

METHOD OF STORING AND/OR TRANSPORTING OXO ALCOHOL

BACKGROUND

[0001] Oxo alcohols are prepared by adding carbon monoxide and hydrogen to an olefin to obtain an aldehyde via hydroformylation reaction. The aldehyde can then be hydrogenated to obtain the oxo alcohol. An intermediate step of adding two aldehydes together to obtain a larger aldehyde can precede the hydrogenation. Common oxo alcohols include butanol and 2-ethylhexanol (2-EH).

[0002] Oxo alcohols find use in many commercial products. For example, oxo alcohols can be used to synthesize plasticizers. Plasticizers are additives that increase the plasticity or fluidity of a material. Common plasticizers include phthalates and acrylates. The most dominant applications for plasticizers are in plastic materials, especially polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The properties of other materials are also improved when blended with plasticizers, for example, concrete, clays, and other related products. Accordingly, both oxo alcohols and plasticizers are considered commercially valuable products.

[0003] The production, storage and transport of oxo alcohols present many engineering challenges. Oxo alcohols must be maintained at high levels of purity, for example, less than 500 part per million by weight (ppm), so as not to negatively impact the quality of downstream plasticizer products. Processes such as autoxidation can occur when oxo alcohols are exposed to oxygen, resulting in the formation of unwanted aldehyde and peroxide impurities. For example, these impurities can form during the storage and/or transport of oxo alcohols and can significantly degrade plasticizer product quality. In addition, harsh weather conditions, such as temperatures in excess of 50°C, can also accelerate the autoxidation process during storage and/or transport.

[0004] Thus, there is a need for a method of storing and/or transporting oxo alcohols that avoids the problem of impurity formation and does not negatively affect downstream plasticizer production.

SUMMARY

[0005] Disclosed, in various embodiments, are methods of storing and/or transporting oxo alcohol, methods of using the oxo alcohol, and methods of making the oxo alcohol.

[0006] In an embodiment, a method of storing and/or transporting oxo alcohol comprises: combining an oxo alcohol having an initial aldehyde content X' and an initial

peroxide content Y' with 5 ppm to 100 ppm of a phenolic antioxidant, preferably a phenolic antioxidant without ester linkage groups; and storing and/or transporting the oxo alcohol.

[0007] These and other features and characteristics are more particularly described below.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0008] The method disclosed herein for storing and/or transporting oxo alcohols can avoid the problem of impurity formation and does not negatively affect downstream plasticizer production. The method can include combining an oxo alcohol with a phenolic antioxidant. The oxo alcohol can then be stored and/or transported for a long duration of time without compromising quality, even at temperatures in excess of 50°C (e.g., at a temperature of up to 65°C). For example, the duration of time can be greater than or equal to 3 weeks, e.g., greater than or equal to 2 months. Surprisingly, the presence of the phenolic antioxidant significantly reduces the occurrence of autoxidation, thus maintaining or even reducing impurity levels within the oxo alcohol during the storage and/or transport period. For example, aldehyde levels in the oxo alcohol can be less than or equal to 400 ppm even after 3 weeks of storage and/or transport. Even more surprisingly, the presence of the antioxidant does not negatively affect downstream plasticizer production. For example, plasticizer synthesized from the oxo alcohol can score best in class on the Platinum-Cobalt Scale in accordance with ASTM D1209, as updated in 2011.

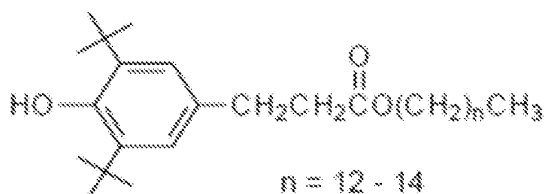
[0009] The oxo alcohol of the present method can come from any private or commercial source. For example, the source of the oxo alcohol can be a process comprising the aldol condensation of n-butyraldehyde followed by hydrogenation of hydroxyaldehyde. The oxo alcohol can be any oxo alcohol that is suitable for the downstream production of plasticizer. For example, the oxo alcohol can comprise 2-ethylhexanol, 2-propylheptanol, isononyl alcohol, isodecyl alcohol, butanol, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing.

