

1. Product and Company Identification

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Product identifier | Isopropyl Alcohol |
| Version # | 01 |
| Issue date | 06-08-2014 |
| Chemical name | Isopropanol |
| Chemical description | Saturated secondary aliphatic alcohol |
| CAS # | 67-63-0 |
| MSDS Number | COM061 |
| Product use | Professional use only |
| Synonym(s) | PROPYL ALCOHOL * IPA * Isopropanol * 2-PROPANOL |
| Manufacturer information | Refer to supplier |
| Supplier | Comet Chemical 3463 Thomas Street Innisfill, ON L9S 3W4 CA Information (M-F 8:00-5:00): 705-436-5580 24 Hour Number (Newalta): 800-567-7455 |

2. Hazards Identification

| | |
|--|---|
| Emergency overview | Clear, colorless liquid with alcohol-like odor. DANGER EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Will be easily ignited by heat, spark or flames. Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause mild skin irritation. May cause central nervous system effects. May cause respiratory irritation. May be an aspiration hazard. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. |
| Potential health effects | |
| Routes of exposure | Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin contact. Eye contact. |
| Eyes | Can cause severe eye irritation. |
| Skin | Direct skin contact may cause slight or mild, transient irritation. |
| Inhalation | May cause irritation of respiratory tract. |
| Ingestion | May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, as well as depression of the central nervous system. May be an aspiration hazard. Aspiration into the lungs during swallowing or subsequent vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. |
| Target organs | Central nervous system. Eyes. Respiratory system. |
| Chronic effects | Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis (rash), characterized by red, dry, itching skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause liver and kidney effects. |
| Signs and symptoms | Can cause severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Direct skin contact may cause slight or mild, transient irritation. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause irritation to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, choking and wheezing. Ingestion of large amounts may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, as well as depression of the central nervous system. May be an aspiration hazard. Aspiration into the lungs during swallowing or subsequent vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. |
| Potential environmental effects | See ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, Section 12. |

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Components | CAS # | Percent |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 2-Propanol | 67-63-0 | 100 |

4. First Aid Measures

First aid procedures

Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin contact

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation

Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Ingestion

Seek immediate medical attention/advice. Do not induce vomiting. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.

Notes to physician

Aspiration hazard. This product is a CNS depressant.

General advice

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable properties

Flammable by WHMIS criteria. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. This material may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical / electrical equipment). Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Heat may cause the containers to explode. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol resistant foam. Water fog. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Protection of firefighters

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Protective equipment for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to static discharge

May be sensitive to static discharge.

Sensitivity to mechanical impact

Not expected to be sensitive to mechanical impact.

Hazardous combustion products

Carbon oxides. Other irritating fumes and smoke.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Ventilate the contaminated area. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. See Section 8 of the MSDS for Personal Protective Equipment.

Environmental precautions

For large (industrial) releases, prevent spill from entering a waterway.

Methods for containment

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Methods for cleaning up

Ventilate the contaminated area. Remove sources of ignition. Use only non-sparking tools. Contain and absorb spilled liquid with non-combustible, inert absorbent material (e.g. sand). Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the MSDS.

Other information

Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. When using do not smoke. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using do not eat or drink. Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment.

Storage

Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the MSDS). Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Use care in handling/storage.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

| Material | Type | Value |
|--------------------------|------|---------|
| 2-Propanol (CAS 67-63-0) | STEL | 400 ppm |
| | TWA | 200 ppm |

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

| Material | Type | Value |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 2-Propanol (CAS 67-63-0) | PEL | 980 mg/m ³ |
| | | 400 ppm |

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

| Material | Value | Determinant | Specimen | Sampling Time |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 2-Propanol (CAS 67-63-0) | 40 mg/l | Acetone | Urine | * |

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Engineering controls

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Chemical goggles and face shield are recommended. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

Skin protection

Wear chemical protective equipment that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended. Impervious gloves. Advice should be sought from glove suppliers.

