



# Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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Version: 1.3

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form	: Substance
Substance name	: Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)
CAS-No.	: 67-63-0
Product code	: 1.4390
Formula	: C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O
Synonyms	: 1-methylethanol / 1-methylethyl alcohol / 2-hydroxypropane / dimethyl carbinol / ethyl carbinol / hydroxypropane / IPA / i-propanol / isoethylcarbinol / propan-2-ol / sec-propanol

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture	: Disinfectant Solvent
Recommended use	: Laboratory chemicals
Restrictions on use	: Not for food, drug or household use

#### 1.3. Supplier

NEUTRON PHARMACHEMICAL CO  
98, 9th Floor, Borjsaz Building, Azadi Ave, Tehran, Iran. T 021-66906732-3 -  
F 021-66581408  
info@neutronco.com  
www.neutronco.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 125

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS US classification

Flammable liquids Category 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A	H319 Causes serious eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3	H335 May cause respiratory irritation
Full text of H statements : see section 16	

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US)	: Danger
Hazard statements (GHS US)	: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
Precautionary statements (GHS US)	: P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. - No smoking. P233 - Keep container tightly closed. P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment. P242 - Use only non-sparking tools. P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 - Avoid breathing mist, vapors, spray. P264 - Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves. P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish  
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations.

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

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (Main constituent)	(CAS-No.) 67-63-0	100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with labored breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give alcohol to drink.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse with water. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Soap may be used. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Call Poison Information Centre ([www.big.be/antigif.htm](http://www.big.be/antigif.htm)). Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Non-toxic if swallowed (LD50 oral, rat > 5000 mg/kg). Not irritant to skin. Non-toxic in contact with skin (LD50 skin > 5000 mg/kg). May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Coughing. Dry/sore throat. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Headache. Narcosis.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Dry skin.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Irritation of the eye tissue. Redness of the eye tissue.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : AFTER ABSORPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES: Central nervous system depression. Headache. Dilation of the blood vessels. Low arterial pressure. Nausea. Vomiting. Abdominal pain. Disturbed motor response. Disturbances of consciousness. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Body temperature fall. Slowing respiration.

Chronic symptoms : Red skin. Dry skin. Itching. Cracking of the skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Impaired memory.

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

No additional information available

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### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Quick-acting ABC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting BC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting class B foam extinguisher. Quick-acting CO2 extinguisher. Class B foam (alcohol-resistant). Water spray if puddle cannot expand.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water (quick-acting extinguisher, reel); risk of puddle expansion. Water; risk of puddle expansion.

#### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Gas/vapor flammable with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. May be ignited by sparks. Gas/vapor spreads at floor level: ignition hazard.
- Explosion hazard : DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Gas/vapour explosive with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. may be ignited by sparks. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".

#### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Do not move the load if exposed to heat.
- Protection during firefighting : Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Clean up any spills as soon as possible, using an absorbent material to collect it.

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Gloves. Protective goggles. Protective clothing. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: compressed air apparatus.
- Emergency procedures : Keep upwind. Mark the danger area. Consider evacuation. Seal off low-lying areas. Close doors and windows of adjacent premises. Stop engines and no smoking. No naked flames or sparks. Spark- and explosion-proof appliances and lighting equipment. Keep containers closed. Wash contaminated clothes.

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapor or spray.
- Emergency procedures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area. If a major spill occurs, all personnel should be immediately evacuated and the area ventilated.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading in sewers.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Try to reduce evaporation. Measure the concentration of the explosive gas-air mixture. Dilute/disperse combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Provide equipment/receptacles with earthing. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills.
- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material, e.g.: dry sand/earth/vermiculite or powdered limestone. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : May form explosive peroxides.
- Precautions for safe handling : Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Take precautions against electrostatic charges. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Work under local exhaust/ventilation. Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Handle uncleaned empty containers as full ones. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Do not use compressed air for pumping over. Keep container tightly closed.

