

Infosafe No™ 1CH1I      Issue Date : August 2021      RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **sec-BUTYL ALCOHOL**

Classified as hazardous

## 1. Identification

**GHS Product Identifier** sec-BUTYL ALCOHOL

**Company Name** CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

**Address** 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN  
SA 5013 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number** Tel: (08) 8440-2000

**Emergency phone number** CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

**E-mail Address** www.chemsupply.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use** Production of 2-butanone (methyl ethyl ketone); solvent for alkyd and natural resins, ethylcellulose lacquers, enamels, vegetable oils, gums, paint removers, and adhesives; organic synthesis (manufacture of hydraulic brake fluids, industrial cleaning agents, perfumes, dyestuffs, fruit essences and wetting agents; in the synthesis of flotation agents); in the extraction of fish meal to produce fish protein concentrate; and as a flavouring agent in food and laboratory reagent.

<b>Other Names</b>	<u><b>Name</b></u>	<u><b>Product Code</b></u>
	sec-BUTYL ALCOHOL LR	BL013
	Butan-2-ol	
	2-Butanol	
	Methylethylcarbinol	
	SBA	
	Butan-2-ol	BA013

### Other Information

ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture** Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids: Category 3  
Specific target organ toxicity: Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

**Signal Word (s)** 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.

**Pictogram (s)** Flame, Exclamation mark,



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<b>Precautionary statement – Prevention</b>	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. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>Precautionary statement – Response</b>	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.
<b>Precautionary statement – Storage</b>	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
<b>Precautionary statement – Disposal</b>	P501 Dispose of contents/container according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
	secondary-Butanol	78-92-2	100 %

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.
<b>Skin</b>	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
<b>Other Information</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Hazards from Combustion Products</b>	Irritant gases, which may include unburned alcohol and toxic constituents (such as carbon monoxide).
<b>Specific Methods</b>	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.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	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 are heavier

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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** •2Y

**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.

## 6. Accidental release measures

**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** Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

**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.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling** Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. 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. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition - No Smoking. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents. Protect against physical damage. Containers of this material may be hazardous and/or dangerous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness. Do not handle in aluminium equipment at temperatures over 49 °C. Chemicals should be used only by those trained in handling potentially hazardous materials.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** Store in a tightly closed container, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep away from organic peroxides; perchloric acid; permonosulfuric acid; explosives; oxidizing agents (such as perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chlorates, nitrates, chlorine, bromine and fluorine); chromium trioxide; or materials which react with air or moisture to evolve heat. Containers should be dated when opened and tested periodically for the presence of peroxides. Check for peroxides prior to distillation; eliminate if found. All peroxidizable substances should be stored away from heat and light, be protected from all possible ignition sources and stored well away from areas of fire hazard - No smoking. Keep well closed and protected from direct sunlight and moisture. Store in a segregated and approved Flammables-area. Storage under a nitrogen blanket has been recommended. Prior to working with sec-Butyl Alcohol you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

**Corrosiveness** Corrosivity to Metals: 2-Butanol is not corrosive to the common metals. Stainless steels (types 304/347, 316 and 20 Cb 3), high silicon iron, copper, brass, bronze, naval bronze, nickel and its alloys, Hastelloy, Inconel, Monel, tantalum, titanium and zirconium have good resistance (penetration less than 20 mils (505 µm)/year). Secondary butanols are not corrosive to aluminium up

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	to at least 75 °C, although it is reported that n-butanol, a closely related alcohol, reacts with aluminium at high temperatures.
	Corrosivity to Non-Metals: 2-Butanol can attack some plastics (such as Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), Styrene-Acrylonitrile, polyvinylchloride (PVC), and Chlorinated polyvinylchloride (CPVC) at high temperatures), elastomers (such as polyether-urethane) and coatings.
<b>Storage Regulations</b>	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
<b>Storage Temperatures</b>	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).
<b>Unsuitable Materials</b>	Aluminium containers, some plastics (such as Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), Styrene-Acrylonitrile, polyvinylchloride (PVC), and Chlorinated polyvinylchloride (CPVC) at high temperatures), elastomers (such as polyether-urethane) and coatings.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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>	
	secondary-Butanol			303	100	
<b>Other Exposure Information</b>	<p>These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.</p> <p>A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for sec-Butyl alcohol (Safe Work Australia) of 303 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (100 ppm). 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.</p>					
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.					
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.					
<b>Eye Protection</b>	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.					
<b>Hand Protection</b>	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.					
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.					
<b>Footwear</b>	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.					
<b>Body Protection</b>	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					

