



SAFETY DATA SHEET

(REACH regulation (EC) n° 1907/2006 - n° 2020/878)

SECTION 1 : IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : ALCOOL ISOPROPYLIQUE

Product code : ALCISOPR.

REACH registration number : 01-2119457558-25

Other identifiers : Secondary propylic alcohol, isopropanol, Propan-2-ol

EC N° 200-661-7

CAS N° 67-63-0

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

Raw material for photochemical products, raw material for detergent, raw material for disinfectants, regulator or accessory agent of process, solvent.

Raw material for aerosol propellants For industrial uses only.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name : LABORATOIRES BOUCHEY

Address : 4 AVENUE DES ORMEAUX 13500 MARTIGUES

Telephone : 04.42.42.12.02

1.4. Emergency telephone number : +33 (0)1 45 42 59 59.

Association/Organisation : INRS / ORFILA <http://www.centres-antipoison.net>.

SECTION 2 : HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

In compliance with EC regulation No. 1272/2008 and its amendments.

Flammable liquid, Category 2 (Flam. Liq. 2, H225).

Eye irritation, Category 2 (Eye Irrit. 2, H319).

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Category 3 (STOT SE 3, H336).

This substance does not present an environmental hazard. No known or foreseeable environmental damage under standard conditions of use.

2.2. Label elements

In compliance with EC regulation No. 1272/2008 and its amendments.

Hazard pictograms :



GHS02

GHS07

Signal Word :

DANGER

Product identifiers :

EC 200-661-7

PROPAN-2-OL

Hazard statements :

H225

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

H336

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements - Prevention :

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P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statements - Response :	
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Precautionary statements - Storage :	
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

2.3. Other hazards

The substance does not fulfil the PBT or vPvP criteria in accordance with annexe XIII of the REACH regulations EC 1907/2006.

Physicochemical hazards:

When using , possible formation of vapo-air flammable/explosive mixture

Vapors are heavier than air. Mix with air is flammable. Vapors spread along the ground and distant ignition is possible. It is a risk of back-firing as vapors can seep into the ground and reach remote ignition points Health hazards : possible narcotic effect in the presence of large quantities

Prolonged/frequent contact with skin can deprive skin of its sebum and cause dermatoses May cause sensitization for susceptible individuals

>SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances >

Composition :

Identification	Classification (EC) 1272/2008	Note	%
CAS: 67-63-0 EC: 200-661-7 REACH: 01-2119457558-25 PROPAN-2-OL	GHS07, GHS02 Dgr Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H336	[1]	>=90%-<=100%

Information on ingredients :

[1] Substance for which maximum workplace exposure limits are available.

>SECTION 4 : FIRST AID MEASURES

As a general rule, in case of doubt or if symptoms persist, always call a doctor.

NEVER induce swallowing by an unconscious person.

Do not leave the victim alone.

Protection of rescuers: No initiative should be taken that involves an individual risk, or in the absence of appropriate training.

Safety of rescue teams : TAKE THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID CONTAMINATION : it is highly important to keep OUT OF THE EXPOSURE AREA, and to wear appropriate PPE (gloves, clothes, respiratory filtering mask) during the intervention. 4.1. description of first aid measures

> In the event of exposure by inhalation :

Move the person to a ventilated area, outside the exposure area.

Oxygen administration by a trained person in case of breathing difficulties.

Seek medical advice as soon as possible.

> In the event of splashes or contact with eyes :

Wash thoroughly with fresh, clean water for 15 minutes holding the eyelids open.

If possible and easy to do, contact lenses should be removed.

To be translated (XML)

In the event of splashes or contact with skin :

Immediately take off splashed clothes and shoes.

Immediately rinse with high-flow water for at least 15 minutes.

Call a physician in case of irritation or prolonged/wide-spread exposure.

> In the event of swallowing :

If conscious : immediately rinse mouth and lips with water ; give plenty of water to drink.

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Do not give anything to drink to an unconscious person.

Do not induce vomiting.

See a doctor immediately.

> 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed -Inhalation:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Narcotic effect possible in the presence of large quantities, In case of resorption: Headache , dizziness , drunkenness , unconscious condition
- contact with eyes :

Causes severe eye irritation.

> 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Warning: risk of aspiration in case of vomiting and gastric reflux.

Administer sodium sulfate as a purgative (1 spoonful in a glass of water)with lots of activated carbon.

