### 3. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION

#### 3.1 CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Mononitrophenols exist in three isomeric forms: 2-nitrophenol (or ortho-or o-), 3-nitrophenol (or meta- or m-), and 4-nitrophenol (or para- or p-). In this document, the two high-production-volume chemicals, 2-nitrophenol and 4-nitrophenol will be discussed. Data pertaining to the chemical identities of these two nitrophenols are listed in Table 3-1.

#### 3.2 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The physical and chemical properties of the two nitrophenols are presented in Table 3-2. Both the nitrophenols are weak acids compared to carboxylic acids, but the nitro substitution makes them both stronger acids than phenol. 2-Nitrophenol is volatile in steam, but 4-nitrophenol is not. The nitrophenols can be converted to their water-soluble salts by alkaline hydroxides. The OH-group in these compounds is susceptible to substitution reactions with the formation of ethers and esters. The nitro group can be reduced to the amino group under strong reducing conditions. The nitrophenols may also undergo ring substitution reactions (EPA 1985; Morrison and Boyd 1969).

## 3. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION

TABLE 3-1. Chemical Identities of 2-Nitrophenol and 4-Nitrophenol

| Characteristic   | 2-Nitrophenol  | 4-Nitrophenol   | Reference        |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| Chemical name  | 2-Nitrophenol  | 4-Nitrophenol   |                  |
| Synonyms   | 2-Hydroxynitro-<br>benzene<br>o-nitrophenol                                | 4-Hydroxynitro-<br>benzene<br>p-nitrophenol,<br>PNP                     | HSDB 1989        |
| Trade names  | Atonik   | No data   | OHM/TADS<br>1989 |
| Chemical formula   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>                              | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>                           | HSDB 1989        |
| Chemical structure   | OH<br>NO <sub>2</sub><br>2-Nitrophenol                                     | OH 4-Nitrophenol NO 2   | Windholz<br>1983 |
| Identification numbers:  |  |   | HSDB 1989        |
| CAS registry NIOSH RTECS EPA hazardous waste OHM/TADS DOT/UN/NA/IMCO shipping HSDB NCI | 88-75-5<br>21000<br>No data<br>7800021<br>UN1663;IM06.1<br>1133<br>No data | 100-02-7<br>22750<br>U170<br>7800022<br>UN1663;IM06.1<br>1157<br>C55992 |                  |

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

 $\label{eq:DOT/UN/NA/IMCO} \ = \ Department \ of \ Transportation/United \ Nations/North \\ America/International \ Maritime \ Dangerous \ Goods \ Code$ 

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency

HSDB = Hazardous Substances Data Bank

NCI = National Cancer Institute

 $\label{eq:normal_safety} \begin{tabular}{ll} NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health \\ OHM/TADS = Oil and Hazardous Materials/Technical Assistance Data System RTECS = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances \\ \end{tabular}$ 

# 3. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION

TABLE 3-2. Physical and Chemical Properties of 2-Nitrophenol and 4-Nitrophenol

| Property   | 2-Nitrophenol  | 4-Nitrophenol  | Reference   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Molecular weight                                 | 139.11   | 139.11   |   |
| Color  | Light yellow   | Colorless to light yellow  | HSDB 1989   |
| Physical state                                   | Cystalline solid   | Crystalline solid  | HSDB 1989   |
| Melting point                                    | 44-45°C  | 113-114°C  | HSDB 1989   |
| Boiling point                                    | 216°C  | 297°C  | HSDB 1989   |
| Density  | 1.495 g/cc at 14°C   | 1.270 g/cc at 20°C   | HSDB 1989   |
| Dissociation constant (pKa)                      | 7.21-7.23  | 7.08-7.18  | Pearce and Simkins 1968;<br>Polster et al. 1986;<br>Schwarzenbach et al. 1988 |
| Odor Odor threshold:                             | Peculiar aromatic  | Slight odor  | HSDB 1989; Verschueren 1983   |
| Water  | nc data  | 2.5 mg/L   | Verschueren 1983  |
| Air  | 0.0012 mg/m <sup>3</sup>   | 2.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | Verschueren 1983  |
| Solubility:                                      | <b>,</b>   |  | 101000001001  |
| Distilled water                                  | 1400 mg/L at 25°C;<br>2100 mg/L at 25°C  | 16,000 mg/L at 25°C  | Leuenberger et al. 1985;<br>Verschueren 1983                                  |
| Sea water  | 1160 mg/L at 20°C  | 10,795 mg/L at 20°C  | Hashimoto et al. 1984   |
| Organic solvents                                 | Soluble in benzene,<br>CS2, alkali<br>hyd::nxides,<br>etcamol, ethyl<br>ether, and acetone | Soluble in toluene,<br>ethanol, chloroform,<br>ethyl ether, and<br>alkali hydroxides | HSBD 1989   |
| Partition coefficients:                          |  |  |   |
| Log octanol/water                                | 1.79   | 1.91   | Hansch and Leo 1985   |
| Log K <sub>oc</sub>                              | 2.06   | 2.18-2.42  | Boyd 1982; Hodson and<br>Williams 1938  |
| Vapor pressure (mmHg)                            | 0.12; 0.11 at<br>25°C  | 0.0003 at 30°C   | Leuenberger et al. 1985;<br>McCrady et al. 1985;<br>Scala and Banerjee 1982   |
| Henry's law constant                             | 1.6x10 <sup>-5</sup> atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mol<br>at 25°C                                    | 3.5x10 <sup>-9</sup> atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mo1<br>at 25-30°C                           | Leuenberger et al. 1985;<br>McCrady et al. 1985                               |
| Autoignition temperature                         | No data  | No data  | HSDB 1989   |
| Flashpoint                                       | 73.5°C   | No data  | OHM/TADS 1989   |
| Flammability limits                              | No data  | No data  | HSDB 1985   |
| Conversion factors:                              |  |  |   |
| ppm (v/v) to mg/m <sup>3</sup> in_air at 20°C    | 1 ppm = $5.783 \text{ mg/m}^3$   | 1 ppm = $5.783 \text{ mg/m}^3$   |   |
| mg/m <sup>3</sup> to ppm (v/v)<br>in air at 20°C | $1 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 0.173 \text{ ppm}$   | $1 \text{ mg/m}^3 = 0.173 \text{ ppm}$   |   |
| Explosive limits                                 | no data  | no data  |   |