IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : IPA Sustainable

Product code : S1160

CAS-No. : 67-63-0 Index-No. : 603-117-00-0

Other means of identification : IPA, Isopropanol, Propan-2-ol, Propanol, sec-, Propyl alcohol,

sec-, Dimethyl carbinol

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore 1363

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

: + (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

Emergency telephone number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use

Industrial Solvent.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the

supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 2 Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity -

single exposure (Inhalation,

Oral)

: Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

GHS label elements

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

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 vapours.

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): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor 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

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16 regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. 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-vapour mixtures can occur. Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

3.1 Substances

Components

| Chemical name | CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number | Classification | Concentration (% w/w) |
|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | Flam. Liq.2; H225 Eye Irrit.2A; H319 STOT SE3; H336 | <= 100 |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

IPA Sustainable

| Version 1.2 | Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16 Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. |
|---|--|
| 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. |
| Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed | : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. 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. |
| Protection of first-aiders | : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings. |
| Notes to physician | : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Treat symptomatically. |
| 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES | |

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.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion

occurs.

4/19 800010056443

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

Specific extinguishing methods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

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).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Vapour 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.

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 vapour 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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up For large liquid 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.

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment Additional advice

5/19 800010056443

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General Precautions : 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

Section 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.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

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 vapours 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.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

Avoidance of contact Strong oxidising agents.

Product Transfer : Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : The vapour 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.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel.

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

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain

6 / 19 800010056443 HK

IPA Sustainable

Revision Date 2024.10.09 Version 1.2 Print Date 2024.10.16

explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform

similar operations on or near containers.

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).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters / Permissible concentration | Basis |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | OEL-TWA | 400 ppm 983 mg/m3 | HK OEL |
| Isopropyl alcohol | | OEL-STEL | 500 ppm 1,230 mg/m3 | HK OEL |
| Isopropyl alcohol | 67-63-0 | TWA | 200 ppm | ACGIH |
| Isopropyl alcohol | | STEL | 400 ppm | ACGIH |
| Isopropyl alcohol | | TWA | 400 ppm 980 mg/m3 | OSHA Z-1 |

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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 analysed 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 für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

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

7/19 800010056443

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

Engineering measures

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. 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:

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.

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

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

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 gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

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 splashes 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.

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : clear

Odour : characteristic

Odour 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

Upper explosion limit : 12 %(V)

Lower explosion limit : 2 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 4.1 kPa (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative vapour density : 2 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Relative density : 0.78 - 0.79 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

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 : Data not available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 2.43 mPa.sMethod: ASTM D445

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

Surface tension : 22.7 mN/m, 20 °C / 68 °F

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

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

Chemical stability : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored

according to provisions

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

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

Prevent vapour accumulation.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static

electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Strong oxidising agents.

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

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

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 computation or thermal or evidetive.

material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative

degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of :

exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat, male and female: > 10000 ppm

Exposure time: 6 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

403

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific

target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with

narcotic effects.

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

Remarks: Not irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol: Species: Rabbit

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Irritating to eyes.

Species: Rabbit Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Irritating to eyes.

Species: Rabbit Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks: Irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

Species: Guinea pig Result: negative Method: Buehler Test Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen.

| Material | GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification |
|-------------------|--|
| Isopropyl alcohol | No carcinogenicity classification. |

| Material | Other Carcinogenicity Classification |
|-------------------|---|
| Isopropyl alcohol | IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans |

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

Isopropyl alcohol:

•

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Not a developmental toxicant., Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

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

Further information

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Isopropyl alcohol:

Toxicity to fish (Acute : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

toxicity) LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

toxicity) LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : Remarks: Practically non toxic:

plants (Acute toxicity) LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms

(Acute toxicity)

: Remarks: Practically non toxic:

LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)
Toxicity to

: Remarks: Data not available

: Remarks: Data not available

crustacean(Chronic toxicity)

Persistence and degradability

Components: Isopropyl alcohol:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water Components:

: log Pow: 0.05

<u>Components:</u> Isopropyl alcohol :

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

<u>Components:</u> Isopropyl alcohol:

Mobility : Remarks: Dissolves in water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

<u>Components:</u> Isopropyl alcohol:

Additional ecological

information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

15 / 19 800010056443

HK

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

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

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

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.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 1219

Proper shipping name : ISOPROPANOL

Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Environmentally hazardous : no

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

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z

Ship type : IBC Chapter 18 cargo, must be double hulled

Product name : Isopropyl alcohol

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 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 odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry. Transport in bulk according to Annex II

of Marpol and the IBC Code

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

Hong Kong Dangerous Goods Ordinance (CAP. 295) - Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations. Hong Kong Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (CAP. 59) - Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Dangerous Substances) Regulations.

Hong Kong Waste Disposal Ordinance (CAP. 354) Section 35 - Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of chemical Wastes.

Other international regulations

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC Listed DSL Listed **IECSC** Listed **ENCS** Listed KECI Listed **NZIoC** : Listed **PICCS** : Listed : Listed **TSCA** TCSI : Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Full text of other abbreviations

Eye Irrit. Eye irritation Flam. Liq. Flammable liquids

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2 Revision Date 2024.10.09 Print Date 2024.10.16

STOT SE Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

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).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the

IPA Sustainable

Version 1.2

Revision Date 2024.10.09

Print Date 2024.10.16

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