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| Infosafe No™ | 1CH0G | Issue Date : January 2018 | RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP |
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Product Name : **2-METHYLPROPAN-2-OL**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

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| GHS Product Identifier | 2-METHYLPROPAN-2-OL | |
| Company Name | CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) | |
| Address | 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia | |
| Telephone/Fax Number | Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001 | |
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use | Used in the manufacture of isobutylene (which is used to manufacture methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE), an octane improver in unleaded gasoline), and methyl methacrylate; in organic synthesis to introduce the tert-butyl group into organic compounds; and in the preparation of glycol ethers; solvent in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, perfumes, flavours, paint removers, flotation agents, plastics, lacquers, oil-soluble polyester resins; for the removal of water from substances; starting material for the preparation of organic peroxides; component of industrial cleaning compounds and insecticidal formulations; defoaming agent; stabilizer in chlorinated hydrocarbons; denaturant for ethanol and laboratory reagent. | |
| Other Names | Name | Product Code |
| | 2-Methylpropan-2-ol | |
| | 2-Methyl-2-propanol | |
| | 1,1-Dimethylethanol | |
| | tert-Butanol | |
| | tert-BUTYL ALCOHOL AR | BA060 |
| Other Information | EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday. | |

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

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| GHS classification of the substance/mixture | Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Flammable Liquids: Category 2 Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4 Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 |
| Signal Word (s) | DANGER |
| Hazard Statement (s) | H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. |
| Pictogram (s) | Flame, Exclamation mark, |



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| Precautionary statement – Prevention | P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
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| Precautionary statement – Response | P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. 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. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray for extinction. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |
| Precautionary statement – Storage | |
| Precautionary statement – Disposal | P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant. |
| Other Information | . |

3. Composition/information on ingredients

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|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Chemical | Liquid | | | | |
| Characterization | | | | | |
| Ingredients | <u>Name</u> | <u>CAS</u> | <u>Proportion</u> | <u>Hazard Symbol</u> | <u>Risk Phrase</u> |
| | tert-Butanol | 75-65-0 | 100 % | | |

4. First-aid measures

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| Inhalation | If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear. |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice. |
| Skin | Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention |
| Eye contact | If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention. |
| First Aid Facilities | Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area. |
| Advice to Doctor | Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. |
| Other Information | For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

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| Hazards from Combustion Products | Toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide and flammable isobutylene gas and irritating gases, which may include unburned alcohol and toxic constituents. Formation of peroxides possible. Butanol reacts strongly with strong oxidizing agents, alkali metals, and strong mineral acids and may then give rise to a combustible gas (hydrogen). |
| Specific Methods | Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers. |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Vapours is heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Liquids is lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard. |
| Hazchem Code | •2YE |
| Precautions in connection with Fire | Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials. |



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6. Accidental release measures

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| Spills & Disposal | ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL. |
| Personal Precautions | Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. |
| Personal Protection | Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8) |
| Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages | Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum. |
| Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages | Seek expert advice on handling and disposal. |

7. Handling and storage

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| Precautions for Safe Handling | Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/vapour or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep locked up. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Ground all equipment containing material. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment and lighting. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapour), and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. |
| Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities | Store in a segregated, fireproof and approved flammables-area. Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Store small containers in suitable flammable liquid storage cabinets when not in use. Larger drums (200l) must be kept in purpose-built stores. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Store away from incompatible substances. Separate from strong acids, oxidizing agents and alkali metals. Protect against physical damage, direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from sources of heat. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Product may solidify at room temperature. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. |
| Corrosiveness | Corrosivity to Metals: tert-Butanol is not corrosive to the common metals. Stainless steels (types 304/347, 316 and 20 Cb 3), high silicon iron, aluminium, copper, brass, bronze, naval bronze, nickel and its alloys, Hastelloy, Inconel, Monel, tantalum, titanium and zirconium have good resistance (penetration less than 20 mm (505 µm)/year). Corrosivity to Non-Metals: tert-Butanol can attack some plastics (such as Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), Styrene-Acrylonitrile, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (above 32 °C), elastomers (such as FKM (Viton A), and polyether-urethane) and coatings. |
| Storage Regulations | Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'. |
| Storage Temperatures | Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended). |
| Unsuitable Materials | Some plastics (such as Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), Styrene-Acrylonitrile, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (above 32 °C), elastomers (such as FKM (Viton A), and polyether-urethane) and coatings. |

