ChemicalBook

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

1-PROPYLBUTYLZINC BROMIDE

Revision Date:2026-05-30 Revision Number:1

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

Product identifier

Product name	: 1-PROPYLBUTYLZINC BROMIDE
CBnumber	: CB0312453
CAS	: 312693-12-2
Synonyms	: 1-Propylbutylzinc bromide

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

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Symbol(GHS)

Signal word Danger

Precautionary statements

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use … for extinction.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

Hazard statements

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H302 Harmful if swallowed

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: 1-PROPYLBUTYLZINC BROMIDE
Synonyms	: 1-Propylbutylzinc bromide
CAS	: 312693-12-2
MF	: C7H15BrZn
MW	: 244.49

SECTION 4: First aid measures

General Advice

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Immediate medical attention is required.

Eye Contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Skin Contact

Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Call a physician immediately.

Inhalation

If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Remove from exposure, lie down. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects

Causes burns by all exposure routes. Difficulty in breathing. Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation: Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting

Self-Protection of the First Aider

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination.

Notes to Physician

Treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry sand. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Powder. Do not use water or foam. CO2, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam. Water mist may be used to cool closed containers.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons

No information available.

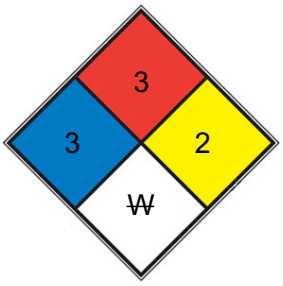
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Flammable. Containers may explode when heated. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

NFPA 704



■	HEALTH	3	Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. liquid hydrogen, sulfuric acid, calcium hypochlorite, hexafluorosilicic acid)
■	FIRE	3	Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions . Liquids having a flash point below 22.8 °C (73 °F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8 °C (100 °F) or having a flash point between 22.8 and 37.8 °C (73 and 100 °F). (e.g. gasoline, acetone)
■	REACT	2	Undergoes violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures, reacts violently with water, or may form explosive mixtures with water (e.g. white phosphorus, potassium, sodium)
□	SPEC. HAZ.	W	

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Remove all sources of ignition.

Environmental Precautions

Should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up

Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Handling

Wear personal protective equipment/face protection. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use only under a chemical fume hood. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking tools. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Storage

Keep refrigerated. Corrosives area. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Containers should be dated when opened and tested periodically for the presence of peroxides. Should crystals form in a peroxidizable liquid, peroxidation may have occurred and the product should be considered extremely dangerous. In this instance, the container should only be opened remotely by professionals. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Specific Use(s)

Use in laboratories

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control Parameters

Component	China	Taiwan	Thailand	Hong Kong
Tetrahydrofuran	TWA: 300 mg/m3	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 590 mg/m3	TWA: 200 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 590 mg/m3 STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 737 mg/m3

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH	The United Kingdom	European Union
			IDLH: 2000 ppm TWA: 200	STEL: 100 ppm 15 min	TWA: 50 ppm (8h)

Tetrahydrofuran	TWA: 50 ppm STEL: 100 ppm Skin	(Vacated) TWA: 200 ppm (Vacated) TWA: 590 mg/m3 (Vacated) STEL: 250 ppm (Vacated) STEL: 735 mg/m3 TWA: 200 ppm TWA: 590 mg/m3	ppm TWA: 590 mg/m3 STEL: 250 ppm STEL: 735 mg/m3	STEL: 300 mg/m3 15 min TWA: 50 ppm 8 hr TWA: 150 mg/m3 8 hr Skin	TWA: 150 mg/m3 (8h) STEL: 100 ppm (15min) STEL: 300 mg/m3 (15min) Skin

Legend

ACGIH

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

OSHA

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH

NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Monitoring methods

BS EN 14042:2003 Title Identifier: Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents. MDHS70 General methods for sampling airborne gases and vapours MDHS 88
Volatile organic compounds in air. Laboratory method using diffusive samplers, solvent desorption and gas chromatography MDHS 96 Volatile organic compounds in air - Laboratory method using pumped solid sorbent tubes, solvent desorption and gas chromatography MDHS 91 Metals and metalloids in workplace air by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry MDHS 99 Metals in air by

ICP-AES

Exposure Controls

Engineering Measures

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Wherever possible, engineering control measures such as the isolation or enclosure of the process, the introduction of process or equipment changes to minimise release or contact, and the use of properly designed ventilation systems, should be adopted to control hazardous materials at source.

Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection

Goggles (European standard - EN 166)

Hand Protection

Protective gloves

Glove material	Breakthrough time	Glove thickness	EU standard	Glove comments
Butyl rubber	See manufacturers	-	EN 374	(minimum requirement)
Nitrile rubber	recommendations			

Viton (R)

Neoprene gloves

Inspect gloves before use.

Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves.

(Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information)

Ensure gloves are suitable for the task: Chemical compatability, Dexterity, Operational conditions, User susceptibility, e.g. sensitisation effects, also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion.

Remove gloves with care avoiding skin contamination.

Skin and body protection

Long sleeved clothing

Respiratory Protection

When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

To protect the wearer, respiratory protective equipment must be the correct fit and be used and maintained properly

Large scale/emergency use

Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 136 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced

Recommended Filter type: Organic gases and vapours filter Type A Brown conforming to

EN14387

Small scale/Laboratory use

Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149:2001 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Recommended half mask:- Valve filtering: EN405; or; Half mask: EN140; plus filter, EN 141

When RPE is used a face piece Fit Test should be conducted

Hygiene Measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Environmental exposure controls

No information available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Yellow - Brown - Black

Physical State

Liquid

Odor

No information available

Odor Threshold

No data available

pH

No information available

Melting Point/Range

No data available

Softening Point

No data available

Boiling Point/Range

66 °C / 150.8 °F

Flash Point

17 °C / 1.4 °F Method - No information available

Evaporation Rate

No data available

Flammability (solid,gas)

Not applicable Liquid

Explosion Limits

No data available

Vapor Pressure

23 hPa @ 20 °C

Vapor Density

No data available (Air = 1.0)

Specific Gravity / Density

0.959 g/cm3 @ 20 °C

Bulk Density

Not applicable Liquid

Water Solubility

Immiscible

Solubility in other solvents

No information available

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)

No data available

desc_info

Component: Tetrahydrofuran log Pow: 0.45

Autoignition Temperature

No data available

Decomposition Temperature

No data available

Viscosity

No data available

Explosive Properties

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air

Oxidizing Properties

No information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Stability

Air sensitive. Water reactive. May form precipitate.

Hazardous Reactions

None under normal processing.

Hazardous Polymerization

No information available.

Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Materials to avoid

Acids. Acid chlorides. Oxidizing agent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO2). Hydrogen bromide. Zinc oxide. Propane.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Product Information

(a) acute toxicity;

Toxicology data for the components

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Tetrahydrofuran	1650 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	180 mg/L (Rat) 1 h 53.9 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

(b) skin corrosion/irritation;

Category 1 B

(c) serious eye damage/irritation;

Category 1

(d) respiratory or skin sensitization;

Respiratory

No data available

Tetrahydrofuran OECD Test Guideline 476 in vivo

negative

109-99-9 (87.25)

Gene cell mutation Mammalian

OECD Test Guideline 473 ---------- ----------

Chromosomal aberration assay in vitro

negative

Mammalian

(f) carcinogenicity;

Category 2

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen

Component	EU	UK	Germany	IARC
Tetrahydrofuran				Group 2B

(g) reproductive toxicity;

No data available

Component	Test method	Test species / Duration	Study result
Tetrahydrofuran 109-99-9 (87.25)	OECD Test Guideline 416	Rat 2 Generation	NOAEL = 3,000 ppm

(h) STOT-single exposure;

Category 3

Results / Target organs

Respiratory system

Central nervous system (CNS)

(i) STOT-repeated exposure;

No data available

Target Organs

No information available.

(j) aspiration hazard;

No data available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed

Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated.
Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation: Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity effects

May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.

Component	Freshwater Fish	Water Flea	Freshwater Algae	Microtox
Tetrahydrofuran	2160 mg/l LC50 = 96 h Pimephales promelas Leuciscus idus: LC50: 2820 mg/L/48h	EC50 48 h 3485 mg/l EC50: >10000 mg/L/24h		

Persistence and Degradability

Product contains heavy metals. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Special pre-treatment is necessary

Persistence

based on information available, May persist.

Degradation in sewage

Contains substances known to be hazardous to the environment or not degradable in waste

treatment plant

water treatment plants.