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Hygiene measures : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Incompatible products : Ammonia. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.  
Incompatible materials : Direct sunlight. Heat sources. Sources of ignition.  
Heat-ignition : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources. ignition sources.  
Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: oxidizing agents. strong acids. (strong) bases. amines. halogens.  
Storage area : Store in a cool area. Store in a dry area. Ventilation at floor level. Fireproof storeroom. Provide for an automatic sprinkler system. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Provide the tank with earthing. May be stored under nitrogen. Meet the legal requirements.  
Special rules on packaging : SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. with pressure relief valve. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.  
Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. monel steel. carbon steel. copper. nickel. bronze. glass. Teflon. polyethylene. polypropylene. zinc. MATERIAL TO AVOID: steel with rubber inner lining. aluminium.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	200 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	400 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	980 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	400 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	500 ppm

### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

#### Personal protective equipment:

Safety glasses. Gloves. Protective clothing. Face shield. High gas/vapor concentration: gas mask with filter type A.

#### Materials for protective clothing:

GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. nitrile rubber. viton. polyethylene/ethylenevinylalcohol. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: neoprene. chloroprene rubber. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: PVC. neoprene/natural rubber. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: natural rubber. polyethylene. PVA

#### Hand protection:

Protective gloves against chemicals (EN 374)

#### Eye protection:

Safety glasses

#### Skin and body protection:

Protective clothing

#### Respiratory protection:

Full face mask with filter type A at conc. in air > exposure limit

#### Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Liquid.
Color	: Colourless
Odor	: Alcohol odour Stuffy odour Mild odour
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable
Melting point	: -89 °C
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 82 °C (1013 hPa)
Critical temperature	: 235 °C
Critical pressure	: 47600 hPa
Flash point	: 12 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 2.3
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: 21
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 44 hPa (20 °C)
Vapor pressure at 50 °C	: 229 hPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 2.1
Relative density	: 0.8 (20 °C)
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1.05
Specific gravity / density	: 785 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Molecular mass	: 60.1 g/mol
Solubility	: Miscible with water. Soluble in ethanol. Soluble in ether. Soluble in acetone. Soluble in oils/fats. Soluble in chloroform. Water: miscible Ethanol: complete Ether: complete Acetone: soluble
Log Pow	: 0.05 (Weight of evidence approach, 25 °C)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 399 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 2.532 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (25 °C)
Viscosity, dynamic	: 2.1 mPa·s (25 °C)
Explosion limits	: 2 – 13 vol % Lower explosive limit (LEL): 2 vol % Upper explosive limit (UEL): 13 vol %
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

#### 9.2. Other information

Minimum ignition energy	: 0.65 mJ
Specific conductivity	: 350000000 pS/m (25 °C)
Saturation concentration	: 106 g/m <sup>3</sup>
VOC content	: 100 %
Other properties	: Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Volatile.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Violent to explosive reaction with (strong) oxidizers. Prolonged storage/in large quantities: may form peroxides.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

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### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

May react violently with oxidants.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. High temperature. Incompatible materials. Open flame. Sparks.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Ammonia. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified  
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)	
LD50 oral rat	5840 mg/kg body weight (Equivalent or similar to OECD 401, Rat, Experimental value, Oral, 14 day(s))
LD50 dermal rabbit	16400 mg/kg body weight (Equivalent or similar to OECD 402, 24 h, Rabbit, Experimental value, Dermal, 14 day(s))
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	> 10000 ppm (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 6 h, Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours), 14 day(s))
ATE US (oral)	5840 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	16400 mg/kg body weight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified  
pH: Not applicable

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye irritation.  
pH: Not applicable

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

STOT-single exposure : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Viscosity, kinematic : 2.532 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (25 °C)

Likely routes of exposure : Inhalation. Skin and eye contact.

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Non-toxic if swallowed (LD50 oral, rat > 5000 mg/kg). Not irritant to skin. Non-toxic in contact with skin (LD50 skin > 5000 mg/kg). May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Coughing. Dry/sore throat. Central nervous system depression. Dizziness. Headache. Narcosis.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Dry skin.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Irritation of the eye tissue. Redness of the eye tissue.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : AFTER ABSORPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES: Central nervous system depression. Headache. Dilation of the blood vessels. Low arterial pressure. Nausea. Vomiting. Abdominal pain. Disturbed motor response. Disturbances of consciousness. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Body temperature fall. Slowing respiration.

