



# 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 Propan-1-ol

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -  
Other names Propanol-1; Propanolen; n-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OH

### 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 Yien Chemical Technology Co., Ltd  
Address Building 6, 28 Yingong Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai  
Chemical Industry Zone, Shanghai, 201400, China  
Telephone +86-400-133-2688

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-400-133-2688  
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

Flammable liquids, Category 2  
Serious eye damage, Category 1  
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger  
Hazard statement(s) H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour  
H318 Causes serious eye damage  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
Precautionary statement(s)

<b>Prevention</b>	<p>P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.</p> <p>P233 Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.</p> <p>P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.</p> <p>P242 Use non-sparking tools.</p> <p>P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.</p> <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>
<b>Response</b>	<p>P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].</p> <p>P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.</p> <p>P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P317 Get medical help.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.</p>
<b>Storage</b>	<p>P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.</p> <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

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Propan-1-ol	Propan-1-ol	71-23-8	200-746-9	100%

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

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

Contact with eyes is extremely irritating and may cause burns. Vapors irritate nose and throat. In high concentrations, may cause nausea, dizziness, headache, and stupor. (USCG, 1999)

### **4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary**

Basic Treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary. For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport. Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal. Lower alcohols (1-3 Carbons) and related compounds

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

### **5.1 Suitable extinguishing media**

To fight fire use alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

### **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**

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

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

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

Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. 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**

Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. 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**

Absorb on paper. Evaporate on a glass or iron dish in hood. Burn the paper.

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

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

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. NO contact with oxidizing agents. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or 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.

### **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Cool. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Keep containers closed, store in cool, well ventilated place away from ignition sources.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 100 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen)

#### 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 goggles.

#### 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

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colorless, clear.
<b>Odour</b>	Similar to ethanol
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	-127.05 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	97 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa. Remarks:Mean value of 24 entries.
<b>Flammability</b>	Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	Lower flammable limit: 2.2% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 13.7% by volume
<b>Flash point</b>	23.5 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	400 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 2.3. Temperature:20°C.
<b>Solubility</b>	Miscible with water
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	Pow = 1.6. Temperature:25 °C.;log Pow = 0.2. Temperature:25 °C.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	28.2 hPa. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Mean value of 3 entries.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	0.8 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	2.1 (vs air)
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reacts with strong oxidants. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks some forms of plastic and rubber.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dangerous upon exposure to heat or flame; can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed. N-PROPANOL reacts with alkali metal, nitrides and strong reducing agents to give flammable and/or toxic gases. Reacts with oxoacids and carboxylic acids to form esters plus water. Converted by oxidizing agents to propanal or propionic acid. May initiate the polymerization of isocyanates and epoxides. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents (NIOSH, 2016).

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Ignition occurs when potassium tert-butoxide reacts with ... n-propanol ...

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic gases and vapors (such as carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving propyl alcohol.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - ca. 8 000 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 33.8 mg/ l (13548 ppm) (33785.7 mg/m<sup>3</sup>).
- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit (male) - 4 032 mg/kg bw.

### 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

A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

### STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure at high levels could cause unconsciousness.

### STOT-repeated exposure

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

### Aspiration hazard

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 4 555 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 3 644 mg/L - 48 h. Remarks:(swimming ability).
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 9 170 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: IC50 - activated sludge, domestic - > 1 000 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks:Respiration rate.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: n-Propanol is readily degraded in laboratory tests using activated sludges, sewage seeds, and wastewater inocula(1-4). In 1 day test using 500 mg/l n-propanol and activated sludge at 20 deg C, a 37% theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD) was obtained(1). Biodegradation of 3, 7, and 10 mg/l with filtered sewage seed in fresh water resulted in a 64% ThOD in 5 days and 75% ThOD in 20 days(2). n-Propanol was 99% removed using acclimated activated sludge at 20 deg C (71 mg COD/g-hr rate)(3). Biodegradation of n-propanol in fresh water, using a domestic and synthetic waste water seed, resulted in a 93% ThOD and 97% ThOD (in 5 day tests), respectively(4). Biodegradation of 3, 7, and 10 mg/l with filtered sewage seed in salt water resulted in a 43% ThOD in 5 days and 73% ThOD in 20 days(2).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for n-propanol(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.25(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 n-propanol is estimated as 33(SRC), using a measured log Kow of 0.25(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that n-propanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

### 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: UN1274 (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: UN1274 (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: UN1274 (For reference only, please check.)
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## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: n-PROPANOL  
(PROPYL ALCOHOL,  
NORMAL) (For reference  
only, please check.)

IMDG: n-PROPANOL  
(PROPYL ALCOHOL,  
NORMAL) (For reference  
only, please check.)

IATA: n-PROPANOL  
(PROPYL ALCOHOL,  
NORMAL) (For reference  
only, please check.)

## 14.3 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.)

## 14.4 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.)

## 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
Propan-1-ol	Propan-1-ol	71-23-8	200-746-9
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.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

Revision Date July 15, 2019

### 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/>

## Other Information

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

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

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