[0010] The oxo alcohol can comprise impurities such as aldehydes and/or peroxides. For example, the aldehyde can comprise 2-ethylhexaldehyde. The oxo alcohol can comprise an initial impurity content. For example, the oxo alcohol can comprise an initial aldehyde content "X" and an initial peroxide content "Y". Desirably, the initial aldehyde content "X" is less than or equal to 500 ppm, preferably, less than or equal to 250 ppm, more preferably, less than or equal to 100 ppm, even more preferably, less than or equal to 50 ppm. The initial aldehyde content "X" can be 20 to 500 ppm. Desirably, the initial peroxide content "Y" is less than or equal to 15 ppm, preferably, less than or equal to 5 ppm, more preferably, less than or equal to 1 ppm. The initial peroxide content "Y" can be 0.2 to 15 ppm.

[0011] The oxo alcohol can be combined with a phenolic antioxidant. For example, the antioxidant can comprise any phenolic antioxidant compound. Although the antioxidant can comprise phenolic compounds with additional ester linkage groups, phenolic compounds without ester linkage groups are preferred. An ester is a chemical compound derived from an acid in which at least one $-OH$ group is replaced by an $-O-$ alkyl group. Esters can be derived from a carboxylic acid and an alcohol. An ester linkage is a covalent bond formed by a condensation reaction between a $-COOH$ group and an $-OH$ group.

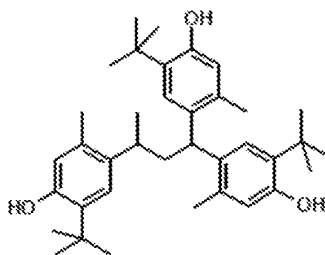
[0012] In an embodiment, the phenolic antioxidant can comprise a hindered phenolic antioxidant (e.g., liquid hindered phenolic antioxidant), such as a liquid hindered phenolic-based antioxidant with an additional ester linkage group. For example, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-benzenepropanoic acid as represented by Formula I, such as AnoxTM 1315 antioxidant commercially available from AddivantTM Corporation.

Formula 1



[0013] Optionally, the phenolic antioxidant can be a phenolic compound without additional ester linkage group. For example, the phenolic antioxidant can comprise 1,1,3-tris(2'-methyl-4'-hydroxy-5'-t-butylphenyl)butane as represented by Formula 2, such as LowinoxTM CA22 antioxidant commercially available from AddivantTM Corporation.

Formula 2



[0014] The phenolic antioxidant added to the oxo alcohol can be present in an amount of less than or equal to 100 ppm, preferably, 5 to 80 ppm, preferably, 5 to 50 ppm, or 5 to 30 ppm, or 10 to 25 ppm. The amount of antioxidant added to the oxo alcohol can be varied in

accordance with the initial aldehyde content “C” and/or the initial peroxide content “Y”. For example, greater amounts of antioxidant can be added to the oxo alcohol when greater amounts of initial aldehyde content “X” and/or initial peroxide content “Y” are observed.

[0015] After combination with the antioxidant, the oxo alcohol can have a subsequent aldehyde content x and a subsequent peroxide content y . The subsequent aldehyde content x can be less than or equal to 1.10 X , preferably less than or equal to 1.00 X , or less than or equal to 0.95 X , or less than or equal to 0.80 X . The subsequent peroxide content y is less than or equal to 1.10 Y , preferably less than or equal to 1.00 Y , or less than or equal to 0.95 Y , or less than or equal to 0.80 Y .

[0016] The subsequent aldehyde content x and/or the subsequent peroxide content y can be maintained for a period of time. For example, the period can be greater than or equal to 2 weeks, preferably, greater than or equal to 3 weeks, more preferably, greater than or equal to 4 weeks, even more preferably, greater than or equal to 16 weeks. If the oxo alcohol is not combined with an antioxidant, the subsequent aldehyde content x can be greater than or equal to 2.00 X , for example, greater than or equal to 3.00 X , for example, greater than or equal to 4.00 X , after the period of time, e.g., after 2 months. If the oxo alcohol is not combined with an antioxidant, the subsequent peroxide content y can be greater than or equal to 2.00 Y , for example, greater than or equal to 3.00 Y , for example, greater than or equal to 4.00 Y , after the period of time; e.g., after 2 months.

[0017] The oxo alcohol can be stored and/or transported. For example, storage and/or transport can comprise transport via land, air, sea, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing. Harsh weather conditions can be experienced during storage and/or transport. For example, a temperature of the oxo alcohol can exceed 50°C, for example, 50°C to 65°C, at a point during storage and/or transport. The oxo alcohol can be exposed to oxygen during storage and/or transport. For example, the oxo alcohol can contact atmospheric air and/or compressed air during storage and/or transport. The oxo alcohol can be stored and/or transported for a period of time. The ability of the antioxidant to reduce impurity levels in the oxo alcohol can allow for these long periods of storage and/or transport.