Control and regulation of blood circulation, acid-base balance andelectrolyte as well as blood sugar level. During convalescence, observea diet rich in carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins but low in lipids.

>SECTION 5 : FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable.

Chemical powders, carbon dioxide and other extinguishing gas are suitable for small fires.

5.1. Extinguishing media

Keep packages near the fire cool, to prevent pressurised containers from bursting.

> Suitable methods of extinction In

the event of a fire, use :

- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- sprayed water or water mist
- alcohol-proof foam
- Dry powder

Prevent the effluent of fire-fighting measures from entering drains or waterways.

Unsuitable methods of extinction

In the event of a fire, do not use :

- water jet

Do not use water in a jet, which can propagate the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

A fire will often produce a thick black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may be hazardous to health.

Do not breathe in smoke.

In the event of a fire, the following may be formed :

- nitrogen oxide (NO)
- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)

In case of fire fighting in closed spaces: pay attention to danger of asphyxiation.

Vapors are heavier than air. Mix with air is flammable. Vapors spread along the ground and distant ignition is possible. It is a risk of back-firing as vapors can seep into the ground and reach remote ignition points.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Due to the dangerous nature of the products emitted during the thermal decomposition of the products, the workers will be equipped with self-contained breathing protection

Temperature increase can induce a change of state of liquids to vapor. This leads to a a pressure increase, which can lead packaging to burst.

Cool down containers by water spraying.

Make sure that fire effluents do not pour into sewers or water courses.

>SECTION 6 : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Consult the safety measures listed under headings 7 and 8.

Isolate the affected area. Evacuate all unnecessary and not protected staff. Stay/move upwind compared to the spill area. Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Adequate ventilation.

Avoid all sources of sparks and ignition - No smoking.

Eliminate all potential ignition sources in the surrounding area.

Do not touch or walk in the spill area.

Immediately take off any contaminated cloth.

Intervention only by qualified personnel equipped with personal protective equipment.

For non first aid worker

Avoid inhaling the vapors.

Avoid any contact with the skin and eyes.

If a large quantity has been spilt, evacuate all personnel and only allow intervention by trained operators equipped with safety apparatus.

No initiative to be taken if there is a risk for the person or without appropriate training.

For first aid worker

First aid workers will be equipped with suitable personal protective equipment (See section 8).

> 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent any material from entering drains or waterways.

This product must not contaminate underground waters.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained and reach drains, water courses or sewage.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up Stop

leaks, if possible without personal risks.

Soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and collect spilled product using a non-combustible absorbing material (sand, earth, kieselguhr, diatomite, vermiculite). Place in adapted, sealed et properly labelled containers. Store and dispose of safely according to local/national regulations (refer to section 13).

Soiled absorbents present the same risks as the spilled product. Refer to section 1 for emergency contact, and section 13 for waste disposal.

For handling and intervention, avoid all ignition sources, be cautious towards static electricity discharges : only use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof electrical equipments. Stop all work that requires a naked flame, stop all vehicles, stop all machines and equipment that may cause sparks or flames or heat sources. Ensure of the electric continuity by grounding every equipment.

Allow residues to evaporate. Provide adequate ventilation.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See section 1 for emergency contact.

See section 8 for exposure controls/personal protection, and see section 7 for precautions for safe handling.

See section 13 for waste disposal considerations.

>SECTION 7 : HANDLING AND STORAGE

Requirements relating to storage premises apply to all facilities where the substance is handled.

> 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Always wash hands after handling.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-using.

Avoid vapours, mist, aerosol formation.

Do not inhale vapours and avoid all contact with this material.

Avoid splashing while handling.

Do not wipe hands with contaminated cloth/fabric/...

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Do not empty into drains. Avoid handling above its flashpoint otherwise the product will form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixtures Organize the workplace and methods in order to avoid or minimize direct contact with the product.

Safety showers and eyewash are necessary in workshops where product is used.

Eliminate all possible inflammation sources (sparks, flames or hot spot).

Empty containers can retain explosive vapors. Do not cut, grind, weld, or operate similar tasks on or close to containers.

> Fire prevention :

Handle in well-ventilated areas.

Prevent the formation of flammable or explosive concentrations in air and avoid vapor concentrations higher than the occupational exposure limits.

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Prevent the accumulation of electrostatic charges with connections to earth.

