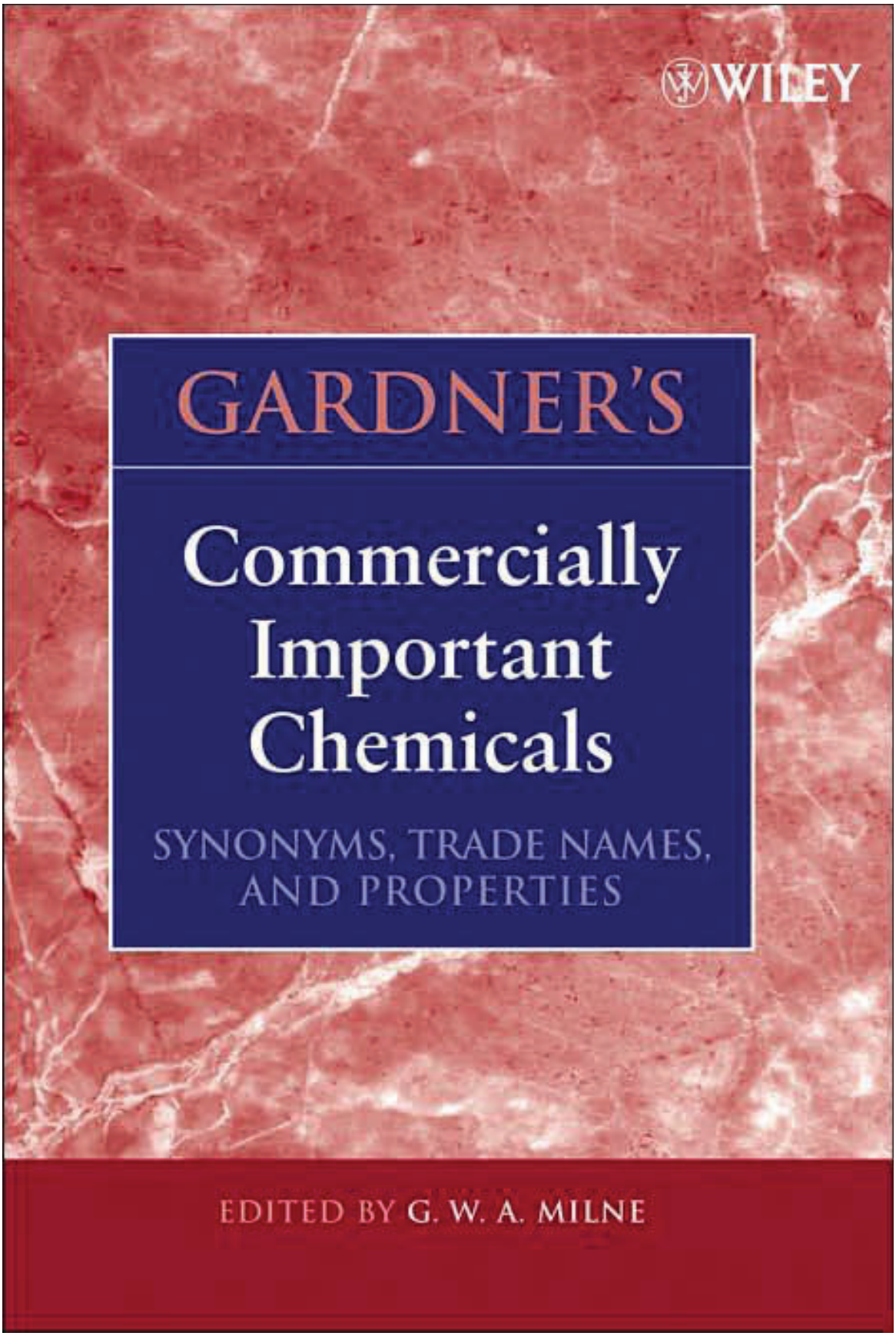


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GARDNER'S COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT CHEMICALS

GARDNER'S COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT CHEMICALS

SYNONYMS, TRADE NAMES, AND PROPERTIES

Edited by

G. W. A. Milne



A JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., PUBLICATION

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PREFACE

Through eleven editions, *Gardner's Chemical Synonyms and Trade Names* has become the best-known and most widely used source of information on chemicals in commerce. This companion Book reflects the continuing research underlying this reference work and presents a major expansion of the information provided for individual chemical compounds.

