

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL – SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Trade Name	Isopropyl Alcohol
Chemical Name	Isopropanol
Relevant identified uses	Solvent for chemicals, paints, varnishes, gums, resins, essential oils. Used in the preservation of physiological and pathological specimens. Used for extraction processes, perfumery, and pharmaceuticals. Used in the production of acetone, glycerol and isopropyl esters, acetate.
Chemical formula	C3H8O
CAS number	67-63-0

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Registered distributor company name	PureNature
Address	626A Rosebank Road, Avondale, Auckland 1026 New Zealand
Telephone	+649 8135619
Website	www.purenature.co.nz
Email	info@purenature.co.nz

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

CHEMCALL	0800 CHEMCALL / 800 243 622
Emergency telephone numbers	111
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5 <i>*LIMITED EVIDENCE</i>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A <i>*LIMITED EVIDENCE</i>

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
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SIGNAL WORD WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.	H303	May be harmful if swallowed.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.		

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No	% Assay	Name
67-63-0	>99	isopropyl alcohol

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SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</p>
Ingestion	<p>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</p> <p>Seek medical advice.</p> <p>If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**Fire Incompatibility**

▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</p> <p>Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</p> <p>Wipe up.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</p> <p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>May be violently or explosively reactive.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</p> <p>Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</p>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.

Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.

- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Other Information:

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

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- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</p> <p>Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</p> <p>For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</p> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</p> <p>For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)</p> <p>Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation • reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium • reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas • reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane • attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings • reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature may generate electrostatic charges <p>Alcohols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen • react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus pentasulfide, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium • should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment <p>Secondary alcohols and some branched primary alcohols may produce potentially explosive peroxides after exposure to light and/ or heat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid isocyanates.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropyl alcohol litre	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000 ppm	12000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isopropyl alcohol litre	2,000 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
- The basic types of engineering controls are:
- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use., a full face negative pressure, helmet-type air purifying, or supplied air respirator should be considered.

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety glasses with side shields. • Chemical goggles. • Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn.

Respiratory protection:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	A-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used.

Recommended material(s)

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer- generated selection:

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Clear, colourless highly flammable liquid with an odour of rubbing alcohol; mixes with water, alcohol and ether.
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.78 @ 25 C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	456
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-88.5	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	82.0	Molecular weight (g/mol)	60.11
Flash point (°C)	11.7	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	2.4 BuAc=1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.7	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.3	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4.4 @ 20 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.07	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol. Animals given near-lethal doses also showed inco-ordination, lethargy, inactivity and loss of consciousness. There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired. Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. 511ipa
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred.
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3.
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ Data available to make classification
⊖ Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	9-640mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
EC0	24	Crustacea	5-102mg/L	2
NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4

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Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For Isopropanol (IPA):
log Kow: -0.16-0.28;
Half-life (hr) air: 33-84;
Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 130; Henry's atm m³/mol: 8.07E-06;
BOD 5: 1.19,60%;
COD: 1.61-2.30, 97%;
ThOD: 2.4;
BOD 20: >70%.

Environmental Fate: IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%). Overall, IPA presents a low potential hazard to aquatic or terrestrial biota.

Aquatic Fate: IPA has been shown to biodegrade rapidly in aerobic, aqueous biodegradation tests and therefore, would not be expected to persist in aquatic habitats. IPA is expected to volatilize slowly from water. The calculated half-life for the volatilization from surface water (1 meter depth) is predicted to range from 4 days (from a river) to 31 days (from a lake).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropyl alcohol litre	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropyl alcohol litre	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropyl alcohol litre	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION**Waste treatment methods**

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Disposal Requirements


Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. DO NOT deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or a sewage facility.

Burning the hazardous substance must happen under controlled conditions with no person or place exposed to

- (1) a blast overpressure of more than 9 kPa; or
- (2) an unsafe level of heat radiation..

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	2YE

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1219
UN proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	II

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Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	1L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1219	
UN proper shipping name	Isopropanol; Isopropyl alcohol	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A180
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1219	
UN proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

SOURCE	PRODUCT NAME	POLLUTION CATEGORY	SHIP TYPE
	Isopropyl alcohol	Z	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR001180	Not Available

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
3.1B	100 L in containers greater than 5 L	50 L
	250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
3.1B	250 L (when in containers greater than 5 L)
	500 L (when in containers up to and including 5 L)

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

SAFETY DATA SHEET

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (isopropyl alcohol litre)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is obtained from current and reliable sources. Pure Ingredients Ltd provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This Safety Data Sheet summarises our best current knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product but does not claim to be all inclusive. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate handling of this material.

References:

Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet

Version: 00 Revision Date: 05/09/2018: PIL New issue

Version: 01 Revision Date: 04/05/2020: PIL SDS Change of address.