

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**(±)-butan-2-ol SDS**

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****Product identifier**

Product name: (±)-butan-2-ol  
CAS: 15892-23-6

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against: none

**Company Identification**

Company: Chemicalbook.in  
Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090  
Telephone: +91 9550333722

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

Flammable liquids, Category 3  
Eye irritation, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3  
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3

### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

### Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
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.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
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.

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

no data available

### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### **Substance**

Chemical name:	(±)-butan-2-ol
Common names and synonyms:	(±)-butan-2-ol
CAS number:	15892-23-6
EC number:	240-029-8
Concentration:	100%

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### **Description of necessary first-aid measures**

##### **If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

##### **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 .

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

Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact Symptoms: Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; narcosis Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system (NIOSH, 2016)

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

Basic Treatment: Establish a patent airway. 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 normal saline 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

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

Water spray, alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

### **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)

### **Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### 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.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

1. remove all ignition sources. 2. ventilate area of spill or leak. 3. for small quantities absorb on paper towels. evaporate in safe place (such as fume hood). allow sufficient time for evaporating vapors to ... clear hood ductwork. burn paper in suitable location away from combustible materials. large quantities can be collected and atomized in a suitable combustion chamber.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants and aluminium.... STORE IN PLACES THAT ARE COOL ... PROVIDE ADEQUATE VENTILATION ... LOCATE ... STORAGE AREA WELL AWAY FROM AREAS OF FIRE HAZARD ... KEEP ... FROM POWERFUL OXIDIZING AGENTS ... EXPLOSIVES, OR MATERIALS WHICH REACT WITH AIR OR MOISTURE TO EVOLVE HEAT.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	(±)-butan-2-ol
CAS No.	15892-23-6
	Recommended Exposure Limit: 15 Min Short-Term Exposure Limit: 150 ppm (455 mg/cu m).

### Biological limit values

no data available

### 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.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flare resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. 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

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	Sec-butyl alcohol is a clear colorless liquid with an alcohol odor. Flash point below 0° F. Less dense than water. Vapors heavier than air. Soluble in water. Moderately irritates the eyes and skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin. Vapors may irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract. May be harmful by ingestion.
Colour:	Colorless liquid
Odour:	HAS A STRONG VINOUS ODOR
Melting point/freezing point:	-115°C(lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	98°C(lit.)
Flammability:	Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 73°F and below 100°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	Lower flammable limit: 1.7% by volume at 212 deg F (100 deg C); Upper flammable limit: 9.8% by volume at 212 deg F (100 deg C)
Flash point:	80 °F
Auto-ignition temperature:	763 DEG F (406 DEG C) (IN AIR); 711 DEG F (377 DEG C) (IN OXYGEN)
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	4.21 cP at 15 deg C
Solubility:	16 % (NIOSH, 2016)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	25.2mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density:	0.808 g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density:	2.6 (Air= 1)
Particle characteristics:	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

The substance can form explosive peroxides. Reacts with aluminium when heated to 100°C and strong oxidants such as chromium

trioxide. This produces flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC 0001). Attacks some forms of plastic, rubber and coatings.

### **Chemical stability**

Feasible auto oxidation by atmospheric oxygen to form peroxides & peroxy compd

### **Possibility of hazardous reactions**

DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME. Attacks plastics. [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].

### **Conditions to avoid**

no data available

### **Incompatible materials**

Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fires and ... explosions.

### **Hazardous decomposition products**

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke & fumes.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 6.48 g/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

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnows) 3670 g/l/96 hr (95% confidence limit 3380-3990 g/l); age 30 days old, water hardness 43.6 mg/l (CaCO<sub>3</sub>), temp 24.4 deg C, pH 7.82, dissolved oxygen 7.5 mg/l, alkalinity 41.4 mg/l (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) /Type of bioassay not specified/ /dl-2-Butanol

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

Adapted activated sludge /bench scale activated sludges fill and draw operations/: Product as sole carbon source- 98.5%, removal at 55.0 mg COD (chemical oxygen demand)/g dry inoculum/hr

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for sec-butyl alcohol(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.61(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).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of sec-butyl alcohol is estimated as 50(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.61(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that sec-butyl alcohol is expected to have high mobility in soil(SRC).

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **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

### UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

**European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

Listed.

**EC Inventory**

Listed.

**United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Not Listed.

**China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Not Listed.

**(PICCS)**

Not Listed.

**Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

**IECSC)**

Not Listed.

**Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Listed.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### 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](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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