

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Universal Indicator Solution (in isopropanol) 95154

\*\*\*\* SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION \*\*\*\*

MSDS Name: Universal Indicator Solution (in isopropanol)

None

Company Identification: Acros Organics N.V.

One Reagent Lane Fairlawn, NJ 07410

For information in North America, call: 800-ACROS-01 For emergencies in the US, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

\*\*\*\* SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS \*\*\*\*

CAS#	Chemical Name	8	EINECS#
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	75.0	200-661-7
7732-18-5	Water	Balance	231-791-2

Hazard Symbols: F Risk Phrases: 11

\*\*\*\* SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION \*\*\*\*

# EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: not available.

Warning! Flammable liquid. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dry, cracked skin and cause irritation. May form explosive peroxides. May cause severe eye irritation and possible injury. May cause digestive tract irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Target Organs: Kidneys, central nervous system.

Potential Health Effects

Eye:

Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. Vapors may cause eye irritation.

Skin:

May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis. May cause

irritation with pain and stinging, especially if the skin is abraded. Ingestion:

May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause kidney damage. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.

#### Inhalation:

Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. Inhalation of vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation.

#### Chronic:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis.

\*\*\*\* SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES \*\*\*\*

### Eyes:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Get medical aid immediately.

#### Skin:

Flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists.

#### Ingestion:

If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Induce vomiting by giving one teaspoon of Syrup of Ipecac.

### Inhalation:

Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

# Notes to Physician:

Urine acetone test may be helpful in diagnosis.

\*\*\*\* SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES \*\*\*\*

### General Information:

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Flammable Liquid. May form explosive peroxides. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

# Extinguishing Media:

For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. For large fires, use water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Do NOT use straight streams of water. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Autoignition Temperature: 75 deg F ( 23.89 deg C)

Flash Point: Not available. NFPA Rating: Not published. Explosion Limits, Lower: 2.0%

Upper: 12%

\*\*\*\* SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES \*\*\*\*

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks:

Absorb spill with inert material, (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place into a chemical waste container. Remove all sources of ignition. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

\*\*\*\* SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE \*\*\*\*

Handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Storage:

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

\*\*\*\* SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION \*\*\*\*

Engineering Controls:

Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

#### Exposure Limits

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	Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final P	ELs
	Isopropyl alcohol	mg/m3; 500 ppm	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 2000 ppm IDLH (10 percent lower explosive limit)	400 ppm TWA; 9 mg/m3 TWA	80
-    -	Water	none listed	none listed	none listed	

OSHA Vacated PELs:

Isopropyl alcohol:

400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA

Water:

No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes:

Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin:

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing:

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators:

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR |1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Always use a NIOSH or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator when necessary.

\*\*\*\* SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES \*\*\*\*

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: not available
Odor: Alcoholish-odor.
pH: Approximately 7.5

Vapor Pressure: 25 mm Hg

Vapor Density: 1.3

Evaporation Rate: Not available. Viscosity: Not available. Boiling Point: 80 deg C

Freezing/Melting Point: Not available.
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: Soluble in water.

Specific Gravity/Density: 0.93

Molecular Formula: Not applicable.
Molecular Weight: Not available.

\*\*\*\* SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY \*\*\*\*

Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. This material may be sensitive to peroxide formation.

Conditions to Avoid:

This material may be sensitive to peroxide formation., incompatible materials, ignition sources.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials:

Strong oxidizers, acetaldeyde, chlorine, ethylene oxide, acids and isocyanates, hydrogen + palladium, nitroform, oleum, phosgene, potassium t-butoxide, oxygen, trinitromethane, barium perchlorate, tetrafluoroborate, chromium trioxide, sodium dichromate + sulfuric acid, aluminum, and aluminum triisopropoxide. Isopropyl alcohol has been reported to be susceptible to autoxidation and therefore should be considered peroxidizable.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide, acrid smoke and fumes.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported

\*\*\*\* SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

RTECS#:

CAS# 67-63-0: NT8050000 CAS# 7732-18-5: ZC0110000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 67-63-0: Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3600 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 6410 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 5045 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 12800 mg/kg.