Use the mixture in premises free of naked flames or other sources of ignition and ensure that electrical equipment is suitably protected.

Keep packages tightly closed and away from sources of heat, sparks and naked flames.

Do not use tools which may produce sparks. Do not smoke.

Prevent access by unauthorised personnel.

Appropriate fire-fighting and spill-fighting equipments must be handily stored.

During product transfers : to avoid the ignition of vapours because of static electricity discharge, all metallic parts must be earthed. Unloading "like rain" is prohibited. The speed transfer, especially at the beginning of the transfer, must be limited.

Do not use compressed air.

Installations have to be built in order to prevent all spread of burning product (diking, impervious low points, siphons in discharge pipes).

Do not flow into discharge pipes (sewers, ...), as it might explode when in a confined environment.

> Recommended equipment and procedures :

For personal protection, see section 8.

Observe precautions stated on label and also industrial safety regulations.

Avoid inhaling vapors. Carry out any industrial operation which may give rise to this in a sealed apparatus. Provide vapor extraction at the emission source and also general ventilation of the premises.

Also provide breathing apparatus for certain short tasks of an exceptional nature and for emergency interventions.

In all cases, recover emissions at source.

Avoid eye contact with this substance.

Prohibited equipment and procedures :

No smoking, eating or drinking in areas where the substance is used.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Must be stored in a diked (bunded) impervious area.

Not to be stored in unlabelled packaging.

Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

> Storage

Keep the container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place.

Keep away from all sources of ignition - do not smoke.

Keep well away from all sources of ignition, heat and direct sunlight.

Avoid accumulation of electrostatic charges.

Keep away from food and drinks including those for animals Store away from incompatible products (refer to section 10).

N/A

> Packaging

Always keep in packaging made of an identical material to the original.

Unsuitable packaging materials :

- Aluminium

Keep preferentially in the original packaging, or use appropriate (approved) and properly labelled packaging. All regulatory data must be reported the new label.

Only use containers, joint, pipes, ... hydrocarbons-proof.

7.3. Specific end use(s) No data available.

>SECTION 8 : EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits :

- ACGIH TLV (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Threshold Limit Values, 2010) :

CAS	TWA :	STEL :	Ceiling :	Definition :	Criteria :
67-63-0	200 ppm	400 ppm		A4; BEI	

- Germany - AGW (BAuA - TRGS 900, 02/2022) :

CAS	VME :	VME :	Excess	Notes
67-63-0		200 ppm 500 mg/m3		2(II)

- Belgium (Royal decree of 11/05/2021) :

CAS	TWA :	STEL :	Ceiling :	Definition :	Criteria :
67-63-0	200 ppm 500 mg/m3	400 ppm 1000 mg/m3			

- France (INRS - Outils 65 / 2021-1849, 2021-1763, decree of 09/12/2021) :

CAS	VME-ppm :	VME-mg/m3 :	VLE-ppm :	VLE-mg/m3 :	Notes :	TMP No :
67-63-0	-	-	400	980	-	84

- Spain (Instituto Nacional de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo (INSHT), 2019) :

CAS	TWA :	STEL :	Ceiling :	Definition :	Criteria :
67-63-0	200 ppm 500 mg/m3	400 ppm 1000 mg/m3		VLB. s	

- Netherlands / MAC-waarde (10 december 2014) :

CAS	TWA :	STEL :	Ceiling :	Definition :	Criteria :
67-63-0	250 ppm	-	-	-	-

- UK / WEL (Workplace exposure limits, EH40/2005, Fourth Edition 2020) :

CAS	TWA :	STEL :	Ceiling :	Definition :	Criteria :
67-63-0	400 ppm 999 mg/m3	500 ppm 1250 mg/m3			

Derived no effect level (DNEL) or derived minimum effect level (DMEL):

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

Final use:	Workers.
Exposure method:	Dermal contact.
Potential health effects:	Long term systemic effects.
DNEL :	888 mg/kg body weight/day
Exposure method:	Inhalation.
Potential health effects:	Long term systemic effects.
DNEL :	500 mg of substance/m3
Final use:	Consumers.
Exposure method:	Ingestion.
Potential health effects:	Long term systemic effects.
DNEL :	29 mg/kg body weight/day
Exposure method:	Dermal contact.
Potential health effects:	Long term systemic effects.
DNEL :	319 mg/kg body weight/day
Exposure method:	Inhalation.
Potential health effects:	Long term systemic effects.
DNEL :	89 mg of substance/m3