8. Exposure controls/personal protection



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| Occupational exposure limit values | <u>Name</u> | STEL | | TWA | | <u>Footnote</u> |
|---|---|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>mg/m3</u> | <u>ppm</u> | <u>mg/m3</u> | <u>ppm</u> | |
| | tert-Butanol | 455 | 150 | 303 | 100 | |
| Other Exposure Information | A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for 2-Methylpropan-2-ol [tert-Butyl alcohol] (Safe Work Australia) of 303 mg/m ³ , (100 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 455 mg/m ³ , (150 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. | | | | | |
| Appropriate engineering controls | Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940-The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430-Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements. | | | | | |
| Respiratory Protection | Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection. | | | | | |
| Eye Protection | The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336. | | | | | |
| Hand Protection | Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Good: Viton rubber gloves. Butyl rubber gloves PVC, neoprene, or nitrile rubber gloves. Poor: NR latex. PVA gloves. | | | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment | Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken. | | | | | |
| Footwear | Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use. | | | | | |
| Body Protection | Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals. | | | | | |
| Hygiene Measures | Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using. | | | | | |

9. Physical and chemical properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Appearance | Colourless liquid; colourless or white hygroscopic, rhombic crystals below melting point. |
| Odour | Camphor-like odour. |
| Melting Point | 24-26 °C. |
| Boiling Point | 82-83 °C. |
| Solubility in Water | Miscible (soluble) in all proportions. |
| Solubility in Organic Solvents | Miscible in alcohols (e.g. ethanol), ethers (e.g. diethyl ether), ketones, esters and aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. |
| Specific Gravity | 0.78 @ 25 °C |
| pH | Probably neutral. |
| Vapour Pressure | 4 kPa (30.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C; 5.56-5.6 kPa (41.7-42 mm Hg) at 25 °C. |
| Vapour Density (Air=1) | 2.55 (air = 1). |
| Evaporation Rate | 1.05 (n-butyl acetate = 1). |
| Odour Threshold | Odour threshold: approximately 144.7 mg/m ³ (47 ppm). Reported values vary widely; 3.3-957 ppm; acceptable value: 957 ppm (detection). Warning Properties: POOR - reported odour threshold values vary widely; acceptable value is ten times the TLV. |



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| Viscosity | Saybolt Universal Viscosity: 44.0 Saybolt Universal Seconds at 37.8 °C (calculated). |
| Volatile Component | 100 %vol @ 21 °C |
| Partition Coefficient: | log Pow: 0.3; log Pow: 0.35; log Pow: 0.47 (calculated). |
| n-octanol/water | |
| Surface Tension | 19.96 mN/m (19.96 dynes/cm) at 25 °C; 19.1 mN/m (19.1 dynes/cm) at 30 °C. |
| Flash Point | 11 °C (Closed Cup). |
| Flammability | FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition. |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | 478 °C. |
| Flammable Limits - Lower | 2.4 vol% |
| Flammable Limits - Upper | 8.0 vol% |
| Explosion Properties | Can release vapours that readily form explosive mixtures with air at, or above, 11 °C. Vapours can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in an explosion and toxicity hazard. Closed containers may rupture violently and suddenly release large amounts of product when exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time. Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. |
| Molecular Weight | 74.12 |
| Kinematic Viscosity | 5.52 mm ² /s (5.52 centistokes) at 25 °C (calculated). |
| Dynamic Viscosity | 4.31 mPa.s (4.31 centipoises) at 25 °C; 3.35 mPa.s (3.35 centipoises) at 30 °C. |
| Saturated Vapour Concentration | 39600 ppm (3.96%) at 20 °C; 54900 to 55300 ppm (5.49 to 5.53%) at 25 °C (calculated). |
| Other Information | Dielectric Constant: 12.47 at 25 °C (38); 10.9 at 30 °C (31) Dissociation Constants: pKa = 19.20 Heat of Vaporization: 39.07 kJ/mol Refractive Index: 1.38468 @ 20 °C/D; 1.38231 @ 25 °C/D Henry's Law Constant: 1.214 Pa.m ³ /mol (1.2 x 10 ⁻⁵ atm.m ³ /mol) (cited as log H = -3.31 (dimensionless)) at 25 °C (experimental). Hydroxyl radical reaction rate constant = 1.12 x 10 ⁻¹² cu cm/molecule-sec @ 25 °C. Conversion factors: 1 mg/m ³ = 0.324 ppm; 1 ppm = 3.082 mg/m ³ . Critical Temperature: 232.9 °C (451.2 °F) Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20 °C (air = 1): 1.06. |