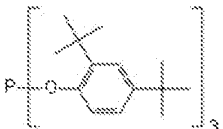
[0018] The oxo alcohol can be stored and/or transported within a vessel, preferably, within a storage tank, mobile tank, thermal tank, pressurized tank, atmospheric tank, transport vehicle, reservoir, cylinder, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing. For example, the vessel can comprise steel, concrete, glass-reinforced plastic, thermoplastic, polyethylene, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing.

[0019] The oxo alcohol can be used for the downstream production of plasticizer. For example, the oxo alcohol can be used to produce dioctyl phthalate, trioctyl trimellitate, acrylate, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing. Phthalates are esters of phthalic acid and can be used effectively as plasticizers. Phthalates can be manufactured by reacting phthalic anhydride with alcohols that range from methanol and ethanol up to tridecyl alcohol, either as a straight chain or with some branching.

[0020] Plasticizer made from the oxo alcohol of the present method can be free of unwanted discolorations, even despite the presence of antioxidant in the oxo alcohol. For example, the resulting plasticizer can have a score of less than or equal to 30 on the Platinum-Cobalt Scale, preferably, less than or equal to 25, more preferably, less than or equal to 20. The Platinum-Cobalt Scale (also known as the Apha-Hazen Scale) is a color scale/index developed as a way to evaluate pollution levels in waste water. It has since expanded to a common method of comparison of the intensity of yellow-tinted samples. It is based on dilutions of a 500 ppm platinum-cobalt solution. The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) provides detailed descriptions and procedures for the "Standard Test Method for Color of Clear Liquids (Platinum-Cobalt Scale)" under designation D1209, as updated in 2011.

[0021] The following examples are merely illustrative of the methods of storing and/or transporting oxo alcohols disclosed herein and are not intended to limit the scope hereof.

EXAMPLES

Table 1		
Material	Name	Supplier
2-ethylhexanol		
Anox TM 1315	3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-benzenepropanoic acid	Addivant TM Corporation
Lowinox TM CA22	1,1,3-tris(2'-methyl-4'-hydroxy-5'-t-butylphenyl)butane	Addivant TM Corporation
Alkanox TM 240	phenol, 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-phosphite (3:1) 	Addivant TM Corporation

Example 1: Stability

[0022] Experimental trials were conducted in accordance with the present method. The effects of antioxidants on aldehyde impurity levels in 2-ethylhexanol were analyzed. The results

are presented in Table 2. A fixed volume of 2-ethylhexanol was admixed with an antioxidant and was heated at 50°C for three weeks in a hot metal block. The amounts and types of antioxidants are set forth in Table 2. The 50°C temperature mimicked harsh weather conditions during which accelerated autoxidation can occur. At the end of each week (intervals of 168 hours), a sample was drawn and analyzed using gas chromatography (GC). A control sample (where antioxidant was not added) was also analyzed. Lowinox™ CA22 was further examined at lower concentrations of 10 ppm and 20 ppm. It was surprisingly found that Lowinox™ CA22, even at low levels of 10 ppm, and under stressful heated conditions, was able to stop aldehyde growth for over 3 weeks.

Table 2: Effects of Different Antioxidants on Impurity Levels in 2-Ethylhexanol					
Anox™ 1315					
Ex. #	Amount of Antioxidant (ppm)	Aldehyde Content (ppm)			
		0 Hours	168 Hours	336 Hours	504 Hours
C1	0	280	295	304	317
E1	50	280	256	259	253.5
E2	100	280	263	262.5	255.5
E3	500	280	268	262.5	258
Lowinox™ CA22					
	Amount of Antioxidant (ppm)	Aldehyde Content (ppm)			
		0 Hours	168 Hours	336 Hours	504 Hours
C2	0	280	295	304	317
E4	50	280	266	259.5	256.5
E5	100	280	257.5	254	250.5
E6	500	280	256.5	257.5	248
Lowinox™ CA22					
	Amount of Antioxidant (ppm)	Aldehyde Content (ppm)			
		0 Hours	168 Hours	336 Hours	504 Hours
C3	0	369	592	743	1087
E7	10	369	317	311	319
E8	20	369	310	319	313