In the preparation of this Book, an effort has been made to include useful information on chemicals that play a significant role in commerce. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in cooperation with industry, maintains a list of "High Production Volume" (HPV) chemicals whose production volume in the US exceeds one million pounds per year. With the exception of fuels, some 1836 HPV chemicals have been included in this Book. Some other chemicals, notably drugs, are also very important in commerce although they are produced in much smaller quantities. Most pesticides also fail to reach this production level and the 502 most commonly prescribed drugs and 576 most heavily used pesticides have been included in this compilation, along with the more commonly used veterinary medicines and pharmaceutical excipients. In addition, some 2635 chemicals which are not in any of these categories but which are in the 11th. Edition of Gardners have also been included.

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This compilation contains 4,174 entries drawn from these various sources. For each chemical, the appropriate identifying information (CAS Registry Number, structure, molecular formula and chemical name is provided and in each case, an exhaustive list of known synonyms for the materials is given. These synonyms include other identifiers, chemical names, tradenames and trivial names, in English and other languages. There are on average, some 18 synonyms for each chemical described in this Edition. Chemical properties of the compounds are given, as is information concerning known uses of the chemical. Biological data, in particular acute toxicity in various species is provided as available and finally, companies that manufacture or supply the material are identified.

The main criterion for inclusion of a material in this handbook is its importance as a significant commercially available chemical. Thus all bulk inorganic chemicals are included, all major pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, antifungal agents, and so on) and many dyestuffs, surfactants, metals and inorganic compounds are described in this book. Only the most commonly used drugs are included and for a more exhaustive coverage of drugs, the reader is referred to a separate publication, *Drugs: Synonyms and Properties*, published by Ashgate. Similarly, a complete coverage of pesticides may be found in the *Handbook of Pesticides*, also from Ashgate.

Almost all the records in this compilation carry the appropriate Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number and the associated EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) number. Wherever possible, a chemical is thus tagged with the major American and European identification numbers. In addition, all chemicals in this edition which also appear in the Thirteenth Edition of the Merck Index have the Merck Index Number provided. Identifiers from other databases, such as Beilstein, and files maintained by governmental agencies such as UN, EPA, USDA and NCI are also provided and can be used as links to these databases. A feature of this database is the inclusion of physical properties and use data for pure chemicals. Properties that have been provided as available include the melting point, boiling point, density or specific gravity, optical rotation, ultraviolet absorption, solubility and acute toxicity. The major uses of most of the chemicals are indicated and, where appropriate, regulatory information is also provided.

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Details of the structure of a record are provided in the section *How to Use this Book* on page xi.

Proprietary Considerations

Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this Book. However, the publishers cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of the information, and users are expected to bear in mind the following information:

The reporting of a name in this Book cannot imply definitive legality in establishing proprietary usage. Questions concerning legal ownership of a particular name can be resolved by due legal process.

A manufacturer in some countries may manufacture its product under names different from those cited in this Book. Similarly, manufacture or marketing of a product may be licensed to a separate company in another country either under the same or a different name.

We trust that readers will find that this compilation contains a wealth of information which is difficult to obtain from any other source. It is the intention of the publishers to produce regularly updated editions and subsets of this compilation at suitable intervals in both printed and digital form. Companies wishing to submit new or updated material for inclusion in future editions should contact George W A Milne (address below).

Acknowledgements

The Editor would like to acknowledge the skilled programming performed by Dr Ju-yun Li which allowed for accurate formatting and typesetting of this handbook. Finally, I should like to acknowledge the expert assistance and continual support provided by my wife, Kay, without whom none of my deadlines would have been met.

