

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 1 of 13

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

OTHER NAMES

C19-H20-O4, "phthalic acid, benzyl butyl ester n-butyl", "phthalic acid, benzyl butyl ester n-butyl", "1, 2 benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester", BBP, "butyl phenylmethyl 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylate", "butyl phenylmethyl 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylate",

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

PRODUCT USE

Used as a plasticizer component of resins, elastomers; acrylic coatings, acrylic and vinyl products.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

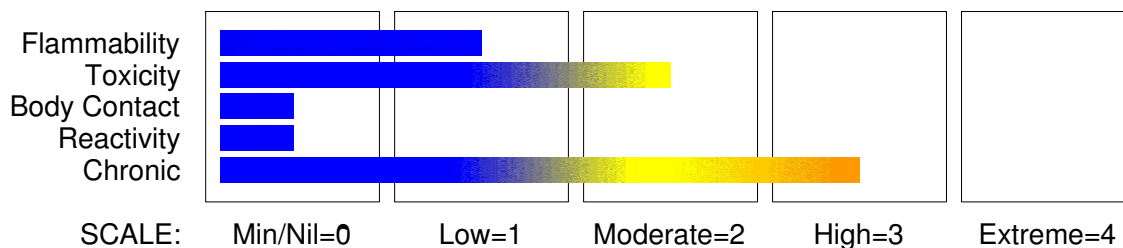
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 2 of 13

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H303 H360 H361 H410

May be harmful if swallowed

May damage the unborn child

Suspected of damaging fertility

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Harmful to life in the soil

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	>99

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 3 of 13

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 4 of 13

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidisers as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.

- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.

- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 5 of 13

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

life-threatening health effects is:

butyl benzyl phthalate 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

butyl benzyl phthalate 500 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

butyl benzyl phthalate 15 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

butyl benzyl phthalate 5 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X



X



+



X



X



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 6 of 13

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from strong oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Store away from sources of heat or ignition / naked lights.

Store in a cool, dry place.

Store in a well-ventilated area.

Store away from oxidising materials.

Store away from foodstuff containers.

Protect containers against physical damage.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- butyl benzyl phthalate:

CAS:85- 68- 7 CAS:58128- 78- 2

MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

OES TWA: 5 mg/m³

CEL TWA: 3 mg/m³; STEL: 5 mg/m³

[compare OEL TWA (Sweden): 3 mg/m³; STEL: 5 mg/m³]

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 7 of 13

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
· Overalls.
· Barrier cream.
· Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: butyl benzyl phthalate

Protective Material CPI *.

NITRILE A

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove,
a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis,
factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice
of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use.
A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of
personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None under normal operating conditions.

OTHERWISE: If inhalation risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved organic-vapour
respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear slightly viscous liquid not soluble in water. Mild aromatic
odour. Soluble in most solvents.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 8 of 13

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 312.39
Melting Range (°C): - 35
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): 0.1
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 10.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 370
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.12 @ 20 C
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): 215
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available
Viscosity: Not available

log Kow: 4.78-4.91

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Phthalates (aromatic dicarboxylic acid esters), in general, exhibit low toxicity, partly because of poor absorption but mainly as a result of rapid metabolism in which the esters are saponified to phthalic acid (which is rapidly excreted) and the parent alcohol (which is subsequently metabolised). The pathology of these compounds seems to be related to the released alcohol and its biological effects. The rate of absorption of ingested phthalate esters is influenced by the content of dietary fat. Ingested phthalate esters may to a lesser degree be absorbed as the monoester derivatives or in the case of di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, as the diester. Cumulative toxicity of the phthalates has been observed on repeated administration. Both di-n-octyl phthalate and di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate were found to have 22-28 times greater toxicity (based on LD50s) following repeated administration to animals. The liver has been shown to be the target organ affected by the phthalates. In general phthalates have induced liver enlargement; this increase in liver weight has been attributed to rapid cell division (hyperplasia) along with the detachment of cells (hypertrophy). The increase in liver weight caused by phthalates has been found to reverse to normal or even below normal levels on prolonged exposure.

Exposure to phthalates, in general, has been found to be associated with a reduction in

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 9 of 13

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

circulating cholesterol and serum triglyceride levels which accounted for a reduction in liver steroidogenesis. The phthalates also effect carbohydrate metabolism in the liver producing depleted glycogen electron transport inhibitors following interaction with mitochondria. Testicular atrophy produced in rats during feeding studies depends on the length and structure of the alcohol; in general the lower molecular weight esters produce the more severe effects. The toxicity of phthalic acid isomers decreases in the order o -phthalic acid, isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid. Phthalic acid is not metabolised but is excreted, unchanged, in the urine and faeces. Terephthalic acid appears to potentiate the biological effects of substances such as antibiotics, thiamine and sulfonamides.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:

- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact / eye contact and possible inhalation of vapour from heated material.

