

Blulux

Material Safety Data Sheet Acid Alcohol

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Acid Alcohol

CAS#: Mixture.

RTECS: Not applicable.

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Water; Hydrochloric acid

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Acid Alcohol, Decolorizer, 3% HCl; Orth's Decolorizing Fluid; 3% HCl in 70% Alcohol

Chemical Name: Not applicable. **Chem-**

ical Formula: Not applicable.

Contact Information:

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Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof	64-17-5	63-67.5
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	3.5-3.75
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	3.5-3.75
Water	7732-18-5	23.9-29.4
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	0.6-1.14

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7060 mg/kg [Rat.]. 3450 mg/kg [Mouse]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 20000 ppm 8 hours [Rat]. 39000 mg/m 4 hours [Mouse]. Isopropyl alcohol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5045 mg/kg [Rat]. 3600 mg/kg [Mouse]. 6410 mg/kg [Rabbit]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Methyl alcohol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5628 mg/kg [Rat.]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 15800 mg/kg [Rabbit.]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 64000 ppm 4 hours [Rat]. Hydrogen chloride: GAS (LC50): Acute: 4701 ppm 0.5 hours [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Non-corrosive for lungs. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage

particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer). **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified PROVEN by State of California Proposition 65 [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Isopropyl alcohol]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Hydrogen chloride]. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Methyl alcohol]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Methyl alcohol]. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified PROVEN for human [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified POSSIBLE for human [Methyl alcohol]. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Development toxin [POSSIBLE] [Isopropyl alcohol]. Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Methyl alcohol]. The substance is toxic to blood, the reproductive system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). The substance may be toxic to kidneys, mucous membranes, brain, peripheral nervous system, , optic nerve, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Serious Skin Contact:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Serious Inhalation:

Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: The lowest known value is 363°C (685.4°F) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof).

Flash Points: The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: 11.667°C (53°F). (TAG). (Isopropyl alcohol)

Flammable Limits: The greatest known range is LOWER: 6% UPPER: 36.5% (Methyl alcohol)

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of oxidizing materials. Non-flammable in presence of shocks, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of acids. Non-explosive in presence of shocks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Containers should be grounded. CAUTION: MAY BURN WITH NEAR INVISIBLE FLAME Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. May form explosive mixtures with air. Contact with Bromine pentafluoride is likely to cause fire or explosion. Ethanol ignites on contact with chromyl chloride. Ethanol ignites on contact with iodine heptafluoride gas. It ignites than explodes upon contact with nitrosyl perchlorate. Addition of platinum black catalyst caused ignition. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Ethanol has an explosive reaction with the oxidized coating around potassium metal. Ethanol ignites and then explodes on contact with acetic anhydride + sodium hydrosulfate (ignites and may explode), disulfuric acid + nitric acid, phosphorous(III) oxide platinum, potassium-tert-butoxide+ acids. Ethanol forms explosive products in reaction with the following compound : ammonia + silver nitrate (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), iodine + phosphorus (forms ethane iodide), magnesium perchlorate (forms ethyl perchlorate), mercuric nitrate, nitric acid + silver (forms silver fulminate) silver nitrate (forms ethyl nitrate) silver(I) oxide + ammonia or hydrazine (forms silver nitride and silver fulminate), sodium (evolves hydrogen gas). Sodium Hydrazide + alcohol can produce an explosion. Alcohols should not be mixed with mercuric nitrate, as explosive mercuric fulminate may be formed. May form explosive mixture with manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxypropane. Addition of alcohols to highly concentrate hydrogen peroxide forms powerful explosives. Explodes on contact with calcium hypochlorite Vapor may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Containers may explode when heated or involved in a fire. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Corrosive liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Face shield. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. Boots.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof TWA: 1000 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1900 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1000 (ppm) from NIOSH TWA: 1000 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1920 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1000 STEL: 1250 (ppm) [Canada] Isopropyl alcohol TWA: 983 STEL: 1230 (mg/m³) [Australia] TWA: 200 STEL: 400 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] TWA: 980 STEL: 1225 (mg/m³) from NIOSH TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) from NIOSH TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 999 STEL: 1259 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 980 STEL: 1225 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Methyl alcohol TWA: 200 from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 200 STEL: 250 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] STEL: 250 from NIOSH [United States] TWA: 200 STEL: 250 (ppm) from NIOSH SKIN TWA: 200 STEL: 250 (ppm) [Canada] Hydrogen chloride STEL: 7.5 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] STEL: 5 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] CEIL: 5 (ppm) from NIOSH CEIL: 7.5 (mg/m³) from NIOSH CEIL: 5 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 7 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Color: Not available.

pH (1% soln/water): Neutral.

Boiling Point: The lowest known value is 64.5°C (148.1°F) (Methyl alcohol). Weighted average: 83.91°C (183°F)

Melting Point:

May start to solidify at -88.5°C (-127.3°F) based on data for: Isopropyl alcohol. Weighted average: -112°C (-169.6°F)

Critical Temperature: The lowest known value is 235°C (455°F) (Isopropyl alcohol).

