## SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

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#### 1. Identification

#### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2-ethylhexan-1-ol

#### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names 2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol

#### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For industry use only. Food additives -> Flavoring

**Agents** 

Uses advised against no data available

#### 2. Hazard identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

Acute toxicity - Inhalation, Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

## 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

#### Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

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

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/…if you feel

unwell.

Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep

container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

#### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2-ethylhexan-1- ol	2-ethylhexan-1-ol	104-76-7	none	100%

#### 4. First-aid measures

## 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Anesthesia, nausea, headache, dizziness; mildly irritating to skin and eyes. (USCG, 1999)

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

/SRP:/ 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/

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

## 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible.

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

 $We ar self-contained \ breathing \ apparatus \ for \ firefighting \ if \ necessary.$ 

#### 6. Accidental release measures

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. 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.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

## 7. Handling and storage

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants and strong bases. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Ventilation along the floor. 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.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

## 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

## 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective

## equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique(without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. 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

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state colourless liquid Colour Colorless liquid

Odour Mild, oily, sweet, slightly floral odor reminiscent of rose

Melting point/ freezing 248°C(dec.)(lit.)

point

Boiling point or initial 187°C

boiling point and boiling range

Flammability Combustible.

Lower flammable limit: 0.88% by volume; Upper

explosion limit / flammable limit: 9.7% by volume

flammability limit

Flash point 78°C(lit.)

Auto-ignition 305°C (USCG, 1999)

temperature

Decomposition no data available

temperature

no data available рΗ

Kinematic viscosity 9.8 centapoise at 20°C Solubility In water:1 g/L (20 °C) Partition coefficient n- log Kow = 2.73 (est)

octanol/water (log

value)

Vapour pressure 0.2 mm Hg ( 20 °C)

Density and/or relative 0.833

density

Relative vapour density 4.49 (vs air)

Particle characteristics no data available

#### 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

## 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

If material on fire or involved in fire: Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.2-ETHYL HEXANOL 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 compound is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents and strong acids.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

A dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame; can react vigorously with oxidizing materials.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

## 11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

· Oral: LD50 Rat oral 2053 mg/kg bw /From table/

· Inhalation: LC50 Guinea pig inhalation > 227 ppm/6 hr /From table/

· 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

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

## 12. Ecological information

## 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) weight 0.1 g;
   Conditions: freshwater, static, 20°C, pH 7.4, hardness 272 mg/L CaCO3;
   Concentration: 10000 ug/L for 24 hr (95% confidence interval: 10000-33000 ug/L) /100% purity technical material
- · Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Chlorococcales (Green Algae Order);
   Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 130000 ug/L for 24 hr; Effect: physiology, assimilation efficiency
- · Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: 2-Ethylhexanol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 89.5% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). In BOD tests, 100% degradation occurred in 24 hours using an industrial wastewater (acclimated) inoculum, while no degradation occurred after 24 hours and 100% degradation occurred after 135 hours using a municipal wastewater (unacclimated) seed(2). In a BOD test using a sewage seed, 26%, 75%, 78%, and 86% of 2-ethylhexanol's theoretical BOD was exerted after 5, 10, 15, and 20 days, respectively(3). When the test was repeated in synthetic seawater, the respective results were 58%, 64%, 84%, and 100% of the theoretical BOD consumed(3). After 5 days, 41.5% of theoretical BOD was consumed using an inoculum of mixed microbial cultures(4). 2-Ethylhexanol was degraded 31% when incubated with soil from a waste disposal site for 21 days; 52% degradation occurred when the sample was amended with a source of nitrogen(5). When 2-ethylhexanol was added to river water at 18-19°C, it started to degrade after a 3-4 day lag, after 8 and 9 days the theoretical BOD consumed was 30% and 59%, respectively(6).

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 30 was calculated in fish for 2-ethylhexanol(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 2.73(1) and a regression-derived equation(1). According to a classification scheme(2), 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 2-ethylhexanol can be estimated to be 35(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-ethylhexanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

## 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.

## 14. Transport information

#### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2735 IMDG: UN2735 IATA: UN2735

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

IMDG: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

IATA: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 IMDG: 8 IATA: 8

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III IMDG: III IATA: III

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no IMDG: no IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

## 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-ethylhexan-1-ol	2-ethylhexan-1-ol	104-76-7	none
European Inventory (EINECS)	Listed.		
EC Inventory	Listed.		
United States Toxic	Listed.		
China Catalog of Ha	Not Listed.		
New Zealand Invent	Listed.		
Philippines Inventor (PICCS)	Listed.		
Vietnam National Ch	Listed.		
Chinese Chemical In (China IECSC)	Listed.		

## 16. Other information

Information on revision

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#### 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/

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