# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

# 2-Amino-4-(methylsulfonyl)phenol

Revision Date:2023-12-07 Revision Number:1

# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

# **Product identifier**

Product name	: 2-Amino-4-(methylsulfonyl)phenol				
CBnumber	: CB4891312				
CAS	: 98-30-6				
EINECS Number	: 202-654-4				
Synonyms	: APMS,3-Amino-4-hydroxyphenyl methyl sulfone				
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against					
Relevant identified uses	: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.				
Uses advised against	: none				
Company Identification					
Company	: Chemicalbook				
Address	: Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing				
Telephone	: 400-158-6606				

# SECTION 2: Hazards identification

# Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2 Eye irritation, Category 2

## Label elements

### Pictogram(s)

Signal word

Warning

### Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

### Precautionary statement(s)

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P264 Wash skin thouroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

### Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

### Storage

none

### Disposal

none

### Other hazards

no data available

# SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Product name	: 2-Amino-4-(methylsulfonyl)phenol
Synonyms	: APMS,3-Amino-4-hydroxyphenyl methyl sulfone
CAS	: 98-30-6
EC number	: 202-654-4
MF	: C7H9NO3S
MW	: 187.22

# SECTION 4: First aid measures

# Description of 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.

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

no data available

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

no data available

# **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **Extinguishing media**

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

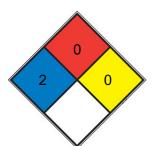
### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

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

## Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### **NFPA 704**



HEALTH	2	Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury (e.g. <u>diethyl</u> <u>ether</u> , ammonium phosphate, iodine)
FIRE	0	Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)
REACT	0	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, N2)
SPEC. HAZ.		

# SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 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.

### **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.

### 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 sparkproof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 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.

### 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.

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

#### **Exposure controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the riskelimination area.

#### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

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

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame 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

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Dark brown powder. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	no data available
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	> 155 - < 156 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.;> 155 - < 165 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	357.71 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.
boiling range	
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion	no data available
limit/flammability limit	
Flash point	> 188.9 - < 246.3 °C.
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
рН	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	1 to 5 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = -1.05. Temperature:25 °C.
Vapour pressure	0 mm Hg. Temperature:25 °C.
Density and/or relative density	>= 1.359 - <= 1.479 g/cm3. Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

# SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Slightly soluble in water.

### **Chemical stability**

no data available

#### Possibility of hazardous reactions

An aromatic amine and phenol. Amines are chemical bases. They neutralize acids to form salts plus water. These acid-base reactions are exothermic. The amount of heat that is evolved per mole of amine in a neutralization is largely independent of the strength of the amine as a base. Amines may be incompatible with isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides. Flammable gaseous hydrogen is generated by amines in combination with strong reducing agents, such as hydrides. Phenols do not behave as organic alcohols, as one might guess from the presence of a hydroxyl (-OH) group in their structure. Instead, they react as weak organic acids. Phenols and cresols are much weaker as acids than common carboxylic acids (phenol has pKa = 9.88). These materials are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. Flammable gas (H2) is often generated, and the heat of the reaction may ignite the gas. Heat is also generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases. Such heating may initiate polymerization of the organic compound. Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature). The reactions generate heat. Phenols are also nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid.

### **Conditions to avoid**

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

# 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**

# 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

### Persistence and degradability

no data available

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

### Mobility in soil

no data available

### Other adverse effects

no data available

# SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### **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**

### **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.)

### **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.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

# 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.)

## **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### Special precautions for user

no data available

## Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# SECTION 15: Regulatory information

## Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

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) Not Listed. PICCS Not Listed. **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory** Listed. IECSC Not Listed. Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) Not Listed.

### 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

ChemlDplus, 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/

Disclaimer:

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