

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2024
Revision Date: January 04, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2-Methyl-1-Propanol

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CCFD200022
Other names -

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.
Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou
Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175
Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 3
Skin irritation, Category 2
Serious eye damage, Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H315 Causes skin irritation
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower]. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/... P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P317 Get medical help. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.
Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. 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.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2-Methyl-1-Propanol	2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	201-148-0	≈ 99%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Contact with eyes is extremely irritating and may cause burns. Breathing vapors will be irritating to the nose and throat. In high concentrations, may cause nausea, dizziness, headache, and stupor. (USCG, 1999)

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

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. Higher alcohols (>3 carbons) and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 129 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible / Noxious)]: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

1. Remove all ignition sources. 2. Ventilate area of spill or leak. For small quantities, absorb on paper towels. Evaporate in safe place ... allow sufficient time for evaporating vapors to completely clear hood ductwork. Burn paper in suitable location away from combustible materials. Large quantities can be collected & atomized in suitable combustion chamber.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 28°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. 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

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants and aluminium. 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.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 50 ppm as TWA. MAK: 310 mg/m³, 100 ppm; peak limitation category: I(1); pregnancy risk group: C

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 goggles.

Skin protection

Protective gloves.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless, clear.
Odour	Sweet, musty odor
Melting point/freezing point	< -90 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	108 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Flammability	Class IC Flammable Liquid: FLP. at or above 73°F and below 100°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	31 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	400 °C. Atm. press.: 1 007 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available

Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 3.103. Temperature: 20 °C.
Solubility	85 g / L (20 °C)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Pow = 10. Temperature: 25 °C.; log Pow = 1. Temperature: 25 °C.
Vapour pressure	< 16 hPa. Temperature: 20 °C. Remarks: Extrapolated result based on experimental result.
Density and/or relative density	801.7 kg/m ³ . Temperature: 20 °C.
Relative vapour density	2.55 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Reacts with aluminium and strong oxidants such as chromium trioxide. This produces flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC 0001). Attacks some forms of plastic, rubber and coatings.

10.2 Chemical stability

Heat contributes to instability

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surface. No smoking. ISOBUTANOL is an alcohol. Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of alcohols with alkali metals, nitrides, and strong reducing agents. They react with oxoacids and carboxylic acids to form esters plus water. Oxidizing agents convert them to aldehydes or ketones. Alcohols exhibit both weak acid and weak base behavior. They may initiate the polymerization of isocyanates and epoxides. This chemical is incompatible with strong oxidizers. (NTP, 1992)

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fires & explosions.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke & fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 2.46 g/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 18.18 mg/L air.
- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit (female) - 2 460 mg/kg bw.

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

The substance is severely irritating to the eyes. The substance is irritating to the skin. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness. If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20 °C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 1 430 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia pulex - 1 100 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 1 799 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: IC50 - sewage, industrial - > 1 000 mg/L - 16 h.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: The first-order biodegradation rate constant of isobutyl alcohol using an activated sludge inoculum was reported as 1.15×10^{-2} hour⁻¹(1); this corresponds to a half-life of about 2.5 days(SRC). Isobutyl alcohol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 90% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test which classifies the compound as readily biodegradable(2). The biodegradation half-life of isobutyl alcohol in a basic sandy silt loam from Texas was reported as 2.4 days and the half-life of isobutyl alcohol in an acidic sandy loam from Mississippi was reported as 11.3 days(3). Isobutyl alcohol reached 63% of its theoretical BOD using a sewage sludge during a 5 day incubation period(4). In a river die-away test, isobutyl alcohol achieved 58% of its theoretical BOD in 5 days(5), suggesting biodegradation will be an important fate process. OECD 301D Closed Bottle test yielded 14% degradation at day 5, 74% degradation at day 15 and 74% degradation at day 28(6). A second OECD 301D Closed Bottle test yielded 55% degradation on day 5, 73% degradation on day 15, and 75% degradation on day 30(6). The potential for biodegradation in a simulated wastewater treatment plant was examined using the OECD method 303A Coupled Units Test(6); over the course of 35 days, the DOC reduction averaged 97% suggesting that isobutyl alcohol is easily degraded in wastewater treatment plants(6).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for isobutyl alcohol(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.76(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).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of isobutyl alcohol can be estimated to be 2.9(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that isobutyl alcohol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1212 (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: UN1212 (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: UN1212 (For reference only, please check.)
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14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ISOBUTANOL (ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL) (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: ISOBUTANOL (ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL) (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: ISOBUTANOL (ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL) (For reference only, please check.)
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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)
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14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No	IMDG: No	IATA: No
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14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
2-methylpropan-1-ol	2-methylpropan-1-ol	78-83-1	201-148-0
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			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.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2024
Revision Date January 04, 2025

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
- 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/>

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

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