

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

RESORCINOL

SINORIGHT INTERNATIONAL TRADE CO.,LTD
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1. MARK

Name: Resorcinol

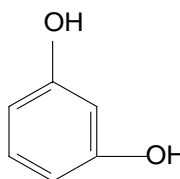
Synonyms: 1,3-Benzenediol; m-Dihydroxybenzene; Resorcin; 1,3-Dihydroxybenzene; m-Benzenediol; m-Hydroxyphenol; 3-Hydroxyphenol.

Chemical Formula: C₆H₆O₂

Relative Molecular Weight: 110.1

CAS Number: 108-46-3

Structure:



Hazards Class : 6.1 hazards

Supplier: Sinoright International Trade Co.,Ltd

Address: Dalian City,LiaoNing Province P.R.China

2. Composition and Appearance

Main composition: Pure

Appearance: White Flakes

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Resorcinol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 301 mg/kg [Rat]. 200 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 3360 mg/kg [Rabbit].

3. Hazards Identification

Danger! Causes eye burns. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through skin or if inhaled. May cause methemoglobinemia. May cause cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood). Dangerous for the environment. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Target Organs: Blood, kidneys, liver, spleen, nerves.

Health Effects

Eye: Contact with eyes may cause severe irritation, and possible eye burns. Contact of the eye with resorcinol has caused necrosis and corneal perforation. Application of 0.1 gram of resorcinol into the eyes of rabbits caused discomfort, conjunctivitis, and corneal ulcerations which were not reversible.

Skin: Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. If absorbed, may cause symptoms similar to those for ingestion. Resorcinol has been known to cause hyperemia (an excess of blood in a part), itch, dermatitis, edema, and corrosion.

Ingestion: May cause severe gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and possible burns. May cause methemoglobinemia, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), convulsions, and death.

Inhalation: Dust is irritating to the respiratory tract. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract.

Chronic: May cause liver and kidney damage. Repeated exposure may cause sensitization dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause damage to the spleen.

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Persons with skin problems or liver, kidney, lung, or blood diseases may be at increased risk from exposure to this substance. Absorption of this product into the body may cause cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood). Moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures: bed rest and oxygen inhalation. If cyanosis is severe, intravenous injection of Methylene Blue, 1mg/kg of body weight may be of value.

5. Properties and Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Extinguishing Media: Water spray may cause frothing. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or appropriate foam.

Flash Point: 127 deg C (260.60 deg F)

Autoignition Temperature: 608 deg C (1,126.40 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower: 1.4%

Upper: Not available.

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 3; Flammability: 1; Instability: 0

6. Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Vacuum or sweep up material and place into a suitable disposal container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Store protected from light. Store protected from air. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Do not expose to air. Store protected from light.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Resorcinol	10 ppm TWA; 20 ppm STEL	10 ppm TWA; 45 mg/m ³ TWA	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Resorcinol: 10 ppm TWA; 45 mg/m³ TWA

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical splash goggles.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Powder

Appearance: white

Odor: pleasant odor

pH: 5.2 in solution

Vapor Pressure: 1 mm Hg @ 108.4 deg C
Vapor Density: 3.8 (air=1)
Evaporation Rate:Negligible
Viscosity: Not available.
Boiling Point: 276 deg C
Freezing/Melting Point:110.7 deg C
Decomposition Temperature:Not available.
Solubility: Soluble.
Specific Gravity/Density:1.272
Molecular Formula:C6H6O2
Molecular Weight:110.11

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal temperatures in tightly closed containers under an inert atmosphere. Substance undergoes color change upon exposure to light and air. May undergo auto-oxidation at 25.

Conditions to Avoid: Light, dust generation, exposure to air, excess heat.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents, bases, nitric acid, albumin, iron salts, antipyrine, acetanilide, menthol, urethane, spirit nitrous ether, camphor.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 108-46-3: VG9625000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 108-46-3:

- Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Severe;
- Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg;
- Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate;
- Oral, mouse: LD50 = 200 mg/kg;
- Oral, rat: LD50 = 301 mg/kg;
- Oral, rat: LD50 = 301 mg/kg;
- Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 3360 mg/kg;
- Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 3360 mg/kg;

Oral human LDLo: 29 mg/kg. at LCLo: 160 mg/m³/1H. mouse TDLo: 4800 mg/kg/12W intermittent - produced skin tumors.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 108-46-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: In a study of workers in a tire manufacturing plant, the presence of dermatitis has been directly correlated with exposure to the processes involving resorcinol use.

Teratogenicity: No information found

Reproductive Effects: No information found

Mutagenicity: Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Lymphocyte = 80 mg/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human Cells - not otherwise specified = 40 mg/L.; DNA Damage: Rat, Liver = 10 mmol/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Hamster, Ovary = 1600 mg/L.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

Other Studies:

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 88.6 mg/L; 24Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 72.6 mg/L; 48 Hr; UnspecifiedFish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 53.4 mg/L; 96 Hr; Unspecified If released to soil or water, biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process based on the results of a number of biological screening studies which have suggested that resorcinol is readily biodegradable. Resorcinol may react relatively rapidly in sunlit natural water with photochemically produced oxidants such as hydroxyl and peroxy radicals. Resorcinol is expected to leach readily in soil; however, leaching may not be important if concurrent biodegradation occurs at a rapid rate.

Environmental: If released to the atmosphere, resorcinol is expected to degrade rapidly (estimated half-life of 1.9 hr) by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Night-time reaction with nitrate radicals may also contribute to its atmospheric transformation.

Physical: No information found

Other: Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations.

13. Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 108-46-3: waste number U201.

14. Transportation Information

Hazards Number: 61789 **UN Number:** 2876

Packing Class: □

15. Regulatory Information

Dangerous chemistry safety management statute (17th, Feb, 1987 Issued by State Department)

Dangerous chemistry safety management statute detailed actualization (NO.[1992]677 Issued by Chemistry Department),

16. Other Information

This information is based on our present state of knowledge. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing specific properties of the products described or their suitability for a particular application. We assume no liability resulting from using the material. Users must abide by the state and local regulations.