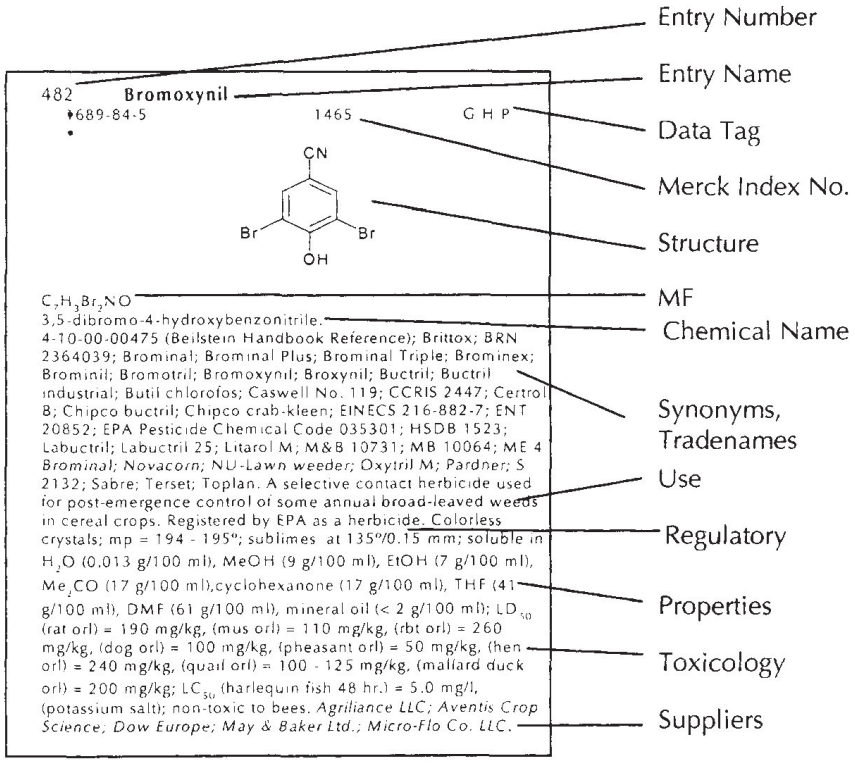
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The book is divided into three Sections; a main Section, an Index Section containing three Indexes and a Directory of Manufacturers and Suppliers. A brief description of each Section is given below

A. SECTION 1 contains a monograph for every chemical in the database. Every entry in this Section has a unique Entry Number which is used to find and refer to the entry it identifies. The Indexes in Section 2 of the Book make use of this Entry Number to facilitate cross-referencing back to Section 1.



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A typical record is shown above. The first line contains the Entry Number for the record (482) and the name of the material (Bromoxynil). The second line gives the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number (1689-84-5) for the compound, the corresponding Merck Index Entry (1465) and a data tag (G H P) indicating the file(s) which were the source of the compound. The CAS RN, Merck Index Number and Data Tag always appear in the same position (left, centre or right) enabling the reader to determine which source they belong to. The Data Tag may have any of 6 values, defined below:

D – Drug, in US Pharmacopeia
E – Pharmaceutical Excipient
G – In Gardner's (11th. Edition)
H – High Volume Production (HVP) Chemical in EPA HPV List
P – Pesticide
V – Veterinary Medicine

Whenever CAS Registry Numbers are used in the text, they are always enclosed in brackets, for example [122-99-6]. The structure and molecular formula of the compound are provided and the next line carries the chemical name of the compound. This is followed by as many as 200 synonyms, including identifiers, trade names, synonyms and other non-chemical names.

The use of the chemical and relevant regulatory information are then given and, when available, the physical properties are presented. These include melting point, boiling point, density or specific gravity, refractive index, uv absorption, solubility. Where available, acute toxicity data in various species are provided. Finally, the companies which manufacture or supply the product are given. It should be noted that almost all the data in this Book relate to pure compounds.

B. SECTION II contains three Indexes:

i) **Index 1** enables the reader to locate the Entry Number for any CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) Registry Number.

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ii) **Index 2** enables the reader to locate the Entry Number for any EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) Number.

iii) **Index 3** contains all the names, synonyms and tradenames and ther identifiers for the compounds in the database. The chemical names of organic compounds are not useful as locators and have therefore been omitted from this Index.

This is probably the most convenient place to start if only a name is known. This thesaurus will refer the reader to the Entry Number in Part I, which relates to the main entry for that chemical.

C. **SECTION III** is a directory of chemical manufacturers and suppliers whose products are described in the Book. The entries are in alphabetical order by company name. Wherever possible, the postal address, telephone number, fax number and website address are provided.