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**Hygiene Measures** Hazardous Chemicals.  
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

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Colourless liquid.
<b>Odour</b>	Characteristic, alcohol-like, sweet odour.
<b>Melting Point</b>	-115 °C
<b>Boiling Point</b>	99-102 °C
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Soluble (12.5 g/100 mL at 20 °C; 18.1 g/100 mL at 25 °C).
<b>Solubility in Organic Solvents</b>	Soluble in all proportions in ethanol and diethyl ether; very soluble in acetone.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.807 at 20 °C (water = 1).
<b>pH</b>	7 [Neutral.] Alcohols are both weak acids and weak bases. Acidity: Very weak acid: pKa = 17.6 at 25 °C.
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	16.5 hPa at 20 °C
<b>Vapour Density (Air=1)</b>	2.6
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	0.81 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	Reported values vary widely; 0.12-13.8 ppm; (geometric mean: 3.2 ppm (detection); 0.41 ppm (recognition)).
<b>Volatile Component</b>	100 %vol @ 21 °C.
<b>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Log P(oct) = 0.61.
<b>KOC</b>	50 (estimation)
<b>Surface Tension</b>	23.47 mN/m (23.37 dynes/cm) at 20 °C; 22.54 mN/m (22.54 dynes/cm) at 25 °C.
<b>Flash Point</b>	24 °C (CC)
<b>Flammability</b>	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.
<b>Auto-Ignition Temperature</b>	405 °C
<b>Flammable Limits - Lower</b>	1.4% at 100 °C
<b>Flammable Limits - Upper</b>	9.8% at 100 °C
<b>Explosion Properties</b>	Can readily form explosive mixtures with air, at or above, 24 °C. Vapours can accumulate in confined spaces, resulting in an explosion and toxicity hazard.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	74.12
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	4.85 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (4.85 centistokes) at 20 °C (calculated).
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	3.91 mPa.s (3.91 centipoises) at 20 °C; 3.1 mPa.s (3.1 centipoises) at 25 °C.
<b>Saturated Vapour Concentration</b>	~ 17000 ppm (1.70%) at 20 °C; 24000 ppm (2.41%) at 25 °C (calculated).
<b>Other Information</b>	Dielectric constant: 17.26 at °C; 16.6 at 25 °C Heat of vaporization: 49.72 kJ/mol @ 25 °C Refractive index: 1.3978 @ 20 °C/D

