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| Infosafe No™ | 1CH5R | Issue Date : February 2016 | RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP |
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Product Name : **iso-PROPYL ALCOHOL**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

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| GHS Product Identifier | iso-PROPYL ALCOHOL | |
| Company Name | CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) | |
| Address | 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia | |
| Telephone/Fax Number | Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001 | |
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use | Manufacture of acetone and its derivatives, glycerol, methyl isobutyl ketone, isopropylamine and isopropyl acetate; solvent for oils, alkaloids, gums, resins, phenolic varnishes, nitrocellulose lacquers, cement, primers, paints, inks, glass cleaners, liquid soaps, detergents and cosmetics; medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary and personal care products; as rubbing alcohol; as an antiseptic and disinfectant; as an aerosol solvent and in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, process catalysts, and solvents; de-icing agent for liquid fuels, dehydrating agent, denaturant, coolant in beer manufacture; preservative in extraction processes; foam inhibitor; synthetic food flavouring agent; as a heat-exchange medium and laboratory reagent. | |
| Other Names | Name | Product Code |
| | iso-PROPYL ALCOHOL LR | PL013 |
| | iso-PROPYL ALCOHOL AR | PA013 |
| | iso-PROPYL ALCOHOL 70% Clear TG | PT070 |
| | iso-PROPYL ALCOHOL TG | PT013 |
| Other Information | Propan-2-ol, sec-Propyl alcohol, Isopropanol, 2-Propanol, IPA EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday. | |

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

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| GHS classification of the substance/mixture | Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A Flammable Liquids: Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) |
| Signal Word (s) | DANGER |
| Hazard Statement (s) | H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Pictogram (s) | Flame, Exclamation mark, |

**Precautionary statement – 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 dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.



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| Precautionary statement – Response | <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.</p> <p>Skin P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.</p> <p>Inhaled 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.</p> <p>Eyes 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.</p> <p>Fire P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or dry sand for extinction.</p> |
| Precautionary statement – Storage | P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| Precautionary statement – Disposal | P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance to local, state and federal government regulations. |

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Composition, information on ingredients It occurs naturally as a metabolic product of a variety of microorganisms and as a flavour volatile in foodstuffs, primarily plant products.

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients

| <u>Name</u> | <u>CAS</u> | <u>Proportion</u> | <u>Hazard Symbol</u> | <u>Risk Phrase</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Propan-2-ol (Isopropyl Alcohol) | 67-63-0 | 68-100 % | | R48 |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | 28-32 % | | |

4. First-aid measures

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| Inhalation | If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear. |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist. |
| Skin | Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists. |
| Eye contact | Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek immediate medical assistance. |
| First Aid Facilities | Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area. |
| Advice to Doctor | Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. |
| Other Information | For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

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| Specific Methods | <p>Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.</p> <p>Small fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.</p> <p>Large fire: Use alcohol resistant foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets.</p> <p>If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers. Alcohol resistant foam is a preferred firefighting medium, but if not available, fine water spray can be used.</p> |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard. |
| Hazchem Code | •2YE |
| Precautions in connection with Fire | Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials. |



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6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

Personal Precautions Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources. Intrinsically safe equipment only must be used in area where this chemical is being used. The use of compressed air for filling, discharging, mixing or handling is prohibited due to the vapour hazard. Containers must be earthed to avoid generation of static charges when agitating or transferring product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat or ignition. Isolate from incompatible substances. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapour and can be dangerous. Do not pressure cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources or ignition.

Storage Regulations Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'. Refer Australian Standard AS/NZS 2243.10:2004 'Safety in laboratories - Storage of chemicals'.

Unsuitable Materials Various plastics, rubber.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| Occupational exposure limit values | Name | STEL | | TWA | | Footnote |
|---|---|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|---|
| | | mg/m ³ | ppm | mg/m ³ | ppm | |
| Other Exposure Information | Propan-2-ol (Isopropyl Alcohol) | 1230 | 500 | 983 | 400 | A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Propan-2-ol (Safe Work Australia) of 983 mg/m ³ , (400 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 1,230 mg/m ³ , (500 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. |
| Appropriate engineering controls | In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. | | | | | |
| Respiratory Protection | Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. | | | | | |
| Eye Protection | The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336. | | | | | |
| Hand Protection | Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Rubber gloves. PVC, neoprene, or nitrile rubber gloves. | | | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment | Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken. | | | | | |
| Footwear | Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use. | | | | | |



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| Body Protection | Flame retardant protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals. |
| Hygiene Measures | Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using. |

