Isopropyl Alcohol (ONT.IPA)

Safety Data Sheet ONT.IPA

Date of Revision: 03/04/2015 Date Printed: 03/11/2015 Version: 22.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product Name	:	Isopropyl Alcohol
Recommended Use	:	Industrial Solvent
Restrictions on Use	:	Advice in this document relates only to product as originally supplied. Other derivative chemicals will have different properties and hazards. Advice should be sought on their safe handling and use.

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier
MCGEHEE & MCGEHEE ENTERPRISES INC
120 SOUTH BOGGESS AVENUE
- USA
T (270) 338-4600 - F (270) 338-4602

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	:	1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 GHS Classification

Flammable Liquids: Category 2

Eye Irritation: Category 2A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Inhalation, Oral) : Category 3 (Narcotic Effects.)

2.2 GHS Label Element

Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word:

DANGER

Hazard Statements:

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

2.3 Precautionary Statements

PREVENTION:
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapors.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

RESPONSE:
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

STORAGE:
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P235 Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

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

2.4 Other Hazards Which Do Not Result in Classification

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur.
The classification of this material is used on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Substance/Mixture: Substance
Synonyms: IPA, Isopropanol, Propan-2-ol, Propanol, sec-, Propyl alcohol, sec-, Dimethyl carbinol

Hazardous Components

CHEMICAL NAME	SYNONYMS	CAS#	CONCENTRATION (%)
Isopropyl Alcohol	propan-2-ol	67-63-0	> = 90 - < = 100

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 General Advice

In general no treatment is necessary, however, obtain medical advice.

4.2 If Inhaled

Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

4.3 In Case of Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

4.4 In Case of Eye Contact

Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

4.5 If Swallowed

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101°F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.6 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

4.7 Protection of First-Aiders

When administering first air, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

4.8 Immediate Medical Attention, Special Treatment

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media

Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

5.2 Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None

5.3 Specific Hazards during Fire-Fighting

The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

5.4 Specific Extinguishing Methods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

5.5 Further Information

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

5.6 Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Observe the relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Vapor may form an explosive mixture with air.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

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

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

6.4 Additional Advice

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Technical Measures

Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

7.2 Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols.

7.3 Avoidance of Contact

Strong oxidizing agents.

7.4 Advice on Protection Against Fire and Explosion

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapors in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

7.5 Product Transfer

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

7.6 Storage

7.6.1 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

The vapor is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Refer to Section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

7.6.2 PACKAGING MATERIAL

Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.

Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

7.6.3 CONTAINER ADVICE

Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

7.6.4 SPECIFIC USE(S)

Not applicable.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Components with Workplace Control Parameters

COMPONENTS	CAS#	VALUE TYPE (FORM OF EXPOSURE)	CONTROL PARAMETERS/ PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION	BASIS
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	400 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	400 ppm 980 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1

8.2 Biological Occupational Exposure Limits

COMPONENT	CAS#	CONTROL PARAMETERS	BIOLOGICAL SPECIMEN	SAMPLING TIME	PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION	BASIS
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	40 mg/L	ACGIH BEI

8.3 Monitoring Methods

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

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

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

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods

http://www.osha.gov/

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

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

Institut for Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany

http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

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

8.4 Engineering Measures

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

Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION:

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

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

8.5 Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.

Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

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

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

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

HAND PROTECTION REMARKS:

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

EYE PROTECTION:

Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splash are likely to occur.

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION:

Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

HYGIENE MEASURES:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Liquid
Color	:	Clear
Odor	:	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	:	Data not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting Point/Freezing Point	:	-88°C / -126°F
Boiling Point/Boiling Range	:	82 - 83 °C / 180 - 181 °F
Flash Point	:	12 °C / 54 °F Method: Abel
Evaporation Rate	:	1.5 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid,gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper Explosion Limit	:	Upper flammability limit 12% (V)
Lower Explosion Limit	:	lower flammability limit 2% (V)
Vapor Pressure	:	6.020 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative Vapor Density	:	2 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative Density	:	0.78 - 0.79 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Density	:	785 - 786 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility (ies)		
Water Solubility	:	Completely miscible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Readily soluble in various organic solvents.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.05
Auto-Ignition Temperature	:	425°C / 797°F Method: ASTM D-2155
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not applicable
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	2.43 mPa.s
Viscosity, kinetic	:	Data not available
Explosive Properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified
Oxidizing Properties	:	Not applicable
Surface Tension	:	22.7 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F
Conductivity	:	Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m, A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be a static accumulator.

