
SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 3-phenoxypropylene di(acetate)

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names 1,2-diacetoxy-3-phenoxypropane; 1-Phenyl ether-2,3-diacetate glycerol; 3-Phenoxypropane-1,2-diol diacetate

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Intermediates

Uses advised against no data available

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

no data available

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) no data available

Signal word no data available

Hazard statement(s) no data available

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention no data available

Response no data available

Storage no data available

Disposal no data available

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
3-phenoxypropylene di(acetate)	3-phenoxypropylene di(acetate)	7250-71-7	230-661-2	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention . See Notes.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Eye and skin irritation (USCG, 1999)

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

If particles of calcium carbide are removed promptly /from eye/, healing may be rapid.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Do not use water. Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder. Carbon dioxide may be ineffective.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Behavior in Fire: If wet by water, highly flammable acetylene gas is formed. (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

Remove all ignition sources. Sweep spilled substance into covered clean, dry containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT use water.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Keep water away from release. Shovel into suitable dry container.

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

Separated from incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Dry. Well closed. Store in a cool dry, well ventilated location. Separate from oxidizing materials, water. Immediately remove and properly dispose of any spilled material.

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/flare 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	Grayish-black irregular lump solid. Used to make acetylene and in steel manufacture.
Colour	Grayish-black, irregular lumps or orthorhombic crystals
Odour	Garlic-like
Melting point/freezing point	2300 deg C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	360.1Â°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	Not combustible but forms flammable gas on contact with water or damp air. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	158.1Â°C
Auto-ignition temperature	Not flammable (USCG, 1999)

Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	At 1900 deg C, Mpa.s: 6000 (50% CaC ₂); 1700 (87% CaC ₂)
Solubility	Reacts with water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	1.147g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Mixtures with silver nitrate and copper salts are shock-sensitive. Decomposes violently on contact with moisture or water. This produces highly flammable and explosive acetylene gas (ICSC 0089). This generates fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with chlorine, bromine, iodine, hydrogen chloride, lead, fluoride magnesium, sodium peroxide and sulfur. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Mixtures with iron (III) chloride, iron (III) oxide and tin (II) chloride ignite easily and burn fiercely.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not combustible but forms flammable gas on contact with water or damp air. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. CALCIUM CARBIDE is a reducing agent. May react vigorously with oxidizing materials. The powdered mixture of the acetylide and iron oxide and iron chloride burns violently upon ignition, producing molten iron. Calcium carbide incandesces with chlorine, bromine, or iodine at 245, 350, or 305Å°C., respectively, [Mellor, 1946, Vol. 5, 862]. The carbide burns incandescently when mixed and heated with lead difluoride, magnesium, hydrogen chloride, and tin (II) chloride, [Mellor, 1946, 1940, 1946, and 1941], respectively. Interaction of calcium carbide with methanol to give calcium methoxide is vigorous, but subject to an induction period of variable length. Once reaction starts, evolution of acetylene gas is very rapid, unpublished observations [Bretherick 1995]. Mixing calcium carbide with silver nitrate solutions forms silver acetylide, a highly sensitive explosive. Copper salt solutions would behave similarly, [Photogr. Sci. Eng., 1966, 10, 334]. The mixture of calcium carbide and sodium peroxide is explosive, as is calcium carbide and perchloryl fluoride as gases at 100-300Å°C.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Forms flammable and explosive gas and corrosive solid with moisture.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposes in water with formation of acetylene and calcium hydroxide and evolution of heat.

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: 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

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

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: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

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

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
3-phenoxypropylene di(acetate)	3-phenoxypropylene di(acetate)	7250-71-7	230-661-2
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	Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	Not Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Not Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Not Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	Not Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

Revision Date July 15, 2019

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/>