9. Physical and chemical properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Appearance | Colourless, clear, mobile liquid. |
| Odour | Sharp, musty odour of rubbing alcohol. |
| Melting Point | -89 °C |
| Boiling Point | 82 °C |
| Solubility in Water | Miscible in water. |
| Solubility in Organic Solvents | Soluble in all proportions in most organic solvents, such as ethanol, acetone, diethyl ether and chloroform; soluble in benzene. |
| Specific Gravity | 0.79 |
| Vapour Pressure | 43 hPa at 20 °C |
| Vapour Density (Air=1) | 2.07 (air = 1). |
| Evaporation Rate | 1.5 (butyl acetate = 1); 11.0 (diethyl ether = 1). |
| Odour Threshold | Reported values vary widely; 3.3-610 ppm (geometric mean: 43 ppm) (detection); 7.6-49 ppm (geometric mean: 19 ppm) (recognition). |
| Viscosity | 2.1 cP @ 25 °C |
| Volatile Component | 100% |
| Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water | Log P(oct) = 0.05. |
| Surface Tension | 21.32 mN/m (20.8 dynes/cm) at 20 °C; 20.93 mN/m (20.93 dynes/cm) at 25 °C. |
| Flash Point | 12 °C closed cup; 17 °C open cup. |
| Flammability | Flammable. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition. |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | 425 °C |
| Flammable Limits - Lower | 2.0% |
| Flammable Limits - Upper | 13.4% |
| Explosion Properties | Peroxidation reactions may occur in anhydrous secondary alcohols, such as 2-propanol, when stored for long periods in contact with air or oxygen. A number of explosions have been reported, which occurred during distillation of 2-propanol following prolonged storage (4 years and longer). The explosions were caused by the presence of peroxides which had become concentrated in the distillation residue. There is no indication that peroxides in 2-propanol are hazardous or will explode unless concentrated by a process such as distillation. The rate of peroxidation was greatest under the following conditions: anhydrous solvent (no water), contact with air or oxygen in a partially full container, exposure to sunlight and the presence of trace amounts of contaminants such as 2-butanone which accelerated the reaction. |
| Molecular Weight | 60.09 |
| Kinematic Viscosity | 3.05 mm ² /s (3.05 centistokes) at 20 °C; 2.61 mm ² /s (2.61 centistokes) (calculated). |
| Dynamic Viscosity | 2.4 mPa.s (2.4 centipoises) at 20 °C; 2.04 mPa.s (2.04 centipoises) at 25 °C. |
| Saturated Vapour Concentration | 43600 ppm (4.36%) at 20 °C; 59700 ppm (5.97%) at 25 °C (calculated). |

10. Stability and reactivity



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| Chemical Stability | 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. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Heat, flames, ignition sources, electrostatic discharge, sunlight and incompatibles. |
| Incompatible Materials | Strong oxidising agents (e.g. chromium trioxide, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrogen oxides, nitrates, calcium hypochlorite, chlorine, sodium dichromate, hydrogen peroxide and other peroxides, permanganates and perchlorates), strong acids (e.g. nitric acid, sulfuric acid, fuming sulfuric acid, hypochlorous acid, oleum, perchloric acid), hydrogen peroxide-sulfuric acid combination, acid anhydrides, acetaldehyde, nitroform, organic nitro compounds, aldehydes, amines, alkali metals (e.g. sodium or potassium) or alkaline earth metals (e.g. magnesium or calcium), aluminium, crotonaldehyde or phosgene, potassium tert-butoxide, trinitromethane, iron and iron salts, hydrogen-palladium combination, ethylene oxide, hexamethylene diisocyanate and other isocyanates and tri-isobutyl aluminium. Not to be stored with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases in bulk (Class 2.1), poisonous gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidizing agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply. Australian Dangerous Goods Code. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Irritant gases, which may include unburned alcohol and toxic constituents, oxides of carbon and peroxides. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Contact with strong oxidising agents (e.g. nitrates, perchlorates, peroxides) increases risk of fire and explosion. Contact with phosgene forms isopropyl chloroformate and hydrogen chloride. Explosive thermal decomposition may occur in contact with iron salts. Mixture with hydrogen-palladium can ignite in air. |
| Hazardous Polymerization | Will not occur. |

