

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

0554

March 1999

CAS No: 67-63-0
RTECS No: NT8050000
UN No: 1219
EC No: 603-117-00-0

2-Propanol
Propan-2-ol
Isopropanol
Dimethylcarbinol
 $C_3H_8O / CH_3CHOHCH_3$
Molecular mass: 60.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water in large amounts, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat. (See Ingestion).	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness.	Safety spectacles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Abdominal pain. Laboured breathing. Nausea. Unconsciousness. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	F Symbol Xi Symbol R: 11-36-67 S: (2-)7-16-24/25-26 Note: 6 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Pack Group: II

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1219 NFPA Code: H1; F3; R0	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Cool. Well closed.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID

Physical dangers

The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.

Chemical dangers

Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks some plastic, rubber.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 200 ppm as TWA; 400 ppm as STEL; A4; (ACGIH 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

Inhalation risk

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20/C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance irritates the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in depression. Exposure far above the OEL may result in unconsciousness.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The liquid defats the skin.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 83/C
 Melting point: -90/C
 Relative density (water = 1): 0.79
 Solubility in water: miscible
 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20/C: 4.4
 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.1

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.05
 Flash point: 11.7/C c.c.
 Auto-ignition temperature: 456/C
 Explosive limits, vol% in air: 2-12
 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 0.05

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.
 Card has been partly updated in October 2004. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible