

# OTTO CHEMIE PVT LTD

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ISO 9001: 2015

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Identification

1.1GHS Product identifier  
tert-Amyl alcohol, GR 99%+  
Code A 2352

### 2.Hazard identification

2.1Classification of the substance or mixture  
Flammable liquids, Category 2  
Skin irritation, Category 2  
Acute toxicity - Inhalation, Category 4  
Specific target organ toxicity \u2013 single exposure, Category 3  
2.2GHS label elements, including precautionary statements  
Pictogram(s)



### Signal word

Danger

### Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H332 Harmful if inhaled  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

### 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.  
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

### Response

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin 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+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/\u2026if 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 ...  
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-Methyl-2-butanol	2-Methyl-2-butanol	75-85-4	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

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

###### In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

###### In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

###### If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

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

Excerpt from ERG Guide 129 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible / Noxious)]: May cause toxic effects if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

##### 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/

#### 5. Fire-fighting measures

##### 5.1 Extinguishing media

###### Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped or safely confined. 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 "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. /Amyl alcohols/

##### 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

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

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

##### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Evacuate and restrict persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until cleanup is complete. Remove all ignition sources. Establish forced ventilation to keep levels below explosive limit. Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, peat, carbon, or similar material and deposit in sealed containers. It may be necessary to contain and dispose of this chemical as a hazardous waste. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Contact your Department of Environmental Protection or your regional office of the federal EPA for specific recommendations. If employees are required to clean up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. OSHA 1910.120(q) may be applicable. /Amyl alcohols/

#### 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

Prior to working with this chemical you should be trained on its proper handling and storage. Before entering a confined space where amyl alcohols may be present, check to make sure that an explosive concentration does not exist. Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well ventilated area away from strong oxidizers, strong acids, and hydrogen trifluoride since violent reactions occur. Metal containers involving the transfer of this chemical should be grounded and bonded. Where possible, automatically pump liquid from drums or other storage containers to process containers. Drums must be equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs, and flame arresters. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of this chemical. Sources of ignition such as smoking and open flames are prohibited where this chemical is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard. /Amyl alcohols/

## 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 Clear, colorless liquid

Colour Colorless liquid

Odour Characteristic odor

Melting point/ freezing point -8°C (lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range 102°C

Flammability no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit Lower flammable limit: 1.2% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 9.0% by volume

Flash point 41°C

Auto-ignition temperature 819 DEG C

Decomposition temperature no data available

pH Solution neutral to litmus

Kinematic viscosity 3.79 centipoise at 25°C

Solubility In water: 120 g/L (20 °C)

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) log Kow = 0.89

Vapour pressure 16.7 mm Hg at 25°C

Density and/or relative density 0.805

Relative vapour density 3 (vs air)

Particle characteristics no data available

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

SENSITIVE TO LIGHT

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

FLAMMABLE, DANGEROUS FIRE RISK. TERT-AMYL ALCOHOL attacks plastics [Handling Chemicals Safely 1980. p. 236]. Reacts violently with acetyl bromide [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

Forms explosive mixture with air. Contact with strong oxidizers and hydrogen trisulfide may cause fire and explosions. Incompatible with strong acids. Violent reaction with alkaline earth metals forming hydrogen, a flammable gas. /Amyl alcohols/

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

### 11. Toxicological information

#### Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 1.0-2.0 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

### 12. Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea); Conditions: freshwater, static, pH 8; Concentration: 3185 mg/L for 24 hr; Effect: behavior, equilibrium

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: In a test reported to be similar to a standard BOD test, 2-methyl-2-butanol at a concentration of 2 mg carbon/L was not biodegraded over a 30-day period by a sewage inoculum(1). 2-Methyl-2-butanol at 100 ppm was not biodegraded in two 5-day BOD tests using either an acclimated activated sludge inoculum or a domestic sewage inoculum(2). In a 5-day respirometric dilution test, 2-methyl-2-butanol was not degraded(3). In Warburg respirometer tests using activated sludge inoculum from three different treatment plants, 2-methyl-2-butanol at 500 mg/L was slowly biodegraded with a mean value of 3.7% theoretical BOD in 24 hours(4). 2-Methyl-2-butanol at an initial concentration of 219 mg/L was slowly mineralized by a mixed culture, enriched from a petroleum refinery wastewater activated sludge in the presence of tert-amyl methyl ether, with a  $\mu_{max}$  (or maximum growth rate) of 0.057 per hour(5). These studies indicate that 2-methyl-2-butanol will be resistant to biodegradation as would be expected due to its tertiary branched structure(6).

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

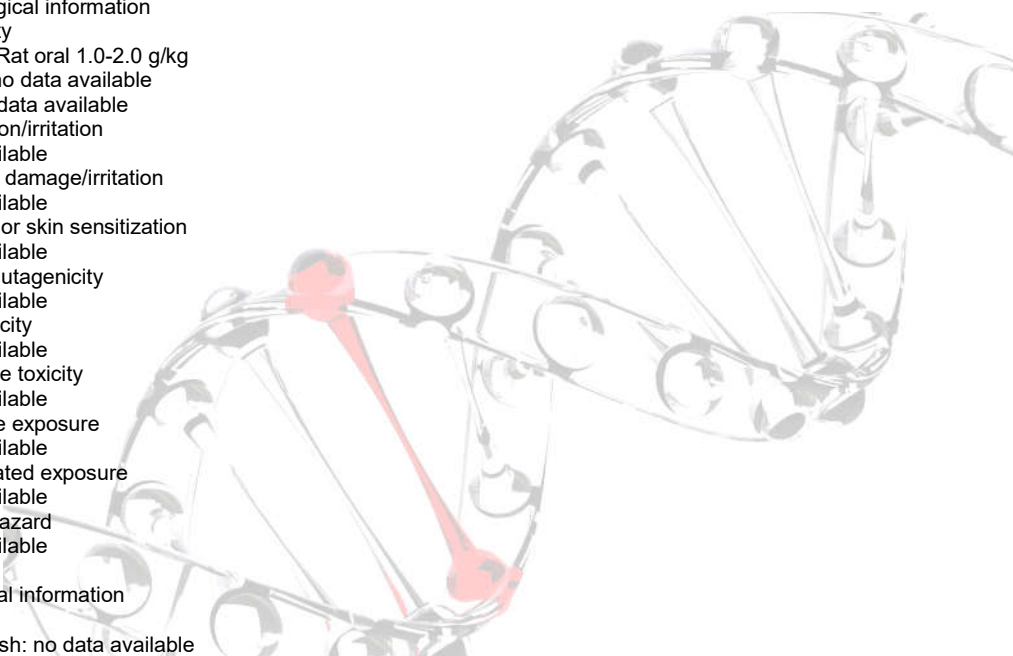
An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for 2-methyl-2-butanol(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.89(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of 2-methyl-2-butanol is estimated as 73(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.89(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that 2-methyl-2-butanol 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: UN1105                   IMDG: UN1105                   IATA: UN1105

#### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: PENTANOLS

IMDG: PENTANOLS

IATA: PENTANOLS

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3                           IMDG: 3                           IATA: 3

#### 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-Methyl-2-butanol	2-Methyl-2-butanol	75-85-4	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			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.

### Section 16: Other Information

This safety data sheet should be used in conjunction with technical sheets. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any other purpose other than that for which it was intended. This does not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing his activity. It is the sole responsibility of the user to take all precautions required in handling the product. The aim of the mandatory regulations mentioned is to help the user to fulfill his obligations regarding the use of hazardous products.