Molecular Weight	:	60.1 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical Stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Prevent vapor accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Basis for Assessment

Information given is based on product testing.

11.2 Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

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

11.3 Acute Toxicity

PRODUCT:

Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low Toxicity:
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Remarks: Low toxicity by inahaltion.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Remarks: Low Toxicity:

11.4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation

PRODUCT:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

11.5 Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

PRODUCT:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

11.6 Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

PRODUCT:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitizer.

11.7 Germ Cell Mutagenicity

PRODUCT:

Remarks: Not mutagenic.

11.8 Carcinogenicity

PRODUCT:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen.

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1 % is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
ACGIH	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

11.9 Reproductive Toxicity

PRODUCT:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant.

11.10 STOT - Single Exposure

PRODUCT:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

11.11 STOT - Repeated Exposure

PRODUCT:

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

11.12 Aspiration Toxicity

PRODUCT:

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

11.13 Further Information

PRODUCT:

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Basis for Assessment

Information given is based on product testing.

12.2 Ecotoxicity

PRODUCT:

Toxicity to Fish (Acute Toxicity)	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates (Acute Toxicity)	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to Algae (Acute Toxicity)	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to Fish (Chronic Toxicity)	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates (Chronic Toxicity)	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to Bacteria (Acute Toxicity)	Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

12.3 Persistence and Degradability

PRODUCT:

Biodegradability:

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.4 Bioaccumulative Potential

PRODUCT:

Bioaccumulation:

Remarks: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

12.5 Mobility in Soil

PRODUCT:

Mobility:

Remarks: Dissolves in water.

If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

PRODUCT:

Additional Ecological Information:

Not expected to have ozone depletion potential.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal Methods

WASTE FROM RESIDUES:

Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING:

Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

LOCAL LEGISLATION REMARKS:

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)	
UN/ID/NA Number	UN 1219
Proper Shipping Name	ISOPROPANOL
Class	3
Packing Group	II
Labels	3
ERG Code	129
Marine Pollutant	no

14.2 International Regulation

IATA-DGR	
UN/ID No.	UN 1219
Proper Shipping Name	ISOPROPANOL
Class	3
Packing Group	II
Labels	3

IMDG-Code	
UN Number	UN 1219
Proper Shipping Name	ISOPROPANOL
Class	3
Packing Group	II
Labels	3
Marine Pollutant	No

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	
Pollution Category	Z
Ship Type	2
Product Name	Isopropyl Alcohol
Special Precautions	Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.3 Special Precautions for User

REMARKS:

Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odorless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 OSHA Hazards

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

15.2 EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act

15.3 CERCLA - Reportable Quantitiy

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

15.4 SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

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

15.5 SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard

15.6 SARA 302

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

15.7 SARA 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

15.8 Clean Water Act

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

15.9 Pennsylvania Right To Know

Isopropyl Alcohol: 67-63-0

15.10 New Jersey Right To Know

Isopropyl Alcohol: 67-63-0

15.11 California Prop 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

15.12 The Components fo this Product are Reported in the Following Inventories

AICS	Listed
DSL	Listed
CH INV	Listed
IECSC	Listed
ENCS	Listed
KECI	Listed
NZIoC	Listed
PICCS	Listed
EINECS	Listed
TSCA	Listed

15.13 Other Regulations

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Further Information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 1,3,0

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS: The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL - Biological Exposure Limits
BTEX - Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC - European Chemical Industry Council
CLP - Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC - Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN - Deutsches Institut fur Normung
DMEL - Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL - Derived No Effect Level
DSL - Canada Domestic Substance List
EC - European Commission
EC50 - Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC - European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency
EINECS - The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

EL50 - Effective Loading fifty
ENCS - Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC - European Waste Code
GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA - International Air Transport Association
IC50 - Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 - Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV - Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 - Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO - extractables
KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 - Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 - Lethal Dose fifty percent.
LL/EL/IL - Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 - Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
NOEC/NOEL - No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPV - Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS - Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH - Registration Evaluation And Authorization of Chemicals
RID - Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES - Skin Designation
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit
TRA - Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA - US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA - Time-Weighted Average
vPvB - Very Persistent and Very bioaccumulative

Sources of Key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Revision Date: 03/04/2015

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