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Prolonged exposure to air may lead to peroxide formation.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Static discharge, friction, sparks, open flames, heat, high temperatures, other ignition sources, light and incompatibles.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Oxygen or air upon prolonged storage (e.g. 10 or 12 years) in the presence of sunlight and air; oxidizing agents (e.g. calcium hypochlorite, chlorine oxides, chromium trioxide, hydrogen peroxide, organic peroxides and other peroxides, nitric acid and nitrates, chlorates, or permanganates); alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium) or alkaline earth metals (e.g. magnesium or calcium); aluminium; hypochlorous acid or chlorine on exposure to sunlight or heat; bromine, fluorine and other halogens; perchloric acid or metal perchlorates (e.g. barium perchlorate); isocyanates (e.g. toluene diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate or methyl isocyanate); acids, acid anhydrides, or acid halides; lithium aluminium hydride; acetaldehyde; dialkylmagnesiums (e.g. diethylmagnesium or diphenylmagnesium); N-haloimides (e.g. N-bromosuccinimide or N-chlorosuccinimide); ethylene oxide; nitrogen tetroxide; nitryl hypochlorite; permonosulfuric acid; tri-isobutyl aluminium; strong reducing agents; some forms of plastic, rubber and coatings.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Unstable peroxides (following prolonged storage, e.g. 10 or 12 years, and in the presence of sunlight and air).
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Reacts with oxygen or air, upon prolonged storage (e.g. 10 or 12 years) in the presence of sunlight and air, to form ketones and peroxides and becoming potentially explosive. May react violently or explosively with oxidizing agents (e.g. calcium hypochlorite, chlorine oxides, chromium trioxide, hydrogen peroxide and other peroxides, nitric acid and nitrates, or permanganates), with an increased risk of fire and explosion. Possible violent reaction with alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium) or alkaline earth metals (e.g. magnesium or calcium), with risk of resulting in explosions and formation of flammable hydrogen gas. May react at elevated temperatures with aluminium, forming flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts with hypochlorous acid or chlorine, forming alkyl hypochlorites, which explode violently on exposure to sunlight or heat. Reaction with bromine may be vigorously exothermic (vigorous heat evolution) or violent, resulting in explosions. Reacts with perchloric acid or metal perchlorates (e.g. barium perchlorate), possibly forming shock-sensitive or explosive compounds. May react vigorously, violently or explosively with isocyanates (e.g. toluene diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate or methyl isocyanate), with the generation of heat. Reaction with acids, acid anhydrides, or acid chlorides may be vigorous or violent, with the evolution of heat. Reaction with lithium aluminium hydride may be vigorous. Mixtures or reactions of alcohols with the following materials may cause explosions: acetaldehyde, dialkylmagnesiums (e.g. diethylmagnesium or diphenylmagnesium), N-haloimides (e.g. N-bromosuccinimide or N-chlorosuccinimide), ethylene oxide, nitrogen tetroxide, nitryl hypochlorite, permonosulfuric acid and tri-isobutyl aluminium.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Does not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

**Acute Toxicity - Oral** LD50 (rat): 2193 mg/kg.

**Ingestion** Causes gastrointestinal irritation with sore throat, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, confusion and nausea. Advanced stages may cause breathing difficulty, collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Risk of aspiration of material into the lungs, based on its viscosity and surface tension, and comparison to related alcohols, which may cause chemical pneumonitis, severe lung damage (oedema) and, in some cases, respiratory failure and death. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

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<b>Inhalation</b>	High concentrations may irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, cough. Extremely high concentrations of the vapour or mists can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, suffocation, unconsciousness and coma. These are symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) depression. There are unconfirmed reports of irritation of the nose and throat, headache, nausea, fatigue and dizziness from excessive exposure to vapour. May cause blood changes.
<b>Skin</b>	Brief exposures are not expected to cause irritation, based on animal information. May cause mild irritation. May cause allergic reaction in sensitive individuals. Skin absorption may occur to a slight extent, based on comparison to other alcohols. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin.
<b>Eye</b>	The liquid is a severe eye irritant, based on animal information; splashes will cause redness and pain. High vapour concentrations may also be irritating to the eyes, based on comparison to other alcohols.
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not listed in the IARC Monographs. Not classified based on available information.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Chronic Effects</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis (dry, cracked, thickened, reddened skin). May cause liver and kidney damage. May cause lung damage.
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological Information</b>	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Biologic degradation: 98% 5d; readily biodegradable. BOD: 1.87 g/g; BOD 33 % with TOD /5 d; COD: 1.87 g/g.
<b>Mobility</b>	Distribution: log P(o/w): 0.61.
<b>Bioaccumulative Potential</b>	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1).
<b>Acute Toxicity - Daphnia</b>	EC50 (Daphnia magna): 2300 mg/l/24h.

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal Considerations</b>	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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## 14. Transport information

<b>Transport Information</b>	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.
<b>U.N. Number</b>	1120
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	BUTANOLS

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<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	•2Y
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>EPG Number</b>	3A1
<b>IERG Number</b>	16

## 15. Regulatory information

<b>Regulatory Information</b>	All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ( AICS ), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Scheduled

## 16. Other Information

<b>Literature References</b>	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.
<b>Contact Person/Point</b>	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 <b>DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:</b> 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. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd 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.
<b>Empirical Formula &amp; Structural Formula</b>	Empirical Formula: C4-H10-O. Structural Formula: CH3-CH2-CHOH-CH3.  ...End Of MSDS...

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