

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## ISOAMYL ALCOHOL

Revision Date:2023-12-02 Revision Number:1

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

**Product identifier**

Product name : ISOAMYL ALCOHOL  
CBnumber : CB3158874  
CAS : 30899-19-5  
EINECS Number : 250-378-8  
Synonyms : 3-methylbutan-1-ol,isopentanol

**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  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

no data available

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

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Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

**Precautionary statement(s)**

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

**Prevention**

no data available

**Response**

no data available

**Storage**

no data available

**Disposal**

no data available

**Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance**

Product name	: ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
Synonyms	: 3-methylbutan-1-ol, isopentanol
CAS	: 30899-19-5
EC number	: 250-378-8
MF	: C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O
MW	: 88.15

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Description of 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. Seek medical attention if you feel unwell.

**Following eye contact**

Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer for medical attention.

**Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer immediately for medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Irritation of skin, eyes, and respiratory tract; headache and vertigo; dyspnea and cough; nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Double vision, deafness, delirium, and occasionally fatal poisoning, preceded by severe nervous symptoms, have been reported. Coma, glycosuria, and methemoglobinemia can occur. (USCG, 1999)

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

There is no antidote for intoxication /of pentyl alcohols/. If symptoms develop, the victim should be removed from the contaminated area and given supportive treatment if it is needed. Pentyl alcohols

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

## Extinguishing media

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

## 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)

## Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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# 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

Remove all ignition sources. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Environmental considerations: Land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, or commercial sorbents. pentanols

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# 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. Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, and alkaline metals and alkaline-earth metals. Keep in a well-ventilated room.

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# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### Biological limit values

no data available

## Exposure 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

### Eye/face protection

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

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flammable 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

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	N-pentanol is a colorless liquid with a mild to moderately strong odor. Less dense than water. Flash point 91°F. Boiling point 280°F. Vapors heavier than air. Moderately toxic by ingestion. Vapors may irritate skin and eyes. Used as a solvent and to make other chemicals.
Colour	<20(APHA)
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC FUSEL-LIKE ODOR
Melting point/freezing point	-117°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	131-132°C
Flammability	Flammable. Heating will cause rise in pressure with risk of bursting.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	1.2-8%(V)
Flash point	109.4°C
Auto-ignition temperature	680° F (USCG, 1999)
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20°C
Solubility	28g/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	low Kow= 1.51

Vapour pressure	2 mm Hg ( 20 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.809 g/mL
Relative vapour density	3 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts violently with oxidants.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Extremely flammable if exposed to heat or flame. Moderately toxic, flammable if exposed to powerful oxidizers. Incompatible with oxidizing materials, hydrogen trisulfide [Sax, 9th ed., 1996, p. 224].

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

Attacks many alkaline and earth alkaline metals forming flammable/explosive gas.

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Mouse oral 200 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

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 *Brachydanio rerio* (Zebra fish) 530 mg/L/96 hr; static

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 *Daphnia magna* (Water flea; immobilization) 341 mg/L/48 hr />99% n-Pentanol, <1% 3-Methylbutanol-1

Toxicity to algae: EC50 *Scenedesmus quadricauda* (Algae; cell multiplication inhibition) 260 mg/L/8 days; pH 7.0

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

**AEROBIC:** In 5-day BOD tests with sewage as microbial inoculum, the oxygen consumption of n-pentyl alcohol ranged from 59 to 86.9% of the theoretical BOD(1,4-7). In a Warburg test with activated sludge as inoculum, the oxygen consumption at 1 day of incubation was 28% of the theoretical value(3). At concentrations above 300 mg/L, n-pentyl alcohol may have an inhibitory effect on the oxidative respiratory rate in the presence of activated sludge(8). The first order rate constants (at a constant microorganism concn) for biodegradation of n-pentyl alcohol in non-adapted activated sludge was 0.0285 per hr(2) corresponding to an aerobic biodegradation half-life of 1 day.

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for n-pentyl alcohol(SRC) using a log Kow of 1.51(1) and a regression derived equation(2). Based on a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of n-pentyl alcohol is estimated as 160(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.51(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that n-pentyl alcohol is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

### **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.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1105 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1105 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1105 (For reference only, please check.)

### UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: PENTANOLS (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: PENTANOLS (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: PENTANOLS (For reference only, please check.)

### 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.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (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

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## 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

Listed.

#### Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

#### IECSC

Listed.

#### Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Not Listed.

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## 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?>



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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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