Specific Gravity: Weighted average: 0.84 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: The highest known value is 12.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Methyl alcohol). Weighted average: 4.98 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: The highest known value is 2.07 (Air = 1) (Isopropyl alcohol). Weighted average: 1.33 (Air = 1)

Volatility: 100% (w/w). (Isopropyl alcohol.)

Odor Threshold: The highest known value is 100 ppm (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof) Weighted average: 96.1 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is equally soluble in oil and water.

Ionicity (in Water): Non-ionic.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.

Solubility:

Easily soluble in cold water, hot water, n-octanol. Soluble in methanol, diethyl ether, acetone.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources (flames, sparks, etc.), incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances:

Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Slightly reactive to reactive with metals.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Ethanol rapidly absorbs moisture from the air. Can react vigorously with oxidizers. The following oxidants have been demonstrated to undergo vigorous/explosive reaction with ethanol: barium perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, calcium hypochlorite, chloryl perchlorate, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, dioxygen difluoride, disulfuryl difluoride, fluorine nitrate, hydrogen peroxide, iodine heptafluoride, nitric acid nitrosyl perchlorate, perchloric acid permanganic acid, peroxodisulfuric acid, potassium dioxide, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, ruthenium(VIII) oxide, silver perchlorate, silver peroxide, uranium hexafluoride, uranyl perchlorate. Ethanol reacts violently/expodes with the following compounds: acetyl bromide (evolves hydrogen bromide) acetyl chloride, aluminum, sesquibromide ethylate, ammonium hydroxide & silver oxide, chlorate, chromic anhydride, cyanuric acid + water, dichloromethane + sulfuric acid + nitrate (or) nitrite, hydrogen peroxide + sulfuric acid, iodine + methanol + mercuric oxide, manganese perchlorate + 2,2-dimethoxy propane, perchlorates, permanganates + sulfuric acid, potassium superoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, silver & nitric acid, silver perchlorate, sodium hydrazide, sulfuric acid + sodium dichromate, tetrachlorosilane + water. Ethanol is also incompatible with platinum, and sodium. No really safe conditions exist under which ethyl alcohol and chlorine oxides can be handled. Reacts vigorously with acetyl chloride (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Special Remarks on Corrosivity:

May attack some forms of plastic, rubber and coating (Isopropyl alcohol) Corrosive. Incompatible with copper and copper alloys. It attacks nearly all metals (mercury, gold, platinum, tantalum, silver, and certain alloys are exceptions). It is one of the most corrosive of the nonoxidizing acids in contact with copper alloys. No corrosivity data on zinc, steel. Severe Corrosive effect on brass and bronze (Hydrochloric Acid)

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3450 mg/kg [Mouse]. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. (Isopropyl alcohol). Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 900 mg/kg [Rabbit].(Hydrochloric acid) Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 1108 ppm, 1 hours [Mouse].(Hydrochloric Acid) Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 3124 ppm, 1 hours [Rat].(Hydrochloric acid)

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN by State of California Proposition 65 [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Isopropyl alcohol]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Hydrogen chloride]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Methyl alcohol]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Methyl alcohol]. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified PROVEN for human [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified POSSIBLE for human [Methyl alcohol]. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Development toxin [PROVEN] [Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof]. Classified

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of inhalation (lung corrosive).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Hydrochloric Acid: Lowest Published Lethal Doses (LDL/LCL) LDL [Man] -Route: Oral; 2857 ug/kg LCL [Human] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 1300 ppm/30M LCL [Rabbit] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 4413 ppm/30M

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May affect genetic material (mutagenic) Causes adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic) , based on moderate to heavy consumption. May cause cancer based on animal data. Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk. (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Corrosive. Causes severe skin irritation and burns. Eyes: Corrosive. Causes severe eye irritation/conjunctivitis, burns, corneal necrosis. Inhalation: Causes respiratory tract irritation with choking sensation, hoarseness, coughing, laryngeal spasms, and possible burns of the respiratory tract mucosa, and may affect respiration/lungs (acute pulmonary edema, dyspnea, bronchitis, chemical pneumonitis). Material is may be destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. May affect the liver and sense organs (nose, eyes). May also affect brain, behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to ingestion. Ingestion: Causes irritation and possible burns, ulcerations or perforation of the digestive (gastrointestinal) tract. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and alterations in gastric secretions. May affect the brain, behavior/central nervous system (central nervous system depression - amnesia, headache, muscular incoordination, excitation, mild euphoria, slurred speech, drowsiness, staggering gait, fatigue, changes in mood/personality, muscle contraction or spasticity, excessive talking, dizziness, ataxia, somnolence, coma/narcosis, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, general anesthetic), peripheral nervous system (spastic paralysis), vision (diplopia). Moderately toxic and narcotic in high concentrations. May also affect metabolism, blood, liver, respiration (dyspnea), cardiovascular(cardiac arrhythmias, hypotension, weak pulse, tachycardia), urinary system (kidney failure, nephritis).and endocrine system. Contains Methanol, which may cause blindness if swallowed Acute