



ALDON CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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MSDS No. PP 231
Effective Date April 13, 1999

SECTION V

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PP 231

Threshold Limited Value

TLV/TWA: 1 ppm, 6.1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-93). STEL: 24 mg/m³ 4 ppm.
RTECS No. T13150000 Toxicity: Oral LD50 (Rat) is 4020 mg/kg.

Effects of Overexposure

TARGET ORGANS AFFECTED: Respiratory system. **INGESTION:** Moderately toxic. **INHALATION:** Vapor, fume or dust is a primary irritant of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, resulting in coughing and sneezing with burning sensation in the nose and throat (> 4 ppm). Can cause sensitization. **SKIN OR EYES:** Contact with solid or vapors can cause severe irritation or burns.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Spray or gargle with water to help relieve nasal or throat irritation. Get immediate medical attention. **INGESTION:** If swallowed, if conscious, give one or two glasses of water to drink. Call physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing. Flush contact area with water, then wash with mild soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention. **EYES:** Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get immediate medical attention.

SECTION VI

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability

Unstable
Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Moisture. Excessive heat and temperature.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Can react with oxidizing materials - Nitric acid. Reacts with moisture to give phthalic acid, which can corrode metals liberating hydrogen. Strong bases, strong acids, alkali metals.

Hazardous

Decomposition Products

Sublimation occurs at 295°C - carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization

Conditions to Avoid

May Occur
Will Not Occur

Not applicable.

SECTION VII

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Clean-up personnel may require protective clothing and respiratory protection from dust. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Cover material with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate. Scoop up the mixture and place in a suitable container for proper disposal.

Waste Disposal Method

Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to Federal, State or Local laws. These disposal guidelines are intended for the disposal of catalog-size quantities only. Material may be packaged in paper and burned in an incinerator or dissolved in a more flammable solvent and injected at base of incinerator equipped with scrubber system and afterburner. If at-site treatment or disposal facilities are not available, contract with a licensed waste disposal service.

SECTION VIII

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiration Protection (Specify Type)

In the laboratory, work in fume hood. If dusty conditions prevail, wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved dust mask or respirator fixed with organic vapor cartridge and dust cover.

Ventilation

Local Exhaust	Yes (Recommended).	Special	No.
Mechanical (General)	Yes.	Other	Adequate to maintain below exposure limit.

Protective Gloves

Rubber, Neoprene.

Eye Protection

Chemical safety glasses.

Other Protective Equipment

Lab coat, goggles, proper gloves, eye wash station, ventilation hood, quick-drench facilities.

SECTION IX

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken in Handling & Storing

Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from fire hazards, heat and open flame. Treat as a combustible material. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Other Precautions

Read label on container before using. Do not wear contact lenses when working with chemicals.

Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust or vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing.

For laboratory use only. Not for drug, food or household use. Keep out of reach of children.

Revision	No. 4	Date	4/13/99	Approved	Michael Raszeja	Chemical Safety Coordinator	MR
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
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SECTION I

NAME

24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Product	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
Chemical Synonyms	1,2-Benzenediacarboxylic Acid Anhydride
Formula	C ₆ H ₄ -1, 2-(CO) ₂ O
Unit Size	up to 500 grams
C.A.S. No.	85-44-9

	CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 Day 716-226-6177	Health 2 Fire 1 Reactivity 2
NFPA HAZARD RATING LEAST SLIGHT MODERATE HIGH EXTREME 0 1 2 3 4		HMIS * 3 4

SECTION II

INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES

Principal Component(s)	%	TLV Units
Phthalic Anhydride	>99%	8-hr TWA/ppm
WARNING! CORROSIVE! HARMFUL IF INHALED AS FUME		
OR DUST. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE		
ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. CAUSES EYE BURNS.		

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

Melting Point (°F)	130°-132°C (266°-269°F)	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.527 at 4°C
Boiling Point (°F)	Sublimes 284.5°C (543°F)	Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	Not applicable.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1)	1
Vapor Density (Air=1)	5.10		
Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble in cold water and in hot water. Reacts with hot water.		
Appearance & Odor	White to off-white, lustrous crystals or flakes; irritating "choking" odor.		

SECTION IV

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used)	152°C (305°F) (O.C.)	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume	Lower 1.7 @ 284°F	Upper 10.4 @ 544°F
Extinguisher Media	Water spray; dry chemical; carbon dioxide (CO ₂); foam.			

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH/MSHA-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Wear goggles if eye protection is not provided. Foam or direct water spray on molten phthalic anhydride may cause foaming or splattering.

(1996 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.7, GUIDE PAGE NO. 156)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FIRE: Combustible solid, which sublimes and gives off flammable vapors when heated. Dust can also form explosive mixtures with air. A severe dust explosion can occur at or above 0.015 oz./ft³ of air-dispersed particulate. The ignition temperature for the dust cloud is 650°C. Inerting air with CO₂ to below 14% oxygen will prevent dust explosions.

Autoignition Temperature: 570°C (1058°F)

D.O.T. PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE, 8, UN 2214, PG III

Approved by U.S. Department of Labor "essentially similar" to form OSHA-20