

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Cyclohexanol

Revision Date:2026-05-31 Revision Number:1

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

**Product identifier**

Product name : Cyclohexanol  
CBnumber : CB7852772  
CAS : 108-93-0  
EINECS Number : 203-630-6  
Synonyms : Cyclohexanol,Cyclohexyl alcohol

**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

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## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral  
Skin irritation, Category 2  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation  
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

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

□

Signal word : Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

H227 Combustible liquid  
H302 Harmful if swallowed  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H332 Harmful if inhaled  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

### Precautionary statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P405 Store locked up.

### Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

### Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

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.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P317 Get medical help.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

### Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

### 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	: Cyclohexanol
Synonyms	: Cyclohexanol, Cyclohexyl alcohol
CAS	: 108-93-0
EC number	: 203-630-6
MF	: C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O
MW	: 100.16

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.

### Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. 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. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

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

Narcosis-depression of the central nervous system tending to produce sleep or unconsciousness. (USCG, 1999)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Higher alcohols (>3 carbons) and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol foam extinguishers. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Vapors may travel long distances to ignition sources and flashback. Vapors in confined areas may explode when exposed to fire. Containers may explode in fire. Storage containers and parts of containers may rocket great distances, in many directions. If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated waters. Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies. From a secure, explosion-proof location, use water spray to cool exposed containers. If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors or shows any signs of deforming), withdraw immediately to a secure position ... The only respirators recommended for fire fighting are self-contained breathing apparatuses that have full facepieces and are operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

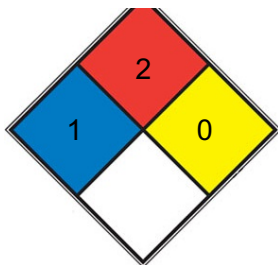
Excerpt from ERG Guide 131 [Flammable Liquids - Toxic]: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion and poison 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)

### Advice for firefighters

Use powder, carbon dioxide, foam.

### NFPA 704





■ HEALTH 1 Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury (e.g. [acetone](#), sodium bromate, potassium chloride)

Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature before ignition can occur and multiple finely

■ FIRE 2 divided suspended solids that do not require heating before ignition can occur. Flash point between 37.8 and 93.3 °C (100 and 200 °F). (e.g. diesel fuel, [sulfur](#))

■ REACT 0 Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, [N<sub>2</sub>](#))

□ SPEC.

□ HAZ.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

### Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Sweep spilled substance into covered sealable containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

SRP: Wastewater from contaminant suppression, cleaning of protective clothing/equipment, or contaminated sites should be contained and evaluated for subject chemical or decomposition product concentrations. Concentrations shall be lower than applicable environmental discharge or disposal criteria. Alternatively, pretreatment and/or discharge to a permitted wastewater treatment facility is acceptable only after review by the governing authority and assurance that "pass through" violations will not occur. Due consideration shall be given to remediation worker exposure (inhalation, dermal and ingestion) as well as fate during treatment, transfer and disposal. If it is not practicable to manage the chemical in this fashion, it must be evaluated in accordance with EPA 40 CFR Part 261, specifically Subpart B, in order to determine the appropriate local, state and federal requirements for disposal.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Above 68°C use a closed system and ventilation. 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. Dry. Cyclohexanol must be stored to avoid contact with strong oxidizers (such as chlorine, bromine, and fluorine), since violent reactions occur. Metal containers involving the transfer of this chemical should be grounded and bonded. Where possible, automatically pump liquid from drums or other storage containers to process containers. Drums must be equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs, and flame arresters. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of this chemical. Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where this chemical is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard. Wherever this chemical is used, handled, manufactured, or stored, use explosion-proof electrical equipment and fittings.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 50 ppm as TWA; (skin). MAK skin absorption (H)

#### 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 safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Liquid After Melting
Colour	Clear colorless
Odour	Camphor-like odor
Melting point/freezing point	25.4 °C. Atm. press.: 1 013 hPa.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	160.79 °C. Atm. press.: 101 325 Pa. Remarks: Boiling point calculated from the Wagner equation.

Flammability	Class IIIA Combustible Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 140°F and below 200°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	2-11.2%(V)
Flash point	64 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 hPa.
Auto-ignition temperature	285 °C. Atm. press.:1 013.25 hPa.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	6.5 (40g/l, H <sub>2</sub> O, 20°C)
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 53.3. Temperature:27.0°C.;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 43.4. Temperature:30.0°C.;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 32.4. Temperature:35.0°C.
Solubility	40g/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 1.25. Temperature:25 °C.
Vapour pressure	0.98 mm Hg ( 25 °C)
Density and/or relative density	0.945 g/cm <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:25 °C.
Relative vapour density	3.5 (Air = 1)
Particle characteristics	no data available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidants. Attacks plastics.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Flammable when exposed to heat or flame. CYCLOHEXANOL is an alcohol. Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of alcohols with alkali metals, nitrides, and strong reducing agents. They react with oxoacids and carboxylic acids to form esters plus water. Oxidizing agents convert them to aldehydes or ketones. Alcohols exhibit both weak acid and weak base behavior. They may initiate the polymerization of isocyanates and epoxides. Violent reaction with nitric acid. Incompatible with strong oxidizers (chromium trioxide, nitric acid, etc.). (NTP, 1992)

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

Contact with strong oxidizers causes a fire and explosion hazard. Attacks some plastics.

### Hazardous decomposition products

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

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 1 400 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 3.6 mg/L air (analytical).
- Dermal: LDLo - rabbit - 12 400 - 22 700 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**

no data available

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

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

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

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

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

#### **Aspiration hazard**

A harmful contamination of the air will not or will only very slowly be reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Pimephales promelas* - 704 mg/L - 96 h.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 17 mg/L - 48 h.

Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (previous name: *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) - > 500 mg/L - 72 h.

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC20 - activated sludge, industrial - > 1 995 mg/L - 30 min. Remarks:Respiration rate.

### **Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: Cyclohexanol, present at 100 mg/L, reached 96% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). A 5-day theoretical BOD of 74% was observed for cyclohexanol using the standard dilution technique and an acclimated sewage inoculum(2). A 96% removal was observed in 5 days in a test using a vigorous acclimated, activated sludge system(3). Another test gave a 57% of theoretical BOD after 5 days using an acclimated mixed microbial culture inocula(4). In an aqueous aerobic

sewage die-away screening test, a theoretical BOD of 78% was observed after 5 days(5). These data suggest biodegradation will be an important environmental fate process(SRC).

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3.0 was calculated for cyclohexanol(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.23(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).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of cyclohexanol is estimated as 11(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.23(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that cyclohexanol is expected to have very 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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