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GLOSSARY OF UNITS

Name	Description
Mass	Unless otherwise specified, mass is expressed in a multiple of grams (g), such as micrograms (μg; = 10^{-6} g), milligrams (mg; = 10^{-3} g), grams (g; = 10^{0} g), kilograms (kg; = 10^{+3} g), etc.
Volume	Volume is expressed in litres (l) or millilitres (ml) unless otherwise specified.
Temperature	When no units are cited, the temperature given is in degrees Celsius (°C).
Melting point	Melting points are cited in degrees Celsius (°C) unless otherwise specified.
Boiling point	When measured at atmospheric pressure, boiling points are cited with no pressure, e.g. bp = 167°. At other pressures, the pressure is also cited, i.e. $bp_{0.01}$ = 167°.
Density	The measurement temperature is given as a superscript; thus a density of 1.123 measured at 25°

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will appear as $d^{25} = 1.123$. If the measurement was explicitly referenced to the density of water at 4°, the citation will carry both a superscript and a subscript, as in $d^{25}_4 = 1.123$. Specific gravities are denoted by the abbreviation 'sg'.

Optical rotation

Optical rotations (α) are cited with the measurement temperature superscripted, and the measurement wavelength (often the sodium D line) subscripted, as in $[\alpha]^{25}_D = 105°$. When mutarotation can occur, the starting and an equilibrium values are given, as in $[\alpha]^{25}_D = 105° \pm 91°$.

UV absorption

The ultraviolet absorption maxima given by the material are cited in nanometers (nm = millimicrons, mμ) and the absorptivity E or A, (which are unitless) is also given.

Acute toxicity

Wherever possible the units of toxicity are LD_{50}, i.e. the dose which is lethal to 50% of the test animals. In most cases, acute toxicity is measured with the rat, orally administered, and the result is reported as LD_{50} (rat orl) = 50 mg/kg. Other species (for example, mus = mouse; rbt = rabbit; pgn = pigeon; hmn = human; chd = child; wmn = woman; gpg = guinea pig) are occasionally cited as are other administration routes (sc = subcutaneous; ihl = inhalation; ip = intraperitoneal; iv = intravenous). Chronic toxicity data are not given.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Terms	Definition
ABS	acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene
ACE	acetylcholinesterase
ACN	acrylonitrile
alc.	alcohol
AMP	2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol
aq.	aqueous
ASA	acrylic-styrene-acrylonitrile
BHA	butylated hydroxyanisole
BHT	butylated hydroxytoluene
BMC	bulk molding compound
bp	boiling point
BP	British Pharmacopeia
BR	butadiene rubbers, polybutadienes
BRN	Beilstein Registry Number
B/S	butadiene/styrene
CAB	cellulose acetate butyrate
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CCRIS	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (NLM)
CDA	completely denatured alcohol
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon

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C.I.	Color Index
CL	Cyanamid Laboratories
CMC	carboxymethylcellulose, critical micellar concentration
CNS	central nervous system
CPE	chlorinated polyethylene
CPVC	chlorinated polyvinyl chloride
CR	chloroprene rubber, polychloroprene
cs *or* cSt	centistoke(s)
CTFA	Cosmetic, Toiletries and Fragrance Association
DAP	diallyl phthalate, diammonium phosphate
DB	dichlorophenoxybutyric acid
DEA	diethanolamine, diethanolamide
DEDM	diethylol diethyl
DIBA	diisobutyl adipate
DIDA	diisodecyl adipate
DMC	4,4'-dichloro(methylbenzhydrol)
DMDM	dimethylol dimethyl
DMF	dimethlformamide
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
DNPT	dinitrosopentamethylenetetramine
DOP	dioctyl phthalate
DOT	Department of Transportation
DP acid	diphenolic acid
DPG	diphenylguanidine
DTPA	diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid
ECTFE	ethylene/chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer
EDTA	ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EMC	electromagnetic conductive
EMI	electromagnetic interference
EO	ethylene oxide
EP	extreme pressure
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPDM	ethylene-propylene-diene rubbers
EPM	ethylene-propylene rubbers
EPR	ethylene-propylene rubber
ESCR	environmental stress crack resistance
ETFE	ethylene tetrafluoroethylene

