Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **ALLYL ALCOHOL**

Synonyms: Allylic Alcohol; Vinylcarbinol

Chemical Name: 2-Propen-1-ol

Date: February 2008 Revision: April 2017

CAS Number: 107-18-6

RTK Substance Number: 0036

DOT Number: UN 1098

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>>> SEE BACK PAGE

Description and Use

Allyl Alcohol is a colorless liquid with a mustard-like odor. It is used in making drugs, organic chemicals, plastics, and pesticides.

- **ODOR THRESHOLD=0.8 to 1.1 ppm**
- Odor thresholds vary greatly. Do not rely on odor alone to determine potentially hazardous exposures.

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDOH	NFPA
HEALTH	-	4
FLAMMABILITY	-	3
REACTIVITY	-	1

FLAMMABLE
POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE
CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

Reasons for Citation

- **Allyl Alcohol** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, DEP, IRIS, NFPA and EPA.
- This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- Immediately flush with large amounts of cool water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact

- Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation

- Remove the person from exposure.
- Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- Transfer promptly to a medical facility.
- Medical observation is recommended for 24 to 48 hours after overexposure, as pulmonary edema may be delayed.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

- **Allyl Alcohol** can affect you when inhaled and by passing through the skin.
- Contact can cause severe skin irritation and burns.
- **Allyl Alcohol** can irritate and burn the eyes, leading to permanent damage.
- Inhaling **Allyl Alcohol** can irritate the nose and throat.
- Inhaling **Allyl Alcohol** can irritate the lungs. Higher exposure may cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency.
- Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, and passing out.
- **Allyl Alcohol** may affect the kidneys and liver.
- **Allyl Alcohol** is a FLAMMABLE LIQUID and a DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD.

Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **2 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **2 ppm** averaged over a 10-hour workshift and **4 ppm**, not to be exceeded during any 15-minute work period.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **0.5 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

- The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

Determining Your Exposure

- Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK Program website (http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know/) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- The New Jersey Right to Know Act and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) requires private employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects
The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Allyl Alcohol**:

- Contact can cause severe skin irritation and burns with blisters.
- **Allyl Alcohol** can irritate and burn the eyes, leading to permanent damage.
- Inhaling **Allyl Alcohol** can irritate the nose and throat.
- Inhaling **Allyl Alcohol** can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures may cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath.
- Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, and passing out.

Chronic Health Effects
The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Allyl Alcohol** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard
- While **Allyl Alcohol** has been tested, it is not classifiable as to its potential to cause cancer.

Reproductive Hazard
- According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health, **Allyl Alcohol** has not been tested for its ability to affect reproduction.

Other Effects
- **Allyl Alcohol** can cause chronic bronchitis with cough, phlegm and shortness of breath.
- **Allyl Alcohol** may affect the kidneys and liver.

Medical

Medical Testing
For frequent or potentially high exposure (half the TLV or greater, or significant skin contact) the following are recommended before beginning work and at regular times after that:

- Lung function tests

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

- Liver and kidney function tests
- Consider chest x-ray after acute overexposure

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Mixed Exposures
- Smoking can cause heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory problems. It may worsen respiratory conditions caused by chemical exposure. Even if you have smoked for a long time, stopping now will reduce your risk of developing health problems.
- More than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage. Drinking alcohol may increase the liver damage caused by **Allyl Alcohol**.

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- Label process containers.
- Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- Before entering a confined space where **Allyl Alcohol** may be present, check to make sure that an explosive concentration does not exist.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- Avoid skin contact with **Allyl Alcohol**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- Safety equipment manufacturers recommend *Butyl*, *Silver Shield®/4H®* and *Viton* for gloves and DuPont *Tychem® CPF 4*, *BR*, *LV*, *CSM*, *Responder®*, and *TK*; Kappler *Zytron® 400*; and Saint-Gobain *ONESuit® PRO* or equivalent as protective materials for clothing.
- All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
- Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.
- Do not wear contact lenses when working with this substance.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- Where the potential exists for exposure over **0.5 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved full facepiece respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. Increased protection is obtained from full facepiece powered-air purifying respirators.
- Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Allyl Alcohol**, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- Consider all potential sources of exposure in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- Where the potential exists for exposure over **5 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- Exposure to **20 ppm** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **20 ppm** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- **Allyl Alcohol** is a FLAMMABLE LIQUID.
- Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam as extinguishing agents.
- POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.
- CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
- Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source.
- Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Allyl Alcohol** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

- Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and deposit in sealed containers.
- Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
- Keep **Allyl Alcohol** out of confined spaces, such as sewers, because of the possibility of an explosion.
- It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Allyl Alcohol** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Allyl Alcohol** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- **Allyl Alcohol** will explode upon contact with SULFURIC ACID.
- **Allyl Alcohol** will react with CARBON TETRACHLORIDE to form potentially explosive *halogenated epoxides* (such as *Dichlorobutylene* and *Trichlorobutylene Oxides*).
- **Allyl Alcohol** is not compatible with STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); TRIAZENES; BROMOMELAMINE; OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); NITRIC ACID; CHLOROSULFONIC ACID; PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE; and DIALLYL PHOSPHITE.
- Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from HEAT.
- Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Allyl Alcohol** is used, handled, or stored.
- Metal containers involving the transfer of **Allyl Alcohol** should be grounded and bonded.
- Use explosion-proof electrical equipment and fittings wherever **Allyl Alcohol** is used, handled, manufactured, or stored.
- Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of **Allyl Alcohol**.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
Right to Know Program
PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
Phone: 609-984-2202
Fax: 609-984-7407
E-mail: rtk@doh.nj.gov
Web address:
http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know/

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values are intended to provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database maintained by federal EPA. The database contains information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals in the environment.

LEL or **Lower Explosive Limit**, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m^3 means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or **Upper Explosive Limit** is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually *Hydrogen*), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Emergency Responders Quick Reference

Common Name: **ALLYL ALCOHOL**

Synonyms: 2-Propen-1-ol; Allylic Alcohol; Vinylcarbinol
CAS No: 107-18-6
Molecular Formula: C_3H_6O
RTK Substance No: 0036
Description: Colorless liquid with a mustard-like odor

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
4 - Health **3 - Fire** **1 - Reactivity** **DOT#:** UN 1098 **ERG Guide #:** 131 **Hazard Class:** 6.1 (Poison)	**Allyl Alcohol** is a FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam as extinguishing agents. POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE. CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.	**Allyl Alcohol** will explode upon contact with SULFURIC ACID. **Allyl Alcohol** will react with CARBON TETRACHLORIDE to form potentially explosive *halogenated epoxides* (such as *Dichlorobutylene* and *Trichlorobutylene Oxides*). **Allyl Alcohol** is not compatible with STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); TRIAZENES; BROMOMELAMINE; OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); NITRIC ACID; CHLOROSULFONIC ACID; PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE; and DIALLYL PHOSPHITE.

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance:

Small Spills: 30 meters (100 feet)

Large Spills: 60 meters (200 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and deposit in sealed containers.

Keep **Allyl Alcohol** out of confined spaces, such as sewers, because of the possibility of an explosion.

DO NOT wash into sewer.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold:	0.8 to 1.1 ppm
Flash Point:	70ºF (21ºC)
LEL:	2.5%
UEL:	**18%**
Auto Ignition Temp:	713ºF (378ºC)
Vapor Density:	2 (air = 1)
Vapor Pressure:	17.2 mm Hg at 68ºF (20ºC)
Specific Gravity:	0.9 (water = 1)
Water Solubility:	Miscible
Boiling Point:	206ºF (97ºC)
Molecular Weight:	58.1

EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA:	2 ppm, 8-hr TWA
NIOSH:	2 ppm, 10-hr TWA; 4 ppm, STEL
ACGIH:	0.5 ppm, 8-hr TWA
IDLH LEVEL:	20 ppm
PAC LEVELS:	PAC-1 = 0.09 ppm; PAC-2 = 1.7 ppm; PAC-3 = 13 ppm

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves:	Butyl, Silver Shield®/4H® and Viton (>8-hr breakthrough)
Coveralls:	DuPont Tychem® CPF 4, BR and LV, CSM, Responder®, and TK; Kappler Zytron® 400; and Saint-Gobain ONESuit®PRO (>8-hr breakthrough)
Respirator:	>0.5 ppm -full facepiece APR with Organic vapor filters >5 ppm - Pressure demand supplied air >20 ppm – Pressure demand SCBA

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes:	Irritation and burns
Skin:	Irritation, burns and blisters
Inhalation:	Nose, throat and lung irritation with coughing, phlegm and shortness of breath (pulmonary edema) Headache, dizziness and passing out

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention immediately.

Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention.

Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

Transfer to a medical facility.

Medical observation is recommended as symptoms may be delayed.