A Russian study describes exposure by workers to mixed phthalates (and other plasticisers) - pain, numbness and spasms in the upper and lower extremities were related to duration of exposures. Symptoms usually developed after the sixth or seventh year of work. Neurological studies revealed the development of polyneuritis in about 30% of the workers involved in this study. About 30% of the workforce showed depression of the vestibular receptors. Because the study described mixed exposures it is difficult to determine what, if any, unique role was played by the phthalates. Increased incidences of anovulatory reproductive cycles and low oestrogen concentrations were reported among Russian women working with phthalate plasticisers; the abnormal cycles were associated with spontaneous abortion. The specific phthalates implicated, dose levels and other data were not reported. It has been alleged that the phthalates mimic or interfere with sex packaging) and are used as ingredients in paints, inks and adhesives. Their potential for entering the human body is marked. They have been added to a list of chemicals (including

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 10 of 13

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

alkyl phenolics, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxins) which are implicated in reducing sperm counts and fertility in males a phenomenon which has apparently arisen since the mid 1960s.

Although the human foetus is "bathed" in naturally occurring oestrogens during pregnancy it is suggested that it has developed a protective mechanism against natural oestrogens but is not safe from synthetic variants. These tend to accumulate in body fats which sets them apart from the natural product. During early pregnancy, fats are broken down and may flood the body with concentrated pollutants.

Under the conditions of a 2-year feed study, there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats based on an increased incidence of pancreatic acinar cell adenoma and of acinar cell adenoma or carcinoma (combined). There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of butyl benzyl phthalate in female rats based on a marginally increased incidence of pancreatic acinar cell adenoma and of transitional epithelial papilloma of the urinary bladder. Exposure to rats of butyl benzyl phthalate in feed for 2-years resulted in focal hyperplasia in the pancreas in male rats and in transitional hyperplasia in the urinary bladder of female rats. Results from in vitro mutagenicity tests were uniformly negative; in vivo studies with mice showed bone marrow sister chromatid exchange at 23 and 42 hours while chromosome aberrations were induced in bone marrow cells of male mice sampled 17 hours after intraperitoneal injection of 5000 mg/kg butyl benzyl phthalate.

Embryolethality, independent of maternal toxicity, has been demonstrated in rats fed 2% butyl benzyl phthalate. Foetal malformations consisting of cleft palate and fusion of the sternbrae has been demonstrated in rats; results indicate that the susceptibility of the teratogenic effect of butyl benzyl phthalate varies with the development stage at the time of administration. Exposure during the first half of pregnancy resulted in embryolethality; similar exposure during the second half caused marked teratogenicity.

National Toxicology Program: Technical Report Series No. 458, September 97

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2330 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 20400 mg/kg* ** [MONSANTO]**

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10, 000 mg/kg* [BASF]*

Dermal (mammal) LD50: 13, 100 mg/kg**

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive effector in rats.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):

1.7- 5.3

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):

0.26- 0.76

log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):

4.78

Half- life Soil - High (hours):

168

Half- life Soil - Low (hours):

24

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 11 of 13

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Half- life Air - High (hours):	60
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	6
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	4320
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	48
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	24
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	4320
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	672
Aqueous photolysis half- life - Low (hours):	876000
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	60
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	6

The phthalate esters are distributed throughout the environment ubiquitously. They are found complexed with fulvic acid components of the humic substances in soil and marine and estuarine waters. Fulvic acid appears to act as a solubiliser for the otherwise insoluble ester and serves to mediate its transport and mobilisation in water or immobilisation in soil. Phthalate esters have been found in open ocean environments, in deep sea jelly fish, Atlantic herring and in mackerel. Phthalic ester plasticisers are clearly recognised as general contaminants of almost every soil and water ecosystem. In general they have low acute toxicity but the weight of evidence supporting their carcinogenicity is substantial. Other subtle chronic effects have also been reported. As little as 4 ug/ml in culture medium is lethal to chick embryo heart cells. This concentration is similar to that reached in human blood stored in vinyl plastic bags for as little as one day. Some phthalates (notably di2-ethylhexyl phthalate and dibutyl phthalate) may also be detrimental to the reproduction of the water flea (*Daphnia magna*), zebra fish and guppies. As phthalates are present in drinking water and food, concerns have been raised about their long term effects on humans.

log Kow: 4.78-4.91

Half-life (hr) air: 24-120

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 1.30E-06

BCF: 663

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)1.7-43mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(96)3.7mg/L

Bioaccumulation: little

Anaerobic effects: sig degrad

Effects on algae and plankton: LC50(96)0.4-1mg/L

Degradation Biological: sig

processes Abiotic: not sig

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 12 of 13

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	9	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
ERG Code:	9L		
Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- F	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

butyl benzyl phthalate (CAS: 85-68-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

No data available for butyl benzyl phthalate as CAS: 58128-78-2.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance

CAS

Suggested codes

continued...

BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

Page 13 of 13

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

butyl benzyl phthalate

85- 68- 7

N; R50/53

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

CAS

butyl benzyl phthalate

85- 68- 7, 58128- 78- 2

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 26-Mar-2015