Respiratory protection

Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust/fume at levels exceeding the exposure limits. A NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator with the appropriate chemical cartridges or a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator may be used to reduce exposure. Advice should be sought from respiratory protection specialists.

Hand protection

Gloves impervious to the material are recommended. Advice should be sought from glove suppliers.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance

Clear, colorless liquid with alcohol-like odor.

Physical state

Liquid.

Form

Liquid.

Color

Clear colorless or nearly colorless

Odor

Sharp, alcohol-like

Odor threshold

3 - 60 ppm

pH

Not available.

Vapor pressure

33 mm Hg at 20 °C

Vapor density

2.1

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| Boiling point | 180.5 °F (82.5 °C) |
| Melting point/Freezing point | -128.2 °F (-89 °C) |
| Solubility (water) | Soluble |
| Specific gravity | 0.79 at 20 °C |
| Relative density | Not available. |
| Flash point | 55.4 °F (13.0 °C) Closed Cup |
| Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume | 12 |
| Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume | 2.5 |
| Auto-ignition temperature | 750.2 °F (399 °C) |
| Evaporation rate | Not available. |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) | 0.1 |
| Molecular weight | 60.1 g/mol |
| Molecular formula | C3-H8-O |
| Other data | |
| Density | 0.78 g/cm3 |
| Dynamic viscosity | 2.1 mPa.s |
| Dynamic viscosity temp | 77 °F (25 °C) |
| Solubility (other) | Soluble in all proportions in most organic solvents, such as ethanol, acetone, diethyl ether and chloroform; soluble in benzene. |
| Surface tension | 21.32 nS/m |

10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

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| Reactivity | Normally stable. However, 2-propanol may form peroxides when the anhydrous (no water) material is stored for long periods in contact with air and light. The peroxides are not hazardous unless concentrated by distillation. |
| Chemical stability | Material is stable under normal conditions. |
| Conditions to avoid | Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep away from direct sunlight. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Incompatible materials | Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Alkali metals. Aluminum. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | None known, refer to hazardous combustion products in Section 5. The following may be released during a fire: Carbon oxides. Other irritating fumes and smoke. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Hazardous polymerization does not occur. Normally stable. However, 2-propanol may form peroxides when the anhydrous (no water) material is stored for long periods in contact with air and light. The peroxides are not hazardous unless concentrated by distillation. |

11. Toxicological Information

| Toxicological data | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Product | Species | Test Results |
| 2-Propanol (CAS 67-63-0) | | |
| Acute | | |
| <i>Dermal</i> | | |
| LD50 | Rabbit | 12890 mg/kg |
| <i>Inhalation</i> | | |
| LC50 | Rat | 17000 ppm |
| | | 41.8 mg/l |
| <i>Oral</i> | | |
| LD50 | Rat | 4720 mg/kg |
| Acute effects | This product is not classified as an acute toxicity hazard. See data above for individual ingredient acute toxicity data. | |
| | Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. | |

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| Sensitization | Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer. |
| Chronic effects | Chronic skin contact with low concentrations may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause liver and kidney effects. |
| Carcinogenicity | This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA. |
| ACGIH Carcinogens | |
| 2-Propanol (CAS 67-63-0) | A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Causes mild skin irritation. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Mutagenicity | Not expected to be mutagenic. |
| Reproductive effects | This product contains Isopropanol. Isopropanol is no longer considered a developmental toxin. Tertrogenic / fetotoxic effects were observed in animals, however the effects were observed in the presence of maternal toxicity or at concentrations where maternal toxicity may occur. |
| Teratogenicity | This product contains Isopropanol. Isopropanol is no longer considered a developmental toxin. Tertrogenic / fetotoxic effects were observed in animals, however the effects were observed in the presence of maternal toxicity or at concentrations where maternal toxicity may occur. |
| Symptoms and target organs | Causes severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Direct skin contact may cause slight or mild, transient irritation. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin. Ingestion of large amounts may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, as well as depression of the central nervous system. May be an aspiration hazard. May cause central nervous system effects. May cause irritation to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. |
| Epidemiology | No epidemiological data is available for this product. |
| Synergistic materials | Not available. |