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ETU	ethylene thiourea
EVA	ethylene vinyl acetate
F	Fahrenheit
FA	fatty acid
FDA	Food & Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEP	fluorinated ethylene propylene
FFA	free fatty acid
FG	food grade
fp	freezing point
FRP	fiberglass-reinforced plastic(s)
GFRP	glass fiber-reinforced plastic(s)
gran.	granular, granules
GRAS	generally recognized as safe
GRP	glass-reinforced plastics, polyester
HDI	hexamethylene diisocyanate
HDL	high density lipids
HDPE	high density polyethylene
HIPS	high impact polystyrene
HLB	hydrophilic-lipophilic balance
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
HSDB	Hazardous Substances Database
HPV	High Production Volume (Chemical)
IC	integrated circuit
ICI	Imperial Chemical Industries
ihl	inhalation
IIR	isobutylene-isoprene rubber
IPA	isopropyl alcohol
IPM	isopropyl myristate
IPP	isopropyl palmitate
IR	(synthetic) isoprene rubber, infrared
IU	international units
iv	intravenous
J	joule(s)
KTPP	potassium tripolyphosphate
LDL	low density lipids
LDPE	low density polyethylene
LED	light-emitting diode
LLDPE	linear low density polyethylene
Ltd	Limited
MA	methacrylic acid

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MBCA	4,4'-methylene bis(orthochloroaniline)
MBT	mercaptobenzothiazole
MBTS	2-mercaptobenzothiazole disulfide
MCPA	(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetic acid
MDI	methylene diphenylene diisocyanate
MDM	monomethylol dimethyl
MDPE	medium density polyethylene
MEA	monoethanolamine, monoethanolamide
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
MIBK	methyl isobutyl ketone
min.	minute(s), mineral, minimum
MIPA	monoisopropylamine, monoisopropylamide
MKP	monopotassium phosphate
MMW-HDPE	medium molecular weight high density polyethylene
MOCA	methylene bis(orthochloroaniline)
mp	melting point
MPK	methyl propyl ketone
MVTR	moisture vapor transmission rate
mw	molecular weight
N	normal
NBR	nitrile-butadiene rubber
NC	nitrocellulose
NCI	National Cancer Institute (NIH)
NCR	nitrile-chloroprene rubber
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
N/F	non-flammable
NF	National Formulary
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NLM	National Library of Medicine (NIH)
NR	natural (isoprene) rubber
NSC	National Service Center (NCI)
NSF	National Science Foundation
NTA	nitrilotriacetic acid
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
OPP	oriented polypropylene
OTC	over the counter (i.e. non-prescription) drug
o/w	oil-in-water
Pa	Pascal
PAN	polyacrylonitrile

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PBT	polybutylene terephthalate
pbw	parts by weight
PC	polycarbonate
PCA	2-pyrrolidine-5-carboxylic acid
PCP	pentachlorophenol
PCTFE	polychlorotrifluoroethylene
PE	polyethylene
PEEK	polyetheretherketone
PEG	polyethylene glycol
PEI	polyetherimide
PEK.	polyetherketone
PES	polyether sulfone
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PFA	perfluoroalkoxy
PG	polypropylene glycol
pH	hydrogen ion concentration as negative logarithm
phr	parts per hundred of rubber or resin
PIB	polyisobutylene
pK	dissociation constant as negative logarithm
PMA	phosphomolybdic acid
PMMA	polymethyl methacrylate
PO	propylene oxide
POE	polyoxyethylene, polyoxyethylated
POM	polyoxymethylene
POP	polyoxypropylene, polyoxypropylated
PP	polypropylene
PPE	polyphenylene ether
PPG	polypropylene glycol
ppm	parts per million
PPO	polyphenylene oxide
PPS	polyphenylene sulfide
PS	polystyrene
PTFE	polytetrafluoroethylene
PTMEG	polytetramethylene ether glycol
PU, PUR	polyurethane
PVA, PVAL	polyvinyl alcohol
PVAc	polyvinyl acetate
PVB	polyvinyl butyral
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
PVDC	polyvinylidene chloride
PVDF	polyvinylidene fluoride

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PVE	polyvinyl ethyl ether
PVF	polyvinyl fluoride
PVM	polyvinyl methyl ether
PVP	polyvinyl pyrrolidone
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (EPA)
RFI	radio frequency interference
RIM	reaction injection molded (molding)
RTM	resin transfer molding
RTV	room temperature vulcanizing
RV	recreational vehicle
SAN	styrene-acrylonitrile
S/B	styrene/butadiene
SBR	styrene/butadiene rubber
SBS	styrene-butadiene-styrene
SDA	specially denatured alcohol
SE	self emulsifying
SMA	styrene maleic anhydride
SMC	sheet molding compound
SPF	sun protection factor
SR	styrene rubber
SRF	semi-reinforced furnace
TBHQ	*tert*-butylhydroquinone
TDI	toluene diisocyanate
TEA	triethanolamine, triethanolamide
TFE	tetrafluoroethylene
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TIPA	triisopropanolamine
TMC	thick molding compound
TMPTA	trimethylolpropane triacrylate
TPGDA	tripropylene glycol diacrylate
TPO	thermoplastic polyolefin
UF	urea-formaldehyde
UHF	ultra-high frequency
UHMW	ultra high molecular weight
UHMWPE	ultra high molecular weight polyethylene
UL	Underwriter's Laboratory
UN	United Nations
UPVC	unplasticized polyvinyl chloride
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