10. Stability and reactivity

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| Chemical Stability | Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Peroxides may be formed. |
| Conditions to Avoid | High temperatures, heat, static discharge, friction, sparks, open flames, other ignition sources and incompatible materials. |
| Incompatible Materials | Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. calcium hypochlorite, chlorine oxides, chromium trioxide, hydrogen peroxide and other peroxides, nitric acid and nitrates, or permanganates), potassium-sodium alloy, alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium), alkaline-earth metals (e.g. calcium or magnesium), aluminium, strong mineral acids, hydrogen peroxide and sulfuric acid. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Toxic fumes and gases, including carbon monoxide and flammable isobutylene gas and irritating gases, which may include unburned alcohol and toxic constituents. Formation of peroxides possible. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Reaction with strong oxidizing agents (e.g. calcium hypochlorite, chlorine oxides, chromium trioxide, hydrogen peroxide and other peroxides, nitric acid and nitrates, or permanganates) may be violent or explosive, with an increased risk of fire and explosion. Contact with potassium-sodium alloy can cause ignition. Reaction with alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium) and alkaline-earth metals (e.g. calcium or magnesium) gives off flammable hydrogen gas. Reaction with strong mineral acids can cause decomposition to flammable isobutylene gas. Mixture with hydrogen peroxide and sulfuric acid can result in severe explosions. |
| Hazardous Polymerization | Will not occur. |



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11. Toxicological Information

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| Acute Toxicity - Oral | LD50 (rat): 2743 mg/kg, Remarks: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Nose, Eye, Ear, and Taste): Eye: Lacrimation. Respiratory disorder. Gastrointestinal: Other changes; |
| Acute Toxicity - Dermal | LD50 (rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg, Remarks: Prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis. |
| Acute Toxicity - Inhalation | LC50 (rat): 4 h - > 10000 ppm, Remarks: Behavioural: Ataxia. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Dyspnea. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Pulmonary emboli. |
| Ingestion | Slightly harmful if swallowed with symptoms similar to those for inhalation. Ingestion of a large amount is likely to produce symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and unconsciousness. The potency for intoxication is approximately 1.5 times that of ethanol. There is a risk of aspiration into the lungs, if ingested or vomited. Aspiration may result in severe lung damage (pulmonary oedema) and, in some cases, respiratory failure and death. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure. |
| Inhalation | Harmful if inhaled. Vapour may irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. tert-Butanol is a mild central nervous system (CNS) depressant. Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to headache, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion, loss of co-ordination, impaired judgment and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. No minimum concentrations at which these effects occur have been reported. However, exposure to concentrations less than 100 ppm is not likely to produce these effects. |
| Skin | Contact with skin may result in no or very mild irritation. May cause dermatitis. May cause an allergic skin reaction in sensitive persons. |
| Eye | Vapour may cause eye irritation. Exposure to the liquid or crystals is likely to cause moderate irritation and may cause conjunctivitis of the eye. |
| Skin Sensitisation | Guinea pig maximization test: not sensitizing. |
| Carcinogenicity | Not listed in the IARC Monographs. |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Suspected Developmental Toxicant Suspected Developmental Toxicant (Jankovic, J. A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive Health Risk. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal. 57: 641-649. 1996). |
| Chronic Effects | Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening and cracking of the skin (dermatitis). |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Eyes, rabbit, 24 h, Result: Severe eye irritation. |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Skin, rabbit, 24 h, Result: Mild skin irritation. |
| Other Information | Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Alcohols may interact synergistically with chlorinated solvents (e.g. carbon tetrachloride), aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. xylene) or dithiocarbamates (e.g. disulfiram). |

12. Ecological information

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| Ecological Information | No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention. |
| Persistence and degradability | Abiotic degradation: water: Slow degradation. Biologic degradation: Biodegradation: > 99.9 % /19 d (OECD 302 B); Easily eliminable. COD: 2.49 g/g; COD 80 % von ThOD. |
| Mobility | Distribution: log P(o/w): 0.30 (OECD 107). |
| Bioaccumulative Potential | No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1). |
| Biological Properties | Miscible with water. |
| Acute Toxicity - Fish | Pimephales promelas LC50: 6140 mg/l /96 h; Carassius auratus LC50: > 5000 mg/l /24 h. |
| Acute Toxicity - Daphnia | Daphnia magna EC50: 933 mg/l /48 h. |

13. Disposal considerations

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| Disposal Considerations | Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations. |
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14. Transport information



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| Transport Information | Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7. |
| U.N. Number | 1120 |
| UN proper shipping name | BUTANOLS |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3 |
| Hazchem Code | •2YE |
| Packing Group | II |
| EPG Number | 3A1 |
| IERG Number | 16 |

15. Regulatory information

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| Regulatory Information | NICNAS - HUMAN HEALTH TIER II ASSESSMENT FOR 2-Propanol, 2-methyl- CAS Number: 75-65-0 |
| Poisons Schedule | Not Scheduled |

16. Other Information

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| Literature References | 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'. Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: |
| Contact Person/Point | All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives. |
| Empirical Formula & Structural Formula | Empirical Formula: C4-H10-O. Structural Formula: (CH3)3-C-OH. ...End Of MSDS... |

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