

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Isopropanol 99.9%

Product code : IPA99

Supplier's details

Company : Central Coast Garden Products, Inc.

1354 Dayton Street, Unit N Salinas, CA 93901 USA

**Emergency telephone number** 

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) Chemtrec International (24

hr)

: 1-800-424-9300 : 1-703-527-3887

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use only in industrial processes.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**GHS Classification** 

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Inhalation,

Oral)

: Category 3 (Narcotic effects.)

**GHS Label element** 

Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

#### : Prevention:

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

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

### Response:

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction. P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention

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

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

## Storage:

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

P405 Store locked up.

# Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Synonyms : Dimethyl carbinol-USP, IPA-USP, Isopropanol-USP, Propa-

nol-USP, sec-, Propyl alcohol-USP, sec-

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

#### **Hazardous components**

Chemical Name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
Isopropyl alcohol	propan-2-ol	67-63-0	100 <=

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

General advice : In general no treatment is necessary, however, obtain medical

advice.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, trans-

port to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-

ter and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least

15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the near-

est medical facility for additional treatment.

If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest

medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

: If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Immediate medical attention,

special treatment

: Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical

powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

fighting

: None

Specific hazards during fire-

: The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

Specific extinguishing me-

thods

: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Observe the relevant local and international regulations Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bond-

ing and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

4/17 800001011069

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at

(800) 424-8802.

### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and sto-

rage facilities are followed.

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Advice on protection against

fire and explosion

: Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range

and hence may be flammable. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or han-

dling operations.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibili-

ties

: The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits

and confined spaces.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0	Revision Date: 04/01/2018
Packaging material	: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.
Container Advice	: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Specific use(s)	: Not applicable
	Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.  See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).  CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

## **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

## Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	400 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	400 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			980 mg/m3	

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control pa-	Biological	Sampling	Permissible	Basis
		rameters	specimen	time	concentra-	
					tion	
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of	40 mg/l	ACGIH
				shift at		BEI
				end of		
				work-		
				week		

## **Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA) , Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

### **Engineering measures**

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

#### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

#### Personal protective equipment

## Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)].

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

: Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing if a local risk Skin and body protection

assessment deems it so.

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Stan-

dard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-Protective measures

mended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local envi-

ronmental legislation.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

## **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : clear

Odour : characteristic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : Data not available

Boiling point/boiling range : 82 - 83 °C / 180 - 181 °F

Flash point : 12 °C / 54 °F

Method: Abel

Evaporation rate : 1.5

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : upper flammability limit

12 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : lower flammability limit

2 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 4,100 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 2 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative density : 0.78 - 0.79 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Density : 785 - 786 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Completely miscible.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Auto-ignition temperature : 425 °C / 797 °F

Method: ASTM D-2155

Decomposition temperature : Data not available

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity: > 10 000 pS/m, A number of factors,

for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumu-

lator.

Molecular weight : Data not available

## **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases includ-

ing carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degra-

dation.

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

## Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

**Acute toxicity** 

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity:

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

# Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:** 

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks: Not a carcinogen.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed

human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcino-

gen by ACGIH.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcino-

gen by OSHA.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen

by NTP.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

## Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental tox-

icant.

## STOT - single exposure

#### **Product:**

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

## STOT - repeated exposure

#### Product:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

## **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## **Further information**

#### **Product:**

Remarks: Exposure may enhance the toxicity of other materials., Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

**Ecotoxicity** 

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxic-

ity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Acute

toxicity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxic-

ity)

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxic-

ity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : Remarks: Data not available

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute

toxicity)

: Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

## Persistence and degradability

Product:

: Remarks: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradability

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water.

If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may

be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

**Product:** 

tion

Additional ecological informa: Not expected to have ozone depletion potential.

## **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues Recover or recycle if possible.

> It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal me-

thods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Local legislation

13 / 17 800001011069

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Remarks : Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## **National Regulations**

**US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)** 

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1219

Proper shipping name : ISOPROPANOL

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 129
Marine pollutant : no

## **International Regulation**

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1219

Proper shipping name : ISOPROPANOL

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 1219

Proper shipping name : ISOPROPANOL

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

# Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 2

Product name : Isopropyl alcohol

Special precautions : Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precau-

tions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply

with in connection with transport.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

OSHA Hazards : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act** 

**CERCLA Reportable Quantity** 

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting

requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Isopropyl alcohol 67-63-0 100 %

**Clean Water Act** 

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Isopropyl alcohol 67-63-0

**New Jersey Right To Know** 

Isopropyl alcohol 67-63-0

California Prop 65 This product does not contain any chemicals known to State

of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other re-

productive harm.

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be

comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

## **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Further information** 

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 1, 3, 0

tivity)

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. Due to the conversion of this product to GHS classification and labelling, there has been a significant change to the nature of the information presented in chapter 2.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu-

ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific

dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Version 1.0 Revision Date: 04/01/2018

Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut fur Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level

OE\_HPV = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation

STEL = Short term exposure limit

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

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TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.