CAS# 7732-18-5: Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg.

Carcinogenicity:

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Isopropyl alcohol -
                IARC: Group 3 carcinogen
       Water -
          Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.
     Epidemiology:
          Methyl alcohol has been shown to produce experimental reprod
          uctive
                     effects.
     Teratogenicity:
          No data available.
     Reproductive Effects:
          No data available.
     Neurotoxicity:
          No data available.
     Mutagenicity:
          No data available.
     Other Studies:
          No data available.
                  **** SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ****
     Ecotoxicity:
          Not available.
     Environmental Fate:
          Not available.
     Physical/Chemical:
          Not available.
     Other:
          None
                 **** SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ****
Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.
RCRA D-Series Maximum Concentration of Contaminants:
None listed.
RCRA D-Series Chronic Toxicity Reference Levels: None
listed.
RCRA F-Series: None listed.
RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series: None listed.
Not listed as a material banned from land disposal
according to RCRA.
                  **** SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ****
     US DOT
          Shipping Name: ISOPROPANOL SOLUTION
           Hazard Class: 3
              UN Number: UN1219
          Packing Group: II
     TMO
          Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
           Hazard Class: 3.2
              UN Number: 1993
          Packing Group: II
     IATA
          Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.*
           Hazard Class: 3
              UN Number: 1993
          Packing Group: II
     RID/ADR
          Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
   Dangerous Goods Code: 3(3B)
              UN Number: 1993
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Canadian TDG Shipping Name: ISOPROPANOL Hazard Class: 3 UN Number: UN1219 Other Information: FLASHPOINT 12 C \*\*\*\* SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION \*\*\*\* US FEDERAL TSCA CAS# 67-63-0 is listed on the TSCA inventory. CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory. Health & Safety Reporting List CAS# 67-63-0: Effective Date: December 15, 1986; Sunset Date: December 15, 1996 Chemical Test Rules CAS# 67-63-0: Testing required by: manufacturers; importers; processor CAS# 67-63-0: export notification required - Section 4 TSCA Significant New Use Rule None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA. SARA Section 302 (RQ) None of the chemicals in this material have an RQ. Section 302 (TPQ) None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ. SARA Codes CAS # 67-63-0: acute, chronic, flammable. Section 313 This material contains Isopropyl alcohol (CAS# 67-63-0, 75 0%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373. Clean Air Act: This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants. This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors. Clean Water Act: None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA. OSHA: None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA. STATE Isopropyl alcohol can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts. Water is not present on state lists from CA, PA, MN, MA, FL, or NJ. California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed. European/International Regulations European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives Hazard Symbols: F Risk Phrases: R 11 Highly flammable. Safety Phrases: S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S 7 Keep container tightly closed.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 67-63-0: 1

CAS# 7732-18-5: No information available.

Canada

CAS# 67-63-0 is listed on Canada's DSL/NDSL List.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL/NDSL List.

This product does not have a WHMIS classification.

CAS# 67-63-0 is not listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is not listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits

CAS# 67-63-0:. OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 400 ppm (980 mg/m3);STEL 500 ppm (12 25 mg/m3). OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 400 ppm (985 mg/m3);STEL 500 ppm (1230 mg/m 3). OEL-DENMARK:TWA 200 ppm (490 mg/m3);Skin. OEL-FRANCE:STEL 400 ppm (980 mg/m3). OEL-GERMANY:TWA 400 ppm (980 mg/m3). OEL-JAPAN:STEL 400 ppm (980 mg/m3). OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 400 ppm (980 mg/m3);Skin. OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 400 ppm (980 mg/m3). OEL-RUSSIA:STEL 400 ppm (10 m g/m3). OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 150 ppm (350 mg/m3);STEL 250 ppm (600 mg/m3). OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 400 ppm (980 mg/m3);STEL 800 ppm. OEL-TURKEY:TWA 200 ppm (500 mg/m3). OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 400 ppm (980 mg/m3);STEL 500 ppm;Skin. OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV. OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

\*\*\*\* SECTION 16 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

MSDS Creation Date: 3/20/1995 Revision #9 Date: 1/20/1998

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no way shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

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