Bioaccumulative Potential

May have some potential to bioaccumulate

Component	log Pow	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
Tetrahydrofuran	0.45	No data available

Mobility in soil

The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOC) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility Disperses rapidly in air

Endocrine Disruptor Information

Component	EU - Endocrine Disrupters Candidate List	EU - Endocrine Disruptors - Evaluated Substances	Japan - Endocrine Disruptor Information
Tetrahydrofuran	Group III Chemical		

Persistent Organic Pollutant

This product does not contain any known or suspected substance

Ozone Depletion Potential

This product does not contain any known or suspected substance

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste from Residues/Unused Products

Waste is classified as hazardous. Dispose of in accordance with the European Directives on waste and hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated Packaging

Dispose of this container to hazardous or special waste collection point. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.

Other Information

Waste codes should be assigned by the user based on the application for which the product was used. Do not flush to sewer. Can be landfilled or incinerated, when in compliance with local regulations. Do not empty into drains. Large amounts will affect pH and harm aquatic organisms.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Road and Rail Transport

UN-No

UN3399

Proper Shipping Name

ORGANOMETALLIC SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, WATER-REACTIVE, FLAMMABLE

Technical Shipping Name

(1-Propylbutylzinc bromide, TETRAHYDROFURAN)

Hazard Class

4.3

Subsidiary Hazard Class 3

Packing Group

II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No

UN3399

Proper Shipping Name

ORGANOMETALLIC SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, WATER-REACTIVE, FLAMMABLE

Technical Shipping Name

(1-Propylbutylzinc bromide, TETRAHYDROFURAN)

Hazard Class

4.3

Subsidiary Hazard Class 3

Packing Group

II

IATA

UN-No

UN3399

Proper Shipping Name

Organometallic substance, liquid, water-reactive, flammable

Technical Shipping Name

(1-Propylbutylzinc bromide, TETRAHYDROFURAN)

Hazard Class

4.3

Subsidiary Hazard Class

3

Packing Group

II

Special Precautions for User

No special precautions required

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

International Inventories

X = listed, China (IECSC), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS/NLP), U.S.A. (TSCA), Canada (DSL/NDSL), Philippines (PICCS), Japan (ENCS), Japan (ISHL), Australia (AICS), Korea (KECL).

Component	The Inventory of Hazardous Chemicals (2015 Edition)	List of dangerous goods GB 12268 - 2012	TCSI	IECSC	EINECS	TSCA	DSL	PICCS	ENCS	ISHL	AICS	KECL
Tetrahydrofuran	X	X	X	X	203-726-8	X	X	X	X	X	X	KE-33454

National Regulations

SECTION 16: Other information

Prepared By

Health, Safety and Environmental Department

Revision Date

28-Oct-2025

Revision Summary

Not applicable.

Training Advice

Chemical hazard awareness training, incorporating labelling, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and hygiene.

Use of personal protective equipment, covering appropriate selection, compatibility, breakthrough thresholds, care, maintenance, fit and standards.

First aid for chemical exposure, including the use of eye wash and safety showers.

Fire prevention and fighting, identifying hazards and risks, static electricity, explosive atmospheres posed by vapours and dusts.

Chemical incident response training.

Legend

CAS

Chemical Abstracts Service

TSCA

United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b)

Inventory

EINECS/ELINCS

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical

Substances/EU List of Notified Chemical Substances

DSL/NDSL

Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic

Substances List

PICCS

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

ENCS

Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC

Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

AICS

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

KECL

Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

NZIoC

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

WEL

Workplace Exposure Limit

TWA

Time Weighted Average

ACGIH

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

IARC

International Agency for Research on Cancer

DNEL

Derived No Effect Level

PNEC

Predicted No Effect Concentration

RPE

Respiratory Protective Equipment

LD50

Lethal Dose 50%

LC50

Lethal Concentration 50%

EC50

Effective Concentration 50%

NOEC

No Observed Effect Concentration

POW

Partition coefficient Octanol:Water

PBT

Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic

vPvB

very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

ICAO/IATA

International Civil Aviation Organization/International Air

Transport Association

IMO/IMDG

International Maritime Organization/International Maritime

Dangerous Goods Code

ADR

European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of

Dangerous Goods by Road

MARPOL

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from

Ships

OECD

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

ATE

Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF

Bioconcentration factor

VOC

(Volatile Organic Compound)

Key literature references and sources for data

https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals

Suppliers safety data sheet, Chemadvisor - LOLI, Merck index, RTECS

Physical hazards

On basis of test data

Health Hazards

Calculation method

Environmental hazards

Calculation method

Disclaimer

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