Example 2: Effect on Plasticizer Production

[0023] The effects of antioxidants on downstream plasticizer production were analyzed (results shown in Table 3). The oxo alcohol 2-ethylhexanol was mixed with different

antioxidants (AnoxTM 1315 and LowinoxTM CA22). Plasticizers dioctyl phthalate (DOP) and/or trioctyl trimellitate (TOTM) were then synthesized using the different 2-ethylhexanol mixtures. The DOP plasticizer was produced using a 2-ethylhexanol to phthalic acid molar ratio of 2.35 to 1. The TOTM plasticizer was produced using a 2-ethylhexanol to trimethylaluminium molar ratio of 3.5 to 1. The plasticizers were synthesized a temperature of 210°C for a period of 4 hours. Phosphorous-based antioxidants, nitrogen-based antioxidants, and sulfur-based antioxidants were all found to be problematic. For example, it was observed during downstream application that when phosphorus-based antioxidants were used, initially poor solubility in the oxo alcohol was a problem and then corrosion of the reactor. Not to be limited by theory, it is believed that during the production of the plasticizers, the phosphorus-based antioxidant would be hydrolyzed, producing phosphorus acid, which corroded the reactor. Nitrogen-based antioxidants and sulfur-based antioxidants, on the other hand, adversely affected the color of the resultant plasticizers.

[0024] Color analysis of the resulting plasticizers was conducted using the Platinum-Cobalt Scale in accordance with ASTM D1209, as updated in 2011. The best in class specification for TOTM plasticizer is a score of 30 and for the DOP plasticizer is a score of 25 on the Platinum-Cobalt scale. As is shown in Table 3, trioctyl trimellitate and dioctyl phthalate were produced using 2-ethylhexanol comprising the specified antioxidant. The results are set forth in Table 3.

Table 3				
	E9: TOTM	E10: DOP	E11: TOTM	E12: DOP
ANOX TM 1315 (ppm)	50			
Lowinox TM CA22 (ppm)		50	10	10
Analysis				
Alpha Color (Pt-Co)	254	30	28	20

[0025] When 2-ethylhexanol with 50 ppm AnoxTM 1315 was used, the resulting TOTM achieved a score of 254. When 2-ethylhexanol with 50 ppm LowinoxTM CA22 was used, the resulting TOTM achieved a score of 30. When 2-ethylhexanol with 10 ppm LowinoxTM CA22 was used, the resulting TOTM achieved a score of 28 and the resulting DOP achieved a score of 20. Hence, if the color is an issue due to the particular use of the plasticizer, then the phenolic antioxidant without ester linking groups can be used as it had surprisingly better color.

[0026] As is evident from these results, it was surprisingly discovered that phenolic antioxidant without an additional ester-linkage group was able to stabilize the oxo alcohol and

enabled the production of a plasticizer with surprisingly good color. Surprisingly, phenolic antioxidant without an additional ester-linkage group did not affect the property or quality of the 2-ethylhexanol, nor did it interfere with properties of resulting downstream plasticizers.

Example 3: Solubility

[0027] The solubility of different antioxidants in oxo alcohol was analyzed. Alkanox™ 240, Lowinox™ CA22, and Anox™ 1315, were added to 2-ethylhexanol.

[0028] At a temperature of 25°C, Lowinox™ CA22 and Anox™ 1315 were surprisingly found to be soluble in 2-ethylhexanol. Alkanox™ 240, the phosphorus based antioxidant was not soluble. These results remained the same even when the amount of the antioxidant was varied from 100 ppm to 1,000 ppm.

[0029] The processes disclosed herein include at least the following aspects.

[0030] Aspect 1: A method of storing and/or transporting oxo alcohol, comprising: combining an oxo alcohol with an phenolid antioxidant, wherein the oxo alcohol has an aldehyde content X and/or a peroxide content Y; and storing and/or transporting the oxo alcohol; wherein after a period of time, the oxo alcohol with the antioxidant has a subsequent aldehyde content “x” and a subsequent peroxide content “y” after the period of time; wherein the period of time is greater than or equal to 2 weeks, preferably greater than or equal to 3 weeks, more preferably greater than or equal to 4 weeks, or greater than or equal to 16 weeks; and wherein the subsequent aldehyde content x is less than or equal to 1.10 X, preferably less than or equal to 1.00 X, or less than or equal to 0.95 X, or less than or equal to 0.80 X; and/or wherein the subsequent peroxide content y is less than or equal to 1.10 Y, preferably less than or equal to 1.00 Y, or less than or equal to 0.95 Y, or less than or equal to 0.80 Y; for a period of at least 3 weeks, preferably at least 4 weeks.

[0031] Aspect 2: A method of storing and/or transporting oxo alcohol, comprising: combining an oxo alcohol having an initial aldehyde content X and an initial peroxide content Y with 5 ppm to 100 ppm of a phenolic antioxidant, preferably a phenolic antioxidant without ester linkage groups; and storing and/or transporting the oxo alcohol; preferably storing and/or transporting for a period of time of greater than or equal to 3 weeks.

[0032] Aspect 3: The method of Aspect 2, wherein after a period of time, the oxo alcohol with the antioxidant has a subsequent aldehyde content “x” and a subsequent peroxide content “y” after a period of time; wherein the period of time is greater than or equal to 2 weeks, preferably greater than or equal to 3 weeks, more preferably greater than or equal to 4 weeks, or greater than or equal to 16 weeks; and wherein the subsequent aldehyde content x is less than or

equal to 1.10 X, preferably less than or equal to 1.00 X, or less than or equal to 0.95 X, or less than or equal to 0.80 X; and/or wherein the subsequent peroxide content y is less than or equal to 1.10 Y, preferably less than or equal to 1.00 Y, or less than or equal to 0.95 Y, or less than or equal to 0.80 Y.

[0033] Aspect 4: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein the oxo alcohol comprises 2-ethylhexanol, 2-propylheptanol, isononyl alcohol, isodecyl alcohol, butanol, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing; preferably comprises 2-ethylhexanol and/or butanol; more preferably comprises 2-ethylhexaldehyde.

[0034] Aspect 5: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein the antioxidant comprises a phenolic-based compound without an ester linkage group, preferably, 1,1,3-tris(2'-methyl-4'-hydroxy-5'-t-butylphenyl)butane; preferably wherein the antioxidant consists of a phenolic-based compound without an ester linkage group, preferably, 1,1,3-tris(2'-methyl-4'-hydroxy-5'-t-butylphenyl)butane.

[0035] Aspect 6: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein the antioxidant comprises a phenolic-based compound with an ester linkage group, preferably, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-benzenepropanoic acid.

[0036] Aspect 7: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein the amount of the phenolic antioxidant is 5 to 80 ppm, preferably, 5 to 50 ppm, or 5 to 30 ppm, or 10 to 25 ppm.

[0037] Aspect 8: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein a temperature of the oxo alcohol during the storage and/or transport is greater than or equal to 40°C, or greater than or equal to 50°C, or greater than or equal to 65°C; preferably 45 to 65°C.

[0038] Aspect 9: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein the oxo alcohol contacts oxygen during the storage and/or transport.

[0039] Aspect 10: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein autoxidation of the oxo alcohol does not occur during storage and/or transport.

[0040] Aspect 11: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein the initial aldehyde content X is greater than or equal to 20 ppm.

[0041] Aspect 12: The method of any of the preceding aspects, wherein the initial peroxide content Y is greater than or equal to 0.2 ppm.

[0042] Aspect 13: The use of the oxo alcohol of any of the preceding aspects to produce a plasticizer.

[0043] Aspect 14: A method of producing a plasticizer, comprising: esterification of an acid and/or an anhydride with the oxo alcohol of any of the preceding claims to produce the plasticizer; and isolating, and preferably purifying, the plasticizer.

[0044] Aspect 15: The method of Aspect 14, wherein the plasticizer comprises dioctyl phthalate, trioctyl trimellitate, acrylate, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing.

[0045] Aspect 16: The method of any of Aspects 14 or 15, wherein the plasticizer has a score of less than or equal to best in class on the Platinum-Cobalt Scale according to ASTM D1209, as updated in 2011, preferably, less than best in class.

[0046] In general, the invention may alternately comprise, consist of, or consist essentially of, any appropriate components herein disclosed. The invention may additionally, or alternatively, be formulated so as to be devoid, or substantially free, of any components, materials, ingredients, adjuvants or species used in the prior art compositions or that are otherwise not necessary to the achievement of the function and/or objectives of the present invention. The endpoints of all ranges directed to the same component or property are inclusive and independently combinable (e.g., ranges of “less than or equal to 25 wt%, or 5 wt% to 20 wt%,” is inclusive of the endpoints and all intermediate values of the ranges of “5 wt% to 25 wt%,” etc.). Disclosure of a narrower range or more specific group in addition to a broader range is not a disclaimer of the broader range or larger group. “Combination” is inclusive of blends, mixtures, alloys, reaction products, and the like. Furthermore, the terms “first,” “second,” and the like, herein do not denote any order, quantity, or importance, but rather are used to denote one element from another. The terms “a” and “an” and “the” herein do not denote a limitation of quantity, and are to be construed to cover both the singular and the plural, unless otherwise indicated herein or clearly contradicted by context. “Or” means “and/or.” Reference throughout the specification to “one embodiment”, “another embodiment”, “an embodiment”, and so forth, means that a particular element (e.g., feature, structure, and/or characteristic) described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment described herein, and may or may not be present in other embodiments. In addition, it is to be understood that the described elements may be combined in any suitable manner in the various embodiments.