12. Ecological Information

| Ecotoxicological data | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Product | | Species | Test Results |
| 2-Propanol (CAS 67-63-0) | | | |
| Aquatic | | | |
| <i>Acute</i> | | | |
| Crustacea | EC50 | Water flea (Daphnia magna) | 1400 mg/l, 48 hours |
| Fish | LC50 | Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) | 9640 mg/l, 96 hours |
| <i>Chronic</i> | | | |
| Crustacea | EC50 | Water flea (Daphnia magna) | 30 mg/l, 21 days |
| Ecotoxicity | This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic life. | | |
| Environmental effects | An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. | | |
| Aquatic toxicity | The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. | | |
| Persistence and degradability | Readily biodegradable. | | |
| Partition coefficient | | | |
| 0.05 | | | |
| Mobility in environmental media | High water solubility indicates a high mobility in soil. | | |

13. Disposal Considerations

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| Disposal instructions | Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. |
| Waste from residues / unused products | Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions). |
| Contaminated packaging | Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. |

14. Transport Information

TDG

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|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | UN1219 |
| UN proper shipping name | ISOPROPANOL; or ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class | 3 |
| Subsidiary risk | - |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazards | Not available. |
| Special precautions for user | Read safety instructions, MSDS and emergency procedures before handling. |

IATA

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | UN1219 |
| UN proper shipping name | ISOPROPANOL |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class | 3 |
| Subsidiary risk | - |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazards | No. |
| ERG Code | 3L |
| Special precautions for user | Read safety instructions, MSDS and emergency procedures before handling. |
| Other information | |
| Passenger and cargo aircraft | Allowed. |
| Cargo aircraft only | Allowed. |

IMDG

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | UN1219 |
| UN proper shipping name | ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | |
| Class | 3 |
| Subsidiary risk | - |
| Packing group | II |
| Environmental hazards | |
| Marine pollutant | No. |
| EmS | F-E, S-D |
| Special precautions for user | Read safety instructions, MSDS and emergency procedures before handling. |

IATA; IMDG; TDG



15. Regulatory Information

Canadian regulations

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS status

Controlled

WHMIS classification

B2 - Flammable Liquids
D2B - Other Toxic Effects-TOXIC

WHMIS labeling



International Inventories

| Country(s) or region | Inventory name | On inventory (yes/no)* |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Australia | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | Yes |
| Canada | Domestic Substances List (DSL) | Yes |
| Canada | Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) | No |
| China | Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) | Yes |
| Europe | European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) | Yes |
| Europe | European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) | No |
| Japan | Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) | Yes |
| Korea | Existing Chemicals List (ECL) | Yes |
| New Zealand | New Zealand Inventory | Yes |
| Philippines | Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | Yes |
| United States & Puerto Rico | Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory | Yes |

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other Information

HMIS® ratings

Health: 2*
Flammability: 3
Physical hazard: 0

NFPA ratings

Health: 1
Flammability: 3
Instability: 0

Disclaimer

Prepared by: ICC The Compliance Center Inc. 1-888-442-9628
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Disclaimer

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Legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CPR: Controlled Products Regulation
DSL: Domestic Substance List
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IUCI: International Uniform Chemical Information Database
LC: Lethal Concentration
LD: Lethal Dose
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co operation and Development
TDG: Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act & Regulations
TWA: Time Weighted Average
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

References

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, CCInfoWeb Databases, 2014 (Chempendium, RTECs, HSDB, INCHEM)
European Chemicals Agency, Classification Legislation, 2014.
Material Safety Data Sheet from manufacturer.
OECD - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances - eChemPortal, 2014.