

# PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER

0188

October 2005

CAS No: 122-60-1  
RTECS No: TZ3675000  
EC No: 603-067-00-X

1,2-Epoxy-3-phenoxypropane  
2,3-Epoxypropyl phenyl ether  
Phenoxy methyloxirane  
PGE  
C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
Molecular mass: 150.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>	<b>See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.</b>	<b>AVOID ALL CONTACT!</b>	
<b>Inhalation</b>	Cough. Sore throat.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
<b>Skin</b>	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
<b>Eyes</b>	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

## SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.

## PACKAGING & LABELLING

T Symbol  
R: 45-20-37/38-43-68-52/53  
S: 53-45-61

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## SAFE STORAGE

Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases, strong acids and amines. Cool. Keep in the dark.

**IPCS**

International Programme on Chemical Safety



Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission ©  
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SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.

### IMPORTANT DATA

**Physical State; Appearance**

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

**Chemical dangers**

The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides. The substance polymerize under the influence of acid(s), base(s) and amines. Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

**Occupational exposure limits**

TLV: 0.1 ppm as TWA; (skin); A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); SEN; (ACGIH 2005).  
MAK: skin absorption (H); sensitization of skin (Sh); Carcinogen category: 2; (DFG 2005).

**Routes of exposure**

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.

**Inhalation risk**

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20/C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

**Effects of short-term exposure**

The substance is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract.

**Effects of long-term or repeated exposure**

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 245/C

Melting point: 3.5/C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.11

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20/C: 0.24

Vapour pressure, Pa at 20/C: 1.33

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.37

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.00

Flash point: 114/C c.c.

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.12

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.

### NOTES

Do NOT take working clothes home.

Check for peroxides prior to distillation; eliminate if found.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**LEGAL NOTICE**

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information