

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 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; 2-Aethyl-naphthalin; Octyl Alcohol

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

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2  
Eye irritation, Category 2  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation  
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.

<b>Response</b>	<p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.</p> <p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.</p> <p>P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P317 Get medical help.</p> <p>P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P405 Store locked up.</p>
<b>Disposal</b>	<p>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.</p>

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

no data available

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## SECTION 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	203-234-3	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

#### Following skin contact

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

#### 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. 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

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

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## **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

### **5.1 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. (NTP, 1992)

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

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.

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

### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

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.

### **6.2 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.

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## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

NO open flames. Above 73°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. 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.

### **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.

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## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **8.1 Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

EU-OEL: 5.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 1 ppm as TWA. MAK: 54 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 10 ppm; peak limitation category: I(1); pregnancy risk group: C

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

### **8.2 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.

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

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Mild, oily, sweet, slightly floral odor reminiscent of rose
Melting point/freezing point	-89 °C.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	186 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 0.88% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 9.7% by volume
Flash point	75 °C. Atm. press.:101.3 kPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	280 °C. Atm. press.:1 017 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 9.7. Temperature:20°C.;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 4.3. Temperature:40°C.
Solubility	less than 1 mg/mL at 64° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 2.9. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Water grade 1 with 0.01 mS/m conductivity, similiar to pH7, measured was pH 5.9, but weak reliability due to the low ion strength of the water.
Vapour pressure	380 Pa. Temperature:50 °C.;120 Pa. Temperature:25 °C.;93 Pa. Temperature:20 °C.
Density and/or relative density	0.832. Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	4.49 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidants and strong bases. Decomposes on heating and on burning.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

### 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. (NTP, 1992)

### 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.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male) - ca. 2 047 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 0.89 - <= 5.3 mg/L air.
- 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

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. If swallowed the substance may cause vomiting and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

#### Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C , on spraying much faster.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

## 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Leuciscus idus melanotus* - 17.1 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 39 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (previous name: *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) - 11.5 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: NOEC - activated sludge, domestic - > 300 mg/L - 24 h.

## 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 deg 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

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# SECTION 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.

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# SECTION 14: Transport information

## 14.1 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.)

## 14.2 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.)

## 14.3 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.)

## 14.4 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.)

## 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 IMO instruments

no data available

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# SECTION 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	203-234-3
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.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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# SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

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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](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/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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