▷

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|> Predicted no effect concentration (PNEC):

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

Environmental compartment:	Soil.
PNEC :	28 mg/kg
Environmental compartment:	Fresh water.
PNEC :	140.9 mg/l
Environmental compartment:	Sea water.
PNEC :	140.9 mg/l
Environmental compartment:	Intermittent waste water.
PNEC :	140.9 mg/l
Environmental compartment:	Fresh water sediment.
PNEC :	552 mg/kg
Environmental compartment:	Marine sediment.
PNEC :	552 mg/kg
Environmental compartment:	Waste water treatment plant.
PNEC :	2251 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate measure controls for a working place are linked to the way the product is used and to the potential of exposure.

In case the collective protective equipments (technical means, operating mode) are not efficient enough to prevent or limit the exposure, personal protective equipments must be used.

|> Appropriate engineering controls

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

Personal protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Pictogram(s) indicating the obligation of wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) :



Use personal protective equipment that is clean and has been properly maintained.

Store personal protective equipment in a clean place, away from the work area.

Never eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-using. Ensure that there is adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Respect hygiene good practices : make sure to thoroughly wash hands before breaks and at the end of work, before eating, before smoking, or before using the toilet.

The selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) must comply with current standards and regulations. It is recommended to always seek advice from PPE suppliers.

Risk assessment in each phase of work is essential to precisely define the protections to be used.

|> - Eye / face protection

Avoid contact with eyes.

Use eye protectors designed to protect against liquid splashes In the event of high danger, protect the face with a face shield.

Prescription glasses are not considered as protection.

Individuals wearing contact lenses should wear prescription glasses during work where they may be exposed to irritant vapours.

Provide eyewash stations in facilities where the product is handled constantly.

To be translated (XML)

|> - Hand protection

Use suitable protective gloves that are resistant to chemical agents in accordance with standard EN ISO 374-1.

Gloves must be selected according to the application and duration of use at the workstation.

Protective gloves need to be selected according to their suitability for the workstation in question : other chemical products that may be handled, necessary physical protections (cutting, pricking, heat protection), level of dexterity required.

Type of gloves recommended :

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- Nitrile rubber (butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer rubber (NBR))
- Butyl Rubber (Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer)
- Neoprene® (Polychloroprene)

Gloves adaptability and durability depends on the use (tasks undertaken), for instance the frequency and duration of the contact, the material chemical resistance (breakthrough times, rates of diffusion and degradation), ... It is advised to always ask advices to the supplier and to consider your own risk assessment.

Unsuitable gloves: natural rubber material / natural latex , polyvinyl chloride

> - Body protection

Work clothing worn by personnel shall be laundered regularly.

After contact with the product, all parts of the body that have been soiled must be washed.

Antistatic and flame retardant protective clothing

The selection of protective equipment for the body must be made according to the type of operation carried out and the risks of exposure.

> - Respiratory protection Avoid

inhaling vapors.

If the ventilation is insufficient, wear appropriate breathing apparatus.

When workers are confronted with concentrations that are above occupational exposure limits, they must wear a suitable, approved, respiratory protection device.

N/A

The use of the respiratory protection must strictly comply to the manufacturer instructions.

>SECTION 9 : PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Physical state : Fluid liquid.

> Colour

Colorless

> Odour

Odour threshold : Not stated.

Alcoholic

> Melting point

Melting point/melting range : -88.5°C

> Freezing point

Freezing point / Freezing range : Not stated.

> Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

Boiling point/boiling range : 82°C; 1013 hPa

> Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not stated.

Lower and upper explosion limit

Explosive properties, lower explosivity limit (%)²

:

Explosive properties, upper explosivity limit (%)¹²

:

Flash point

Flash Point : 12.00 °C.

Method for determining the flash point:

DIN 51755 (Testing of Mineral Oils and Other Combustible Liquids - Determination of Flash Point by the Closed Tester according to Abel-Pensky).

> Auto-ignition temperature

Self-ignition temperature : 400 °C.

> Decomposition temperature

Decomposition point/decomposition range : Not relevant.

> pH (aqueous solution) : Not stated. pH : Not relevant.