11. Toxicological Information

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| Toxicology Information | No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. If mishandled or overexposed to this product the following symptom or effects may occur. |
| Acute Toxicity - Oral | LD50 (rat): 5045 mg/kg. |
| Ingestion | Unlikely under normal occupational exposures, but swallowing a minor amount may cause minor throat irritation and vomiting. Ingestion of larger amounts (about 100 grams or more) may cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, inebriation, unconsciousness, narcosis, gastrointestinal pain, cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Large amounts may cause respiratory paralysis, coma, unconsciousness and death. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. Aspiration can result in severe, life-threatening lung damage. |
| Inhalation | Mild irritation to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract can occur at concentrations above 400 ppm. It can probably cause central nervous system (CNS) depression, based on animal information and comparison to related alcohols. Symptoms may include headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, staggering, ataxia, deep narcosis and incoordination. Higher concentrations may result in unconsciousness and death. |
| Skin | Degreasing effect on the skin, possibly followed by secondary inflammation. Brief contact is not irritating or mildly irritating to the skin, based on human and animal evidence. May be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects. |
| Eye | Moderate to severe eye irritant, based on animal evidence. Exposure of volunteers to vapours at approximately 400 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes produced mild irritation, while 800 ppm was considered objectionable. Direct eye contact with the liquid and splashes may cause severe eye irritation, pain, redness, possible corneal burns and eye damage. |
| Skin Sensitisation | A female worker who had been occupationally exposed to commercial 2-propanol, demonstrated a positive reaction when closed patch tested with chemically pure 2-propanol in concentrations from 2.5% to 99%. Past medical history indicated that she had previously had a slight case of eczema. There are other reports of positive allergy tests to 2-propanol. However, in some cases, the material tested was not pure 2-propanol, the exposures were not occupational and/or previous history of allergies was not discussed. |
| Carcinogenicity | Isopropanol [67-63-0] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 15, Suppl. 7, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. See: http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol71/mono71-45.pdf |
| Reproductive Toxicity | There is no human information available. It is not possible to draw any conclusions from the available animal studies. |



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| Chronic Effects | Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause drying, cracking and dermatitis due to its defatting. Prolonged contact (e.g. clothing saturated with the product) can be irritating. Some animal isopropanol exposure studies have noted increased liver and kidney weights in exposed animals but no observable relevant pathology. With particular relevance to the liver, this weight change may be considered to be more of a metabolic response rather than a toxic effect of the alcohol. Occupational exposure to isopropanol has not been reported as causing long term effects. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Irritant dose (rabbit): 0.1 mL 70% solution - moderate to severe eye irritant. |
| Mutagenicity | It is not possible to conclude that 2-propanol is mutagenic. There is no human information available. There are insufficient details available to evaluate one positive study using live animals and another study was negative. Positive and negative results have been obtained in mammalian cells in vitro and negative results in bacteria. |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | Irritant dose (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hours - not irritating or a mild skin irritant. |
| Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity | Long-term exposure by inhalation or ingestion has produced decreased body weight, a reversible increase in motor activity, increased liver weight, and signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression in rats and mice. Decreased testes weight has been observed in mice, while increased testes weight has been observed in rats exposed to high concentrations. Kidney injury has been observed in rats (especially males) and mice exposed to high concentrations. |

12. Ecological information

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| Ecological Information | No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention. |
| Ecotoxicity | Toxic effect on fish and plankton. According to current knowledge, does not cause interferences in waste water treatment if used appropriately. |
| Persistence and degradability | Abiotic degradation: Rapid degradation. (air) Biologic degradation: Biological degradableness: 95 % /21 D of modified OECD Screening Test. TOD: 2.40 g/g. BOD 49 % from TOD /5 d. COD 96 % from TOD. |
| Mobility | Distribution: log P(o/w): 0.05 (experimental). |
| Bioaccumulative Potential | No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) <1). |
| Acute Toxicity - Fish | LC50 (Pimephales promelas): 9640 mg/l /96 h. |
| Acute Toxicity - Algae | EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus): > 1000 mg/l /72 h. |
| Acute Toxicity - Bacteria | EC50 (Photobacterium phosphoreum) EC50: 22000 mg/l /15 min Microtox-Test. Maximum permissible toxic concentration: EC5 (Pseudomonas putida): 1050 mg/l /16 h. |
| Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms | Maximum permissible toxic concentration: EC5 (Entosiphon sulcatum): 4930 mg/l /72 h. |

13. Disposal considerations

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| Disposal Considerations | Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations. |
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14. Transport information

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| Transport Information | Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7. |
| U.N. Number | 1219 |
| UN proper shipping name | ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL) |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3 |
| Hazchem Code | •2YE |
| Packaging Method | 3.8.3RT1 |
| Packing Group | II |
| EPG Number | 3A1 |
| IERG Number | 16 |



chem-supply

Safety Data Sheet

infosafe
CS: 1.7.2

Page: 7 of 7

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Infosafe No™ | 1CH5R | Issue Date : February 2016 | RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------|

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15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References

- 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 6', Commonwealth of Australia, February 2015.
- Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.
- National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
- Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.
- Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.
- Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.
- Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
- Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.
- Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**
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