Mrs. Bonanno Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

O-Chem Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

IUPAC Rules for Naming Alcohols

1. Choose the longest chain containing the –OH group

2. –OH gets the low-number priority

3. Drop “-e” from the alkane name and replace with “-ol”

4. For more than one –OH group, use “diol”, “triol”, etc. *In this instance, do not drop the –e! See example 3 below.*

A location number is needed to tell the position of the –OH group **except** when working with methanol or ethanol.

**Example 1**: 

2-propanol *or* propan-2-ol

Cyclic Alcohols

1. If only one –OH group is present on a ring, **do not** indicate a number – it is always at location #1.

2. Follow the remaining rules you are already familiar with for cyclic compounds.

**Example 2: Example 3:**



*trans*-3-chlorocyclopentanol 4-chloro-1,3-cyclopentanediol *or* 4-chlorocyclopentane-1,3-diol