



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC

**Product name:** Isopropanol, Anhydrous, USP/EP Grade

**Issue Date:** 08/25/2021

**Print Date:** 08/26/2021

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** Isopropanol, Anhydrous, USP/EP Grade

**Other means of identification:** propan-2-ol

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses:** All-purpose solvent. Industrial solvent. Chemical intermediate. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative. Ingredient for pharmaceutical preparations. Cosmetics ingredient. Industrial solvent for cleaner and coating formulations. Chemical additive.

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC  
#2400, 215 - 2ND STREET S.W.  
CALGARY AB T2P 1M4  
CANADA

**Customer Information Number:**

800-258-2436

SDSQuestion@dow.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact (transportation emergencies only):** 1-800-424-9300

**Local Emergency Contact (transportation emergencies only):** 1-800-424-9300

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 1-989-636-4400

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulation (HPR) as implemented under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS 2015).

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

### Label elements

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

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

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.  
Use non-sparking tools.  
Take action to prevent static discharges.  
Avoid breathing mist or vapours.  
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection.

**Response**

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.  
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

**Storage**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
Store locked up.

**Disposal**

Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Other hazards**

Slipping hazard.

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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**Synonyms:** propan-2-ol

This product is a substance.

**Substance name:** Isopropanol

**CASRN:** 67-63-0

Chemical name	Common name and synonym	CASRN	Concentration (w/w)
Isopropanol	propan-2-ol	67-63-0	100.0%

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

##### Description of first aid measures

###### General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin contact:** Wash off with plenty of water.

**Eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

##### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

##### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Notes to physician:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Hemodialysis may be of benefit if substantial amounts have been ingested and the patient is showing signs of intoxication. Consider hemodialysis for patients with persistent hypotension or coma unresponsive to standard therapy (isopropanol levels >400 - 500 mg/dl). (Goldfrank, Toxicological Emergencies 7th ed., 2002; King, JAMA, 1970, 211:1855). Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or fine spray.. Dry chemical fire extinguishers.. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.. Foam.. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective..

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream.. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire..

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous combustion products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.. Combustion products may include and are not limited to:.. Carbon monoxide.. Carbon dioxide..

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire.. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop.. Electrically ground and bond all equipment.. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge.. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9..

### Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water.. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.. Eliminate ignition sources.. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.. Use caution and test if material is burning before entering area. Material burns with invisible flame..

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance..

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn

public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Never use air pressure for transferring product. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.

**Storage stability**

**Shelf life: Use within 20 Month**

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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**Control parameters**

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Isopropanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	400 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	CA AB OEL	TWA	492 mg/m3 200 ppm
	CA AB OEL	STEL	984 mg/m3 400 ppm
	CA BC OEL	TWA	200 ppm
	CA BC OEL	STEL	400 ppm
	CA QC OEL	TWAEV	983 mg/m3 400 ppm
	CA QC OEL	STEV	1,230 mg/m3 500 ppm

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Isopropanol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

**Exposure controls**

**Engineering controls:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

**Individual protection measures**

**Eye/face protection:** Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Other protection:** Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

**Respiratory protection:** Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator depending on the potential airborne concentration. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Appearance**

**Physical state**

Liquid.

**Color**

Colorless

**Odor**

Alcohols

**Odor Threshold**

Not available

**pH**

No test data available

<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable to liquids
<b>Freezing point</b>	-89 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	82 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> 12 °C <i>Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	2.9 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Flammable liquid
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	2.0 % vol <i>Literature</i>
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	12.0 % vol <i>Literature</i>
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	6.02 kPa at 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	2.1 <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	0.7855 at 20 °C / 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	completely miscible
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow: 0.05 <i>Measured</i>
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	399 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	2.1 mPa.s at 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No
<b>Liquid Density</b>	0.785 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	60.10 g/mol

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** No data available

**Chemical stability:** Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Aldehydes. Halogenated organics. Halogens. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials..

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

**Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)**

**Acute oral toxicity**

Based on product testing: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause nausea and vomiting. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Facial flushing. Low blood pressure. Irregular heartbeats.

Based on product testing:

LD50, Rat, 4,700 mg/kg

Based on product testing:

Lethal Dose, Humans, 100 ml Estimated.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

May cause central nervous system depression. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Facial flushing. Low blood pressure. Irregular heartbeats. May cause nausea and vomiting.

LD50, Rat, 5,840 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

**Acute dermal toxicity**

Based on product testing: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50, Rabbit, 6,280 mg/kg

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

LD50, Rabbit, 12,900 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Based on product testing: With good ventilation, single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. In poorly ventilated areas, vapors or mists may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure (400 ppm) to isopropanol may cause eye, nose and throat irritation. Incoordination, confusion, hypotension, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, respiratory arrest and death may follow a longer duration or higher levels. Observations in animals include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 10000 ppm

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, vapour, > 10000 ppm



**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Based on product testing:  
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.  
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.  
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Based on product testing:  
May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.  
May cause moderate eye irritation.  
May cause moderate corneal injury.  
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.  
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.  
May cause moderate eye irritation.  
May cause moderate corneal injury.  
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.  
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

**Sensitization**

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.  
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Route of Exposure: Ingestion  
Target Organs: Central nervous system

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Ingestion  
Target Organs: Central nervous system

**Aspiration Hazard**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

**Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)**

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Kidney effects have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

Observations in animals include:

Lethargy.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Kidney effects have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

Observations in animals include:

Lethargy.

**Carcinogenicity**

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**

Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive toxicity**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Information for components:**

**Isopropanol**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

**Toxicity**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 9,640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

NOEC, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 7 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 1,800 mg/l

ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

**Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard**

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 30 mg/l

**Persistence and degradability**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 95 %

**Exposure time:** 21 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 53 %  
**Exposure time:** 5 d  
**Method:** Other guidelines

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.40 mg/mg Estimated.

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 2.09 mg/mg

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	20 - 72 %
20 d	78 - 86 %

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)  
**Sensitization:** OH radicals  
**Atmospheric half-life:** 1.472 d  
**Method:** Estimated.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.05 Measured

**Mobility in soil**

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1.1 Estimated.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Disposal methods:** DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**TDG**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ISOPROPANOL
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1219

**Class** 3  
**Packing group** II

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

**Proper shipping name** ISOPROPANOL  
**UN number** UN 1219  
**Class** 3  
**Packing group** II  
**Marine pollutant** No  
**Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code** Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

**Proper shipping name** Isopropanol  
**UN number** UN 1219  
**Class** 3  
**Packing group** II

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)**

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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**Revision**

Identification Number: 274056 / A208 / Issue Date: 08/25/2021 / Version: 8.0  
 Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

**Legend**

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
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ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
CA AB OEL	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA QC OEL	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
STEL	short-term exposure limit
STEV	Short-term exposure value
TWA	8-hour time weighted average
TWAEV	Time-weighted average exposure value

#### Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

#### Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

DOW CHEMICAL CANADA ULC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his

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