

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Isodecanol

Revision Date:2026-01-03 Revision Number:1

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

**Product identifier**

Product name : Isodecanol  
CBnumber : CB0751878  
CAS : 68526-85-2  
EINECS Number : 271-234-0  
Synonyms : Isodecanol,Alcohols,C9-11-iso-,C10-rich

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 010-86108875

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Skin irritation, Category 2  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 3

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

□

Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

H315 Causes skin irritation  
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

**Response**

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Storage**

none

**Disposal**

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.

**Other hazards**

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance**

Product name	: Isodecanol
Synonyms	: Isodecanol,Alcohols,C9-11-iso-,C10-rich
CAS	: 68526-85-2
EC number	: 271-234-0
MF	: C10H22O
MW	: 158.28

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Description of first aid measures****If inhaled**

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

**Following skin contact**

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention .

**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. Rest. Refer for medical attention .

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

Direct contact with skin can produce irritation. (USCG, 1999)

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

Basic Treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). 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 . Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) 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 . Higher alcohols (>3 carbons) and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Some may be transported hot. For UN3508, be aware of possible short circuiting as this product is transported in a charged state. (ERG, 2016)

### Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### Environmental precautions

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.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong oxidants. Materials which are toxic as stored or which can decompose into toxic components ... should be stored in a cool well ventilated place, out of the direct rays of the sun, away from areas of high fire hazard, and should be periodically inspected.

Incompatible materials should be isolated ...

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

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

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Liquid. Moderate viscosity.
Colour	5 (Pt/Co) scale, colourless.
Odour	WEAK ALCOHOLIC
Melting point/freezing point	-78 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	217 - 224 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	99 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	280 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available

Kinematic viscosity	kinematic viscosity (in mm <sup>2</sup> /s) = 21. Temperature:20°C.
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 3.8. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Weighted log Pow (range 3.8-3.8).
Vapour pressure	1.1 kPa. Temperature:100 °C. Remarks:The value was calculated based on the extrapolation by Clausius-Clapeyron.
Density and/or relative density	0.838 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
Relative vapour density	5.5 (AIR= 1)
Particle characteristics	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts with strong oxidants.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible when exposed to heat or flame. ISODECYL ALCOHOL attacks plastics. REF [Handling Chemicals Safely, 1980. p. 236]. Acetyl bromide reacts violently with alcohols or water, [Merck 11th ed., 1989]. Mixtures of alcohols with concentrated sulfuric acid and strong hydrogen peroxide can cause explosions. Example: An explosion will occur if dimethylbenzylcarbinol is added to 90% hydrogen peroxide then acidified with concentrated sulfuric acid. Mixtures of ethyl alcohol with concentrated hydrogen peroxide form powerful explosives. Mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and 1-phenyl-2-methyl propyl alcohol tend to explode if acidified with 70% sulfuric acid, [Chem. Eng. News 45(43):73(1967); J, Org. Chem. 28:1893(1963)]. Alkyl hypochlorites are violently explosive. They are readily obtained by reacting hypochlorous acid and alcohols either in aqueous solution or mixed aqueous-carbon tetrachloride solutions. Chlorine plus alcohols would similarly yield alkyl hypochlorites. They decompose in the cold and explode on exposure to sunlight or heat. Tertiary hypochlorites are less unstable than secondary or primary hypochlorites, [NFPA 491 M, 1991]. Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence, [Wischmeyer(1969)].

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

Reacts with strong oxidants.

### Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male) - > 2 648 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - Swiss albino mice, Wistar rats, English short-hair guinea pigs - > 95.3 ppm.

- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit (male/female) - > 3.16 mL/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**

no data available

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

#### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

#### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (previous name: *Salmo gairdneri*) - 3.1 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EL50 - *Daphnia magna* - 6.2 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: ChV - Green alga - 1.252 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: In sewage, isodecyl alcohol gave a theoretical oxygen demand of 24, 44, 42 and 39 percent in 5, 10, 15 and 20 days, respectively(1). In acclimated sewage isodecyl alcohol gave theoretical oxygen demand of 14, 26, 45 and 32 percent in 5, 10, 15 and 20 days, respectively(1). Isodecyl alcohol gave theoretical oxygen demand of 6, 17, 34 and 40 percent in 5, 10, 15 and 20 days, respectively, in seawater(1). In a manometric study of poorly soluble compounds, isodecyl alcohol degraded 17.4 and 22.4 percent of ultimate BOD/theoretical oxygen demand with 10 minutes of sonification(2).

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 145 was calculated for isodecyl alcohol(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.71(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of isodecyl alcohol can be estimated to be 81(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that isodecyl alcohol is expected to have high mobility in soil.

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: 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.)

### **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.)

### **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.)

### **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.)

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### **Special precautions for user**

no data available

### **Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### **Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

#### **European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

Listed.

#### **EC Inventory**

Listed.

#### **United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Listed.

#### **China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

#### **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Listed.

#### **PICCS**

Listed.

#### **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

#### **IECSC**

Listed.

#### **Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=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/>

### Disclaimer:

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