> Kinematic viscosity

Viscosity : 2.1 mPa/s à 25°C

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|> Solubility

Water solubility : Soluble.
Fat solubility : Not stated.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow=0,05 à 25°C (OCDE 107)

Vapour pressure

Vapour pressure (50°C) : |> Not relevant.

Density and/or relative density

Density : 0.785 à 20°C

|> Relative vapour density

Vapour density : |> 2.07

9.2. Other information

Index of refraction : 1,376-1,378 à 20 °C

% VOC : 100

|> 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes No data available.

|> 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics No data available.

|> Formation of explosible dust/air mixtures Characteristic of dust particles :

Maximum pressure generated by the explosion :

Deflagration index (Kst) :

Minimum ignition energy :

MEC/LEL:

|>SECTION 10 : STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

See Incompatibilities (10.5) and possibles hazardous reactions (10.3).

10.2. Chemical stability

This substance is stable under the recommended handling and storage conditions in section 7.

|> 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions Reacts with strong acids and strong oxidants

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Heating causes an increase in pressure: risk of bursting and explosion

|> 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Any apparatus likely to produce a flame or to have a metallic surface at high temperature (burners, electric arcs, furnaces etc.) must not be allowed on the premises.

Avoid :

- accumulation of electrostatic charges.

- heat

- flames and hot surfaces

- other ignition sources

- sparks

- direct sun exposure
- Temperatures above 35°C

> 10.5. Incompatible materials Keep

away from :

- alkaline earth metals
- Aluminium
- amines
- strong acids
- reducing agents
- oxidising agents
- acid chlorides
- iron

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

The thermal decomposition may release/form :

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- nitrogen oxide (NO)

> SECTION 11 : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

> 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

May have reversible effects on the eyes, such as eye irritation which is totally reversible by the end of observation at 21 days.

Narcotic effects may occur, such as drowsiness, narcosis, decreased alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination or dizziness.

Effects may also occur in the form of violent headaches or nausea, judgement disorder, giddiness, irritability, fatigue or memory disturbance.

11.1.1. Substances

> Acute toxicity :

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

Oral route :

LD50 > 5000 mg/kg bodyweight/day
Species : Rat
OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)

Dermal route :

LD50 > 5000 mg/kg bodyweight/day
Species : Rabbit
OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)

Inhalation route (Vapours) :

LC50 > 10000 ppm
Species : Rat
OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)

Skin corrosion/skin irritation :

Repeated or prolonged exposure can induce dryness or cracking skin.

Serious damage to eyes/eye irritation :

Severe eye irritation

> Respiratory or skin sensitisation : PROPAN-2-OL

(CAS: 67-63-0)

Buehler Test :

Non-sensitiser.
Species : Guinea pig

> Germ cell mutagenicity :

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

No mutagenic effect.

Mutagenesis (in vivo) :

Negative.
Species : Mouse
OECD Guideline 474 (Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test)

Mutagenesis (in vitro) :

Negative.
Species : Others
OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)

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Ames test (in vitro) : Negative.

▷ Carcinogenicity :

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)
Carcinogenicity Test :

Negative.
No carcinogenic effect.
Species : Rat
OECD Guideline 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies)

▷ Reproductive toxicant :

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)
No toxic effect for reproduction

Specific target organ systemic toxicity - single exposure :

May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

▷ Specific target organ systemic toxicity - repeated exposure :

Not likely to cause organ damage from repeated exposure or prolonged exposure.

Aspiration hazard :

Not classified

11.2. Information on other hazards

Monograph(s) from the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) :

CAS 67-63-0 : IARC Group 3 : The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

▷SECTION 12 : ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

▷ 12.1.1. Substances

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

Fish toxicity : LC50 > 100 mg/l

Species : Pimephales promelas

Duration of exposure : 96 h

OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)

Crustacean toxicity : EC50 > 100 mg/l

Species : Daphnia magna

Duration of exposure : 24 h

OECD Guideline 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)

Algae toxicity : ECr50 > 100 mg/l

Species : Scenedesmus quadricauda

Duration of exposure : 96 h

Other guideline

12.2. Persistence and degradability

▷ 12.2.1. Substances

Need oxygen : DBO 5= 53% , DThO=72%

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

Biodegradability : Rapidly degradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

> 12.3.1. Substances

PROPAN-2-OL (CAS: 67-63-0)

Octanol/water partition coefficient : $\log K_{ow} < 1$

> 12.4. Mobility in soil

Extremely mobile in soils. Low adsorption potential (value of literature).

