

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

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

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: Aug 14, 2017

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1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Isodecanol

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names DECANOL-ISOMERENGEMISCH

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For industry use only.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number -

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2. Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 2

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

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

Prevention

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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.

Response

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.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

none

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 |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Isodecanol | Isodecanol | 25339-17-7 | 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. Refer for medical attention .

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. Rest. Refer for medical attention .

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Direct contact with skin can produce irritation. (USCG, 1999)

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

Basic Treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) 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. Administer activated charcoal /Higher alcohols (>3 carbons) and related compounds/

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Extinguish with dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective on fire.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Some may be transported hot. For UN3508, be aware of possible short circuiting as this product is transported in a charged state. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear 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

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

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.

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. Materials which are toxic as stored or which can decompose into toxic components ... should be stored in a cool well ventilated place, out of the direct rays of the sun, away from areas of high fire hazard, and should be periodically inspected. Incompatible materials should be isolated ...

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 | Colorless liquid with a mild alcohol odor. |
| Colour | Colorless liquid |
| Odour | WEAK ALCOHOLIC |
| Melting point/ freezing point | 7oC |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 213.4oC at 760mmHg |
| Flammability | Combustible. |
| Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit | no data available |
| Flash point | 87.1oC |
| Auto-ignition temperature | 266°C |
| Decomposition temperature | no data available |

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| pH | no data available |
| Kinematic viscosity | no data available |
| Solubility | Insoluble in water |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) | log Kow = 3.71 (est) |
| Vapour pressure | 0.0365mmHg at 25°C |
| Density and/or relative density | 0.826g/cm ³ |
| Relative vapour density | 5.5 (AIR= 1) |
| 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

Combustible when exposed to heat or flame. ISODECYL ALCOHOL attacks plastics. REF [Handling Chemicals Safely, 1980. p. 236]. Acetyl bromide reacts violently with alcohols or water, [Merck 11th ed., 1989]. Mixtures of alcohols with concentrated sulfuric acid and strong hydrogen peroxide can cause explosions. Example: An explosion will occur if dimethylbenzylcarbinol is added to 90% hydrogen peroxide then acidified with concentrated sulfuric acid. Mixtures of ethyl alcohol with concentrated hydrogen peroxide form powerful explosives. Mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and 1-phenyl-2-methyl propyl alcohol tend to explode if acidified with 70% sulfuric acid, [Chem. Eng. News 45(43):73(1967); J. Org. Chem. 28:1893(1963)]. Alkyl hypochlorites are violently explosive. They are readily obtained by reacting hypochlorous acid and alcohols either in aqueous solution or mixed aqueous-carbon tetrachloride solutions. Chlorine plus alcohols would similarly yield alkyl hypochlorites. They decompose in the cold and explode on exposure to sunlight or heat. Tertiary hypochlorites are less unstable than secondary or primary hypochlorites, [NFPA 491 M, 1991]. Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence, [Wischmeyer(1969)].

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Reacts with strong oxidants.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 6400 mg/kg
- 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

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: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: In sewage, isodecyl alcohol gave a theoretical oxygen demand of 24, 44, 42 and 39 percent in 5, 10, 15 and 20 days, respectively(1). In acclimated sewage isodecyl alcohol gave theoretical oxygen demand of 14, 26, 45 and 32 percent in 5, 10, 15 and 20 days, respectively(1). Isodecyl alcohol gave theoretical oxygen demand of 6, 17, 34 and 40 percent in 5, 10, 15 and 20 days, respectively, in seawater(1). In a manometric study of

poorly soluble compounds, isodecyl alcohol degraded 17.4 and 22.4 percent of ultimate BOD/theoretical oxygen demand with 10 minutes of sonification(2).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 145 was calculated for isodecyl alcohol(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.71(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of isodecyl alcohol can be estimated to be 81(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that isodecyl alcohol is expected to have 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: UN3082IMDG: UN3082IATA: UN3082

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: unknownIMDG: unknownIATA: unknown

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: IIIIMDG: IIIIATA: III

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: yesIMDG: yesIATA: yes

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 |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Isodecanol | Isodecanol | 25339-17-7 | none |
| 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. |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | | | Listed. |
| Vietnam National Chemical Inventory | | | Listed. |
| Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (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/>

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.