

化学品安全技术说明书

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of
Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) -
Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: Aug 17, 2022

Revision Date: Aug 17, 2022

1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name phenacetin

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names p-Acetophenetidide

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For industry use only.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone
number -

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time
zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Oral, Category 4

Carcinogenicity, Category 1B

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram(s)

Signal word

Danger

Hazard
statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H350 May cause cancer

Precautionary
statement(s)

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this
product.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have
been read and understood.

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

Prevention

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON
CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical
advice/ attention.

Response

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

3.Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
phenacetin	phenacetin	62-44-2	none	100%

4.First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms following exposure to this compound may include weakness, dizziness, depression, collapse, cyanosis, sweating, gastric irritation, chills, fall in blood pressure, jaundice, coma, convulsions, weight loss, insomnia, shortness of breath, aplastic anemia, and damage to the liver, kidneys, heart and central nervous system. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound is moderately toxic by ingestion. When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes.

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed).

Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary.

Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) during transport Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 mL/kg up to 200 mL of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal

/Aniline and related compounds/

5.Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Poisonous gases including nitrogen oxides are produced in fire. Use any extinguishing agent suitable for surrounding fire. If material of contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies. If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped in OSHA 1910.156.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this compound are not available but it is probably combustible.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

PRECAUTIONS FOR "CARCINOGENS": A high-efficiency particulate arrestor (HEPA) or charcoal filters can be used to minimize amt of carcinogen in exhausted air ventilated safety cabinets, lab hoods, glove boxes or animal rooms ... Filter housing that is designed so that used filters can be transferred into plastic bag without contaminating maintenance staff is avail commercially. Filters should be placed in plastic bags immediately after removal ... The plastic bag should be sealed immediately ... The sealed bag should be labelled properly ... Waste liquids ... should be placed or collected in proper containers for disposal. The lid should be secured & the bottles properly labelled. Once filled, bottles should be placed in plastic bag, so that outer surface ... is not contaminated ... The plastic bag should also be sealed & labelled. ... Broken glassware ... should be decontaminated by solvent extraction, by chemical destruction, or in specially designed incinerators. /Chemical Carcinogens/

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

PRECAUTIONS FOR "CARCINOGENS": Storage site should be as close as practical to lab in which carcinogens are to be used, so that only small quantities required for ... expt need to be carried. Carcinogens should be kept in only one section of cupboard, an explosion-proof refrigerator or freezer (depending on chemicophysical properties ...) that bears appropriate label. An inventory ... should be kept, showing quantity of carcinogen & date it was acquired ... Facilities for dispensing ... should be contiguous to storage area. /Chemical Carcinogens/

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

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and

at the end of workday.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and

approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the

concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves.

Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's

outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in

accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. 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

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9.Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

white crystalline
powder

Colour

Monoclinic prisms

Odour

ODORLESS

Melting point/ freezing point

133-138oC

Boiling point or initial boiling
point and boiling range

132 ° C / 4mmHg

Flammability

no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit /
flammability limit

no data available

Flash point	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	SATURATED SOLN IS NEUTRAL TO LITMUS
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water:0.076 g/100 mL
Partition coefficient n- octanol/water (log value)	no data available
Vapour pressure	6.29X10 ⁻⁷ mm Hg at 25° C
Density and/or relative density	1.099 g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10.Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable in air.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

PHENACETIN react with oxidizing agents, iodine and nitrating agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents, iodine and nitrating agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

11.Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Wistar rat (male) oral about 4 g/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

The Human Health Assessment Group in EPA's Office of Health and Environmental Assessment has evaluated phenacetin for carcinogenicity. According to their analysis, the weight-of-evidence for phenacetin is group B2, which is based on inadequate evidence in humans and sufficient evidence in animals. As a group B2 chemical, phenacetin is considered probably carcinogenic to humans.
Reproductive toxicity

no data available
STOT-single exposure

no data available
STOT-repeated exposure

no data available
Aspiration hazard

no data available

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

AEROBIC: Phenacetin, present at 30 mg/L, reached 8.4% of its theoretical BOD in two weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 100 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test(1).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

A BCF of <30 was calculated in fish for phenacetin, using orange-red killifish (*Oryzias latipes*) which were exposed to a test concentration of 0.03 ppm over an 8-week period(1). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of phenacetin is estimated as 170(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.58(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that phenacetin is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

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: noIMDG: noIATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

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
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phenacetin	phenacetin	62-44-2	none
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)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.

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
- 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/>