Chronic symptoms : Red skin. Dry skin. Itching. Cracking of the skin. Skin rash/inflammation. Impaired memory.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

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Ecology - air	: Not included in the list of substances which may contribute to the greenhouse effect (IPCC). Not included in the list of fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EU) No 517/2014). Photooxidation in the air. Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009).
Ecology - water	: Not harmful to crustacea. Not harmful to fishes. Groundwater pollutant. Inhibition of activated sludge. Not harmful to algae. Not harmful to bacteria.

### Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)

LC50 fish 1	9640 – 10000 mg/l (Equivalent or similar to OECD 203, 96 h, Pimephales promelas, Flow-through system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Lethal)
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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable in the soil. Biodegradable in the soil under anaerobic conditions. Readily biodegradable in water.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	1.19 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	2.23 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
ThOD	2.4 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)

Log Pow	0.05 (Weight of evidence approach, 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

#### Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)

Surface tension	0.021 N/m (25 °C)
Log Koc	0.185 – 0.541 (log Koc, SRC PCKOCWIN v2.0, Calculated value)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations	: Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Recycle by distillation. Incinerate under surveillance with energy recovery. Obtain the consent of pollution control authorities before discharging to wastewater treatment plants.
Additional information	: Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 and Regulation (EU) No 2017/997.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description	: UN1219 Isopropyl alcohol, 3, II
UN-No.(DOT)	: UN1219
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Isopropyl alcohol
Transport hazard class(es) (DOT)	: 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Packing group (DOT)	: II - Medium Danger



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Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.  
T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)  
TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling =  $97 / 1 + a (tr - tf)$  Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 4b;150

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Transport document description : UN1219 ISOPROPANOL, 3, II

UN-No. (TDG) : UN1219

Proper Shipping Name (Transportation of Dangerous Goods) : ISOPROPANOL

TDG Primary Hazard Classes : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable Liquids

Packing group : II - Medium Danger

Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 1 L

Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index : 5 L

### Transport by sea

Transport document description (IMDG) : UN 1219 Isopropyl alcohol, 3, II

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1219

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : Isopropyl alcohol

Class (IMDG) : 3 - Flammable liquids

Packing group (IMDG) : II - substances presenting medium danger

EmS-No. (1) : F-E

EmS-No. (2) : S-D

### Air transport

Transport document description (IATA) : UN 1219 Isopropyl alcohol, 3, II

UN-No. (IATA) : 1219

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Isopropyl alcohol

Class (IATA) : 3 - Flammable Liquids

Packing group (IATA) : II - Medium Danger



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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. US Federal regulations

##### Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol) (67-63-0)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes

Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation  
Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)

CAS-No. 67-63-0

100%

#### 15.2. International regulations

##### CANADA

No additional information available

##### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

##### National regulations

No additional information available

#### 15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65 - This product does not contain any substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental and/or reproductive harm

### SECTION 16: Other information

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Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

NFPA health hazard

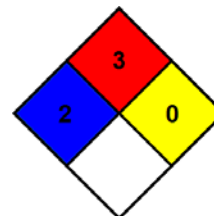
: 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA fire hazard

: 3 - Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



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### Hazard Rating

- Health : 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible
- Flammability : 3 Serious Hazard - Materials capable of ignition under almost all normal temperature conditions. Includes flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F and boiling points above 100 F. as well as liquids with flash points between 73 F and 100 F. (Classes IB & IC)
- Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.
- Personal protection : H
- H - Splash goggles, Gloves, Synthetic apron, Vapor respirator

SDS US LabChem

*Information in this SDS is from available published sources and is believed to be accurate. No warranty, express or implied, is made and LabChem Inc assumes no liability resulting from the use of this SDS. The user must determine suitability of this information for his application.*