

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Creation Date: June 05, 2026

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name: Diisononyl phthalate

Catalog Number: T31478

CAS Number: 28553-12-0

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Other names: -

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses:

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company: Targetmol Chemicals Inc.

Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481 USA

Tel/Fax: (781) 999-4286

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number: 781-999-4286

Service hours: Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard timezone: UTC/GMT -5 hours).

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s): unknown

Signal word: No signal word

Hazard statement(s): none

Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention: none

Response: none

Storage: none

Disposal: none

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Diisononyl phthalate	-	28553-12-0	249-079-5

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

##### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

###### General advice

no data available

###### 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

Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

###### Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible).

###### 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.

##### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Esters and related compounds

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

Produces no ill effects at normal temperatures, but may give off irritating vapors at high temperatures. (USCG, 1999)

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

##### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

##### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

##### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide.

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

##### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in covered containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

##### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in covered containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

##### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. 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.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Storage class (TRGS 510): Non Combustible Liquids.

Powder: -20°C for 3 years | In solvent: -80°C for 1 year

## 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

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

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

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Transparent
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	-43 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	244-252 °C (5 mmHg)
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	235°C
Auto-ignition temperature	380°C
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available

<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	500 cSt at 0 deg C; 102 cSt at 20 deg C; 37 cSt at 37.8 deg C; 6 cSt at 100 deg C
<b>Solubility</b>	DMSO: 80 mg/mL (191.11 mM),Sonication is recommended. (< 1 mg/ml refers to the product slightly soluble or insoluble)
<b>N-octanol-water partition coefficient</b>	log Kow = 9.37 (est)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	5.4X10 <sup>-7</sup> mm Hg at 25 deg C
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	0.972 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 25°C (lit.)
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

DI-ISONONYL PHTHALATE reacts exothermically with acids to generate isononyl alcohol and phthalic acid. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by interaction with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing with alkali metals and hydrides. Can generate electrostatic charges. [Handling Chemicals Safely, 1980. p. 250].

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating vapors.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral >10 g/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation >4.4 mg/L for 4hr

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

Tumours have been detected in experimental animals but may not be relevant to humans.

### Aspiration hazard

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow); Conditions: flow through, 20-24 deg C, pH 6.6-7.2;

Concentration: >0.19 mg/L for 96 hr

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green algae) 2-3 instar; Conditions: freshwater, static, 22-24 deg C, pH 7.6-7.9, hardness 25-50 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>, alkalinity 25-50 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub>; Concentration: 1800 ug/L for 96 hr; Effect: decreased population abundance /> or = 95% purity

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: A shake flask CO<sub>2</sub> evolution test using an inoculum prepared from soil and sewage, resulted in 99% biodegradation of diisononyl phthalate and 62% theoretical CO<sub>2</sub> evolution after a 28 day incubation period(1). Diisononyl phthalate had a biodegradation half-life of 5.31 days with a 7.1 day lag time(1). Diisononyl phthalate was classified as slowly degradable in semi-continuous activated sludge test in which 32% degradation was achieved for a 3 ppm feed(2). In another semi-continuous activated sludge test (Soap and Detergent Association procedure), the mean percentage degradation for diisononyl phthalate (3 ppm) was 67.8% in 24 hr(2). In a die-away phase of the testing, it took 5 days to achieve 90% degradation(2). Using a modified Sturm test, diisononyl phthalate was biodegraded an average of 79% in 28 days(3). Diisononyl had degradation rates of 68 and >90% at initial concentrations of 1-3 and 3 ppm, in 1 and 4 days incubation time, respectively, using an activated sludge inoculum(4). Diisononyl phthalate exhibited a primary biodegradation to intermediates of >95% in 12 days from a starting concentration of 1 ppm using a fresh water inoculum(4). Ultimate biodegradation in fresh water sediment was <1 to 8% in 28 days with respective starting concentrations of 10 to 0.02 ppm(5). Total degradation of diisononyl phthalate with starting concentrations of 45, 35, and 100 ppm using activated sludge inoculum with a 28 day incubation period were 70, 57, and 71%, respectively(4). Diisononyl phthalate, present at 100 mg/L, reached 74% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(6).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 230 was calculated in fish for diisononyl phthalate(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 9.37(1) and a regression-derived equation(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC). However, bioconcentration studies on compounds which are structurally similar suggest that bioconcentration may be lower than that indicated by the regression-derived equations due to the ability of aquatic organisms to readily metabolize this class of compounds(3).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the log Koc of diisononyl phthalate can be estimated to be 5.52(SRC). Another estimated value is reported as 5.49(2). According to a classification scheme(3), these estimated Koc values suggest that diisononyl phthalate is expected to be immobile 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

no data available

#### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

no data available

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

no data available

#### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

no data available

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

no data available

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### 15.1 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)	Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory	Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)	Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)	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](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/>

### Other Information

Other melting points: between -40°C and -46°C. The recommendations on this Card also apply to 1,2-Benzenecarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich (CAS 68515-48-0) (DINP 1 is a trade name).

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*Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.*

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