

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Phenolphthalein

Revision Date:2026-05-30 Revision Number:1

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

**Product identifier**

Product name : Phenolphthalein  
CBnumber : CB4141228  
CAS : 77-09-8  
EINECS Number : 201-004-7  
Synonyms : phenolphthalein,Phenolphthalein

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 010-86108875

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2  
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B  
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

☐

Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour  
H313 May be harmful in contact with skin  
H333 May be harmful if inhaled  
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects  
H350 May cause cancer  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H371 May cause damage to organs

#### **Precautionary statement(s)**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.

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

P405 Store locked up.

#### **Prevention**

P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

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

#### **Response**

P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

#### **Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

#### **Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

#### **Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### **Substance**

Product name	: Phenolphthalein
Synonyms	: phenolphthalein, Phenolphthalein
CAS	: 77-09-8
EC number	: 201-004-7
MF	: C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
MW	: 318.32

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### **Description of first aid measures**

#### **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**

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### **Following eye contact**

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### **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.

#### **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

**SYMPTOMS:** Exposure to this compound may cause purging, collapse and erythematous, itching skin rash that may progress to persistent ulceration. Acute exposure may cause hypotension, vomiting, watery or bloody diarrhea, pallor, rapid heart rate, coma and death. Other symptoms include burning pain in the mouth and stomach and tenesmus. Eye contact may result in edema of the eyelids and conjunctival ecchymoses. It may also result in irritation, redness and pain. It has occasionally caused albuminuria and hemoglobinuria. It may also cause skin rash. Other symptoms include pink coloring of the urine and feces, allergic reactions including fixed-drug eruption, Stevens-Johnson syndrome (resembles lupus erythematosus), osteomalacia, protein-losing gastroenteropathy, and fluid and electrolyte deficits. Exposure has also caused cerebral and pulmonary edema, oliguria and severe acidosis. Hypothermia has also been reported. Other symptoms include abdominal cramps, cardiac and respiratory distress, lack of sphincter control, flaccid paralysis, fixed mydriasis, intense cyanosis, undetectable blood pressure or pulse, toxic epidermal necrolysis, and bullous lesions on the hands, lips, mouth and tongue. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** This compound may cause skin, eye and gastrointestinal tract irritation. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes. (NTP, 1992)

#### **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if needed. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . 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 normal saline 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 . Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination . Poison A and B

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### **Extinguishing media**

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. A water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

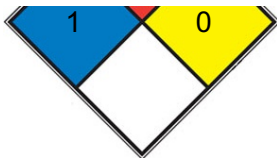
Literature sources indicate that this compound is nonflammable. (NTP, 1992)

### **Advice for firefighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### **NFPA 704**





■ HEALTH 1 Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury (e.g. [acetone](#), sodium bromate, potassium chloride)

Materials that require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion

■ FIRE 1 can occur. Includes some finely divided suspended solids that do not require heating before ignition can occur. Flash point at or above 93.3 °C (200 °F). (e.g. [mineral oil](#), ammonia)

■ REACT 0 Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, [N<sub>2</sub>](#))

□ SPEC.

□ HAZ.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### Environmental precautions

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

### 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

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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.

### 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 chemico-physical 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

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

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

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. 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

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Colour	White to yellow-white
Odour	ODORLESS
Melting point/freezing point	Ca. 263.7 °C. Atm. press.:Ca. 1 013 hPa.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	> 450 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	24°C
Auto-ignition temperature	397 °C.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	7.8~10.0

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Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Soluble in alcohol. Slightly soluble in ether. Slightly soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide and insoluble in benzene or hexane.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 0.9. Temperature:25 °C.
Vapour pressure	< 0 hPa. Temperature:20 °C.; < 0 hPa. Temperature:25 °C.; < 0 hPa. Temperature:50 °C.
Density and/or relative density	Ca. 1.296. Temperature:20.6 °C.
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

no data available

### Chemical stability

Stable in air.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is incompatible with alkaloids. (NTP, 1992)

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

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

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- 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**

Evaluation: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of phenolphthalein. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of phenolphthalein. Overall evaluation: Phenolphthalein is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - > 100 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (previous name: Scenedesmus subspicatus) - 8.9 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

no data available

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 14 was calculated for phenolphthalein(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.41(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of phenolphthalein is estimated as 490(SRC), using a log Kow of 2.41(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that phenolphthalein is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

## 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.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### Special precautions for user

no data available

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 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.

#### PICCS

Listed.

#### Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

#### IECSC

Listed.

#### Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### 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/>

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