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USP	United States Pharmacopeia
uv	ultra-violet
VA	vinyl acetate
VAE	vinyl acetate ethylene
VC	vinyl chloride
VdC, VDC	vinylidenechloride
VHF	very high frequency
VOC	volatile organic compounds
v/v	volume by volume
v/w	volume by weight
w/o	water in oil
w/v	weight by volume
w/w	weight by weight
XLPE	cross-linked polyethylene

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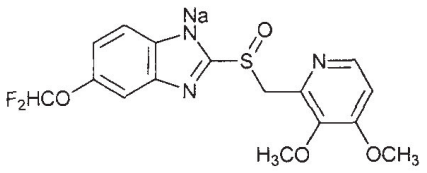
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PART I

DICTIONARY

Chemical Names and Synonyms

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$C_{16}H_{14}F_2N_3NaO_3S$

5-(Difluoromethoxy)-2-[[(3,4-dimethoxy-2-pyridyl)methyl]sulfinyl]benzimidazole sodium salt.

Controloc; Pantoloc; Pantoprazole sodium; Protonix; Protonix I.V. Gastric proton pump inhibitor. Used as an antiulcerative. Crystals; mp > 130° (dec); λ_m 289 nm (ε 16400 MeOH). *Byk Gulden Lomberg GmbH; SmithKline Beecham Pharm.*

2857 Paraffin

8002-74-2 G H

Paraffin wax.

905 (mineral hydrocarbons); Cream E45; Derma-Oil; Duratears; Fischer-Tropsch wax; Granugen; Hard wax; Koster Keunen Paraffin Wax; Parachoc; Paraffin wax (petroleum); Paraffin wax fume; Paraffin Wax; Paraffin Wax, granular; Paraffin waxes; Paraffinum durum; Paraffinum solidum; Poly(methylene)wax; Replens; Wax extract.; petroleum wax; crystalline; Hydrocarbon. Solid mixture of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum; characterized by relatively large crystals; Candles, paper coating, protective sealant for food products; lubricants; hot-melt carpet backing, floor polishes, cosmetics, chewing gum base; raising melting points of ointments. Ointment base and stiffening agent. FDA, FEMA GRAS, Canada, Japan approved, FDA approved for implants, orals, topicals, USP/NF, BP compliance. In the FDA list of inactive ingredients, (oral capsules and tablets, topical emulsions and ointments). Used as a stiffening agent, tablet coating agent, used in implants, orals, topicals, ointments. White solid; mp = 50-57°; d = 0.9; insoluble in H_2O, EtOH, soluble in C_6H_6, $CHCl_3$, Et_2O, CS_2, oils. Non-toxic. *Astor Wax; Condea Vista Co.; EM Ind. Inc.; ExxonMobil L&PS; Humphrey; Ibrahim N. I.; IGI; Jonk BV; Koster Keunen; Mobil; N. Am. Philips; N.V. Philips; Penreco; Ross Frank B.; Ruger; Shell; Sigma-Aldrich Fine Chem.; Spectrum Chem. Manufacturing; Stevenson Cooper; Texaco.*

2858 Paraformaldehyde

110-88-3 9804 H



$C_3H_6O_3$

1,3,5-Trioxane.

AI3-01363; Aldeform; CCRIS 4732; EINECS 203-812-5; Formagene; Formaldehyde, trimer; HSDB 3416; Marvosan; Metaformaldehyde; NSC 26347; Para-formaldehyde; Polymerized formaldehyde; Polyoxy-methylene; Triformol; Triossimetilene; 1,3,5-Trioxa-cyclohexane; Trioxan; 1,3,5-Trioxan; Trioxane; s-Tri-oxane; 1,3,5-Trioxane; Trioxin; Trioxymethyleen; Trioxy-methylen; Trioxymethylene; s-Trixane. Needles; mp = 60.2°; bp = 114.5°; d^{65} = 1.17; very soluble in H_2O, soluble in EtOH, Et_2O, C_6H_6, $CHCl_3$, CCl_4, CS_2, insoluble in petroleum ether.

