 7.6-7.9, hardness 25-50 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>, alkalinity 25-50 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>; Concentration: 110 ug/L for 96 hr /> or = 95% purity
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea, age < or = 24 hr); Conditions: freshwater, static, 20 deg C, pH 7.6-7.9, hardness 25-50 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>, alkalinity 25-50 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>; Concentration: 180 ug/L for 48 hr; Effect: intoxication, immobilization /> or = 95% purity
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

**AEROBIC:** In a shake flask carbon dioxide evolution screening test, loss of the parent compound (primary degradation) as well as carbon dioxide evolution (ultimate degradation) was measured using an acclimated inoculum of soil, sewage and activated sludge; >99% of dihexyl phthalate was lost and 77% of theoretical carbon dioxide was evolved after 28 days(1). Dihexyl phthalate had a half-life of 2.9 days with a 1.6 day lag(1). Dihexyl phthalate was degraded by activated sludge; although the units of the first order rate constant were omitted(2). In a semi-continuous activated sludge test (Soap and Detergent Association procedure), the mean percentage degradation for dihexyl phthalate was >92.8% in 24 hr(3). In the die-away phase of the testing, it took 1 day to achieve 90% degradation(3). An initial concentration of dihexyl phthalate of 25 mg/L was degraded 30 to 95% in fresh water after a 14 day incubation(4). Dihexyl phthalate at a starting concentration of 35 mg/L was biodegraded 80% after a 28 day incubation at 22 deg C(4). Dihexyl phthalate had an average aerobic biodegradation half-life of 9.7 days calculated in 6 river sediment samples taken from Taiwan rivers(5).

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 1,100 was calculated in fish for dihexyl phthalate(SRC), using a log Kow of 6.82(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is very high(SRC). However, bioconcentration studies on compounds which are structurally similar suggest that bioconcentration may be lower than that indicated by the regression-derived equations due to the ability of aquatic organisms to readily metabolize this class of compounds(4).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

The average Koc of (14)C-dihexyl phthalate using three standard USEPA sediments (supplied and characterized by the EPA) was measured at  $5.26 \times 10^5$ (1). According to a classification scheme(2), this Koc value suggests that dihexyl phthalate is expected to be immobile in soil.

## 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: 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.)
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## 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.)
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## 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.)
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## 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.)
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## 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No	IMDG: No	IATA: No
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## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

## 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
Diethyl phthalate	Diethyl phthalate	84-75-3	201-559-5
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)			Not 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

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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/>

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

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