[0047] “Optional” or “optionally” means that the subsequently described event or circumstance can or cannot occur, and that the description includes instances where the event occurs and instances where it does not. Unless defined otherwise, technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of skill in the art to which this invention belongs.

[0048] All cited patents, patent applications, and other references are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. However, if a term in the present application contradicts or

conflicts with a term in the incorporated reference, the term from the present application takes precedence over the conflicting term from the incorporated reference

[0049] While particular embodiments have been described, alternatives, modifications, variations, improvements, and substantial equivalents that are or may be presently unforeseen may arise to applicants or others skilled in the art. Accordingly, the appended claims as filed and as they may be amended are intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications variations, improvements, and substantial equivalents.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of storing and/or transporting oxo alcohol, comprising:
combining an oxo alcohol having an initial aldehyde content X and an initial peroxide content Y with 5 ppm to 100 ppm of a phenolic antioxidant, preferably a phenolic antioxidant without ester linkage groups; and
storing and/or transporting the oxo alcohol.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein after a period of time, the oxo alcohol with the antioxidant has a subsequent aldehyde content "x" and a subsequent peroxide content "y" after a period of time;
wherein the period of time is greater than or equal to 2 weeks, preferably greater than or equal to 3 weeks, more preferably greater than or equal to 4 weeks, or greater than or equal to 16 weeks; and
wherein the subsequent aldehyde content x is less than or equal to 1.10 X, preferably less than or equal to 1.00 X, or less than or equal to 0.95 X, or less than or equal to 0.80 X; and/or
wherein the subsequent peroxide content y is less than or equal to 1.10 Y, preferably less than or equal to 1.00 Y, or less than or equal to 0.95 Y, or less than or equal to 0.80 Y.
3. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the oxo alcohol comprises 2-ethylhexanol, 2-propylheptanol, isononyl alcohol, isodecyl alcohol, butanol, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing; preferably 2-ethylhexaldehyde.
4. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the antioxidant comprises a phenolic-based compound without an ester linkage group, preferably, 1,1,3-tris(2'-methyl-4'-hydroxy-5'-t-butylphenyl)butane; preferably wherein the antioxidant consists of a phenolic-based compound without an ester linkage group, preferably, 1,1,3-tris(2'-methyl-4'-hydroxy-5'-t-butylphenyl)butane.
5. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the antioxidant comprises a phenolic-based compound with an ester linkage group, preferably, 3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxy-benzenepropanoic acid.

6. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the amount of the phenolic antioxidant is 5 to 80 ppm, preferably, 5 to 50 ppm, or 5 to 30 ppm.
7. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein a temperature of the oxo alcohol during the storage and/or transport is greater than or equal to 40°C, or greater than or equal to 50°C, or greater than or equal to 65°C.
8. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the oxo alcohol contacts oxygen during the storage and/or transport.
9. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein autoxidation of the oxo alcohol does not occur during storage and/or transport.
10. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the initial aldehyde content X is greater than or equal to 20 ppm.
11. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein the initial peroxide content Y is greater than or equal to 0.2 ppm.
12. The use of the oxo alcohol of any of the preceding claims to produce a plasticizer.
13. A method of producing a plasticizer, comprising:
esterification of an acid and/or an anhydride with the oxo alcohol of any of the preceding claims to produce the plasticizer; and
isolating, and preferably purifying, the plasticizer.
14. The method of Claim 13, wherein the plasticizer comprises dioctyl phthalate, trioctyl trimellitate, acrylate, or a combination comprising at least one of the foregoing.
15. The method of any of Claims 13 or 14, wherein the plasticizer has a score of less than or equal to best in class on the Platinum-Cobalt Scale according to ASTM D1209, as updated in 2011, preferably, less than best in class.