2859 Paraformaldehyde

30525-89-4 7096 G P

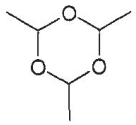
$HO(CH_2O)_nH$

Para-formaldehyde.

Aldacide; Caswell No. 633; EPA Pesticide Chemical Code 043002; Flo-Mor; Formagene; Formaldehyde polymer; HSDB 4070; Oilstop, Halowax; Paraform; Paraform; Paraformaldehyde; Paraformaldehydum; Paraformic aldehyde; Poly(oxymethylene); Polyformaldehyde; Polymerised formaldehyde; Polyoxymethylene; Polyoxymethylene glycol; UN2213. A polymer of formaldehyde in which n = 8-100; used in fungicides, bactericides, disinfectants, adhesives, hardener and waterproofing agent for gelatin contraceptive creams. Registered by EPA as an antimicrobial and fungicide. Solid; mp = 132-136°; slowly soluble in H_2O, insoluble in EtOH, Et_2O. *Degussa-Hüls AG; Hoechst Celanese; Mitsubishi Gas; Mitsui Toatsu.*

2860 Paraldehyde

123-63-7 7098 D G



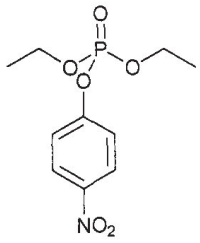
$C_6H_{12}O_3$

2,4,6-trimethyl-1,3,5-trioxane.

5-19-09-00112 (Beilstein Handbook Reference); Acetaldehyde, trimer; p-Acetaldehyde; AI3-03115; BRN 0080142; DEA No. 2585; EINECS 204-639-8; Elaldehyde; HSDB 3375; NSC 9799; Paracetaldehyde; Paral; Paraldehyd; Paraldehyde; Paraldehyde Draught (BPC 1973); Paraldehyde Enema (BPC 1973); Paraldeide; RCRA waste number U182; 1,3,5-Trimethyl-2,4,6-trioxane; 2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3,5-trioxane; 2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3,5-trioxacyclohexane; 2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3,5-trioxaan; 2,4,6-Trimethyl-s-trioxane; 2,4,6-Trimetil-1,3,5-triossano; s-Trimethyltrioxymethylene; 1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-; s-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-; Triacetaldehyde; UN1264. Polymer of acetaldehyde. Use in the manufacture of organic chemicals and also as a sedative and hypnotic. Liquid; mp = 12.6°; bp = 124.3°; d^{20} = 0.9943; slightly soluble in H_2O, freely soluble in EtOH, Et_2O, $CHCl_3$; LD_{50} (rat orl) = 1650 mg/kg. *Forest Pharm. Inc.; Phillips 66.*

2861 Paraoxon

311-45-5 7012 G



$C_{10}H_{14}NO_6P$

Phosphoric acid diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester.

4-06-00-01327 (Beilstein Handbook Reference); AI3-16087; BRN 1915526; CCRIS 7780; Chinorta; Chinorto; Diaethyl-p-nitrophenylphosphorsaeureester; Diäthyl-p-nitrophenylphosphorsäureester; Diethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphate; Diethyl-p-nitrofenyl ester kyseliny fosforecne; Diethyl p-nitrophenyl phosphate; Diethyl paraoxon; Diethylparaoxon; E 600; E 600 (pesticide); EINECS 206-221-0; ENT 16,087; Ester 25; Ethyl p-nitrophenyl ethylphosphate; Ethyl paraoxan; Eticol; Fosfakol; HC 2072; HSDB 6044; Mintaco; Mintacol; Mintisal; Miotisal; Miotisal A; NSC 404110; O,O-Dietyl-O-p-nitrofenyl-fosfat; O,O-Diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphate; O,O'Diaethyl-p-nitrophenylphosphat; O,O-Diethyl phos-phoric acid O-p-nitrophenyl ester; Oxyparathion; p-Nitrophenyl diethyl phosphate; Paraoxon; Paraoxone; Paroxan; Pestox 101; Phenol, p-nitro-, ester with diethyl phosphate; Phosphachole; Phosphacol; Phosphakol; Phosphonothioic acid, diethylparanitrophenyl ester; Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl

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