

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET- ISO PROPYL ALCOHOL

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Description : Oxygenated Hydrocarbon
Intended Use : Solvent

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier : Pon Pure Chemicals Group
CHENNAI, TAMILNADU, INDIA

24 Hour Health Emergency (91) 8939878447

(91) 9444038694

Transportation Emergency (91) 9444038517

Phone

Company Name	Place	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
Pon Pure Chemicals Group	CHENNAI	Day Emergency – 044-26161803-26161809

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	100%

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

POTENTIAL PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL EFFECTS

Flammable. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to eyes. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage. Excessive exposure may result in eye, skin, or respiratory irritation. May cause central nervous system depression.

Target Organs: Eye

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks, which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 4

FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

SECTION 5

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Highly flammable. Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: **Smoke**, Fume, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: 12C (54F) [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 2.0 UEL: 12.7

Auto ignition Temperature: >350°C (662°F)

SECTION 6

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and

speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid contact with eyes. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Peroxides may form upon prolonged storage. Exposure to light, heat or air significantly increases peroxide formation. If evaporated to a residue, the mixture of peroxides residue and material vapor may explode when exposed to heat or shock. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Loading/Unloading Temperature : [Ambient]

Transport Temperature : [Ambient]

Transport Pressure : [Ambient]

Static Accumulator : This material is not a static accumulator.

STORAGE

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer

containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature : [Ambient]

Storage Pressure : [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Drums; Tank Cars; Tank Trucks; Tankers; Barges

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyester; Teflon; Polyethylene; Polypropylene; Copper Bronze; Epoxy Phenolic; Zinc; Vinyls

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: ALUMINUM; Cast iron; Polystyrene; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Monel; Butyl Rubber; Natural Rubber

SECTION 8	EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
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EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Source	Form	Limit / Standard			NOTE	Source
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		TWA	980 mg/m ³	400 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		STEL	400 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		TWA	200 ppm		N/A	ACGIH

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level, which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

Half-face filter respirator

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and oil resistant clothing

is recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

See Sections 6, 7, 12, and 13.

SECTION 9

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Typical physical and chemical properties are given below. Consult the Supplier in Section 1 for additional data.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State	: Liquid
Form	: Clear
Color	: Colorless
Odor	: Alcohol
Odor Threshold	: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 20 C)	: 0.786
Density (at 20 °C)	: 785 kg/m ³ (6.55 lbs/gal, 0.79 kg/dm ³)
Flash Point [Method]	: 12C (54F) [ASTM D-56]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):	LEL: 2.0 UEL: 12.7
Autoignition Temperature	: >350°C (662°F)
Boiling Point / Range	: 82C (180F) - 83C (181F)
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	: > 1 at 101 kPa
Vapor Pressure	: 4.3 kPa (32.25 mm Hg) at 20 C 12.8 kPa (96 mm Hg) at 38C 23.9 kPa (179.25 mm Hg) at 50C

Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): 1.2
pH : N/D
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
Solubility in Water : Complete
Viscosity : [N/D at 40 °C] | 2.65 cSt (2.65 mm²/sec) at 25C
Oxidizing Properties : See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point : -85°C (-121°F)
Melting Point : N/D
Molecular Weight : 60
Hygroscopic : Yes
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion : 0.00107 V/VDEGC

SECTION 10

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions. Under normal storage conditions peroxides may accumulate and explode when subjected to heat or shock. Distillation or evaporation increases peroxide formation and increases the explosion hazard.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Aldehydes, Amines, Strong oxidizers, Caustics, Chlorinated Compounds, Alkanolamines

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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ACUTE TOXICITY

<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Conclusion / Remarks</u>
Inhalation	
Toxicity: Data available.	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
Irritation: Data available.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Based on test data for the material.
Ingestion	
Toxicity: Data available.	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
Skin	
Toxicity: Data available.	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
Irritation: Data available.	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for the material.
Eye	
Irritation: Data available.	Irritating and will injure eye tissue. Based on test data for the material.

CHRONIC/OTHER EFFECTS

For the product itself:

Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Additional information is available by request.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = NTP CARC

3 = IARC 1

5 = IARC 2B

2 = NTP SUS

4 = IARC 2A

6 = OSHA CARC

SECTION 12

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

MOBILITY

Material -- Expected to remain in water or migrate through soil.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Hydrolysis:

Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis:

Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.

Atmospheric Oxidation:

Material -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in air

OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

VOC (EPA Method 24): 6.551 lbs/gal

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name	: ISOPROPANOL
Hazard Class & Division	: 3
ID Number	: 1219
Packing Group	: II
ERG Number	: 129
Label(s)	: 3

Transport Document Name : UN1219, ISOPROPANOL, 3, PG II

LAND (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name : ISOPROPANOL

Hazard Class & Division : 3

UN Number : 1219

Packing Group : II

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name : ISOPROPANOL

Hazard Class & Division : 3

EMS Number : F-E, S-D

UN Number : 1219

Packing Group : II

Label(s) : 3

Transport Document Name : UN1219, ISOPROPANOL, 3, PG II, (12°C c.c.)

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name : ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Hazard Class & Division : 3

UN Number : 1219

Packing Group : II

Label(s) / Mark(s) : 3

Transport Document Name : UN1219, ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, 3, PG II

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: When used for its intended purpose, this material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORY LISTING: AICS, IECSC, DSL, EINECS, ENCS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

EPCRA: This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: Fire. Immediate Health. Delayed Health.

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	1, 4, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = ACGIH ALL	6 = TSCA 5a2	11 = CA P65 REPRO	16 = MN RTK
2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4	10 = CA P65 CARC	15 = MI 293	

Code key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

PRECAUTIONARY LABEL TEXT:

Contains : ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

WARNING!

HEALTH HAZARDS

Irritating to eyes. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage.

Target Organs : Eye

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Flammable.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Eye : Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

Oral : Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Skin : Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

SPILL/LEAK

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Disclaimer:

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