> 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not meet the criteria for persistent substances, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) / very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties No data available.

12.7. Other adverse effects No data available.

>SECTION 13 : DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Proper waste management of the substance and/or its container must be determined in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Do not pour into drains or waterways.

Adequate waste disposal methods can be determined with the waste classification, which is indicated by the waste producer, according to the use and the waste hazard.

Waste :

Waste management is carried out without endangering human health, without harming the environment and, in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals.

Recycle or dispose of waste in compliance with current legislation, via a certified collector or company.

Do not contaminate the ground or water with waste, do not dispose of waste into the environment.

> Soiled packaging :

Empty container completely. Keep label(s) on container.

Give to a certified disposal contractor.

Empty containers can retain residues (flammable, explosive vapors), and are hazardous.

Do not drill, cut or weld uncleaned containers due to the risk of ignition from vapors that may remain in the packaging.

Codes of wastes (Decision 2014/955/EC, Directive 2008/98/EEC on hazardous waste) :

07 01 04 * other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors

>SECTION 14 : TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport product in compliance with provisions of the ADR for road, RID for rail, IMDG for sea and ICAO/IATA for air transport (ADR 2023 - IMDG 2020 [40-20] - ICAO/IATA 2023 [64]).

14.1. UN number or ID number 1219

14.2. UN proper shipping name

UN1219=ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

- Classification :



3

14.4. Packing group

II

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14.5. Environmental hazards

-

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR/RID	Class	Code	Pack gr.	Label	Ident.	LQ	Provis.	EQ	Cat.	Tunnel
	3	F1	II	3	33	1 L	601	E2	2	D/E
IMDG	Class	2°Label	Pack gr.	LQ	EMS	Provis.	EQ	Stowage Handling	Segregation	
	3	-	II	1 L	F-E. S-D	-	E2	Category B	-	
IATA	Class	2°Label	Pack gr.	Passager	Passager	Cargo	Cargo	note	EQ	
	3	-	II	353	5 L	364	60 L	A180	E2	
	3	-	II	Y341	1 L	-	-	A180	E2	

For limited quantities, see part 2.7 of the OACI/IATA and chapter 3.4 of the ADR and IMDG.

For excepted quantities, see part 2.6 of the OACI/IATA and chapter 3.5 of the ADR and IMDG.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments No data available.

>SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

> Classification and labelling information included in section 2:

The following regulations have been used:

- EU Regulation No. 1272/2008 amended by EU Regulation No. 2022/692 (ATP 18)

Container information:

No data available.

> Restrictions applied under Title VIII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH):

Substance not restricted under Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) no. (REACH):
1907/2006 <https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach>.

> Explosives precursors :

The substance is not subject to Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors.

Particular provisions :

No data available.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Report (CSR) submitted for this substance.

>SECTION 16 : OTHER INFORMATION

Since the user's working conditions are not known by us, the information supplied on this safety data sheet is based on our current level of knowledge and on national and community regulations.

It is at all times the responsibility of the user to take all necessary measures to comply with legal requirements and local regulations.

The information in this safety data sheet must be regarded as a description of the safety requirements relating to the substance and not as a guarantee of the properties thereof.

Wording of the phrases mentioned in section 3 :

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

> Abbreviations and acronyms :

LD50 : The dose of a test substance resulting in 50% lethality in a given time period.

LC50 : The concentration of a test substance resulting in 50% lethality in a given period.

EC50 : The effective concentration of substance that causes 50% of the maximum response.

ECr50 : The effective concentration of substance that causes 50% reduction in growth rate.

REACH : Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical Substances.

DNEL : Derived No-Effect Level

PNEC : Predicted No-Effect Concentration

STEL : Short-term exposure limit

TWA : Time Weighted Averages

TMP : French Occupational Illness table TLV

: Threshold Limit Value (exposure) AEV :

Average Exposure Value.

ADR : European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by Road.

IMDG : International Maritime Dangerous Goods.

IATA : International Air Transport Association.

ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organisation

RID : Regulations concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by rail.

WGK : Wassergefährdungsklasse (Water Hazard Class).

GHS02 : Flame

GHS07 : Exclamation mark

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulable and toxic. vPvB

: Very persistent, very bioaccumulable.

SVHC : Substances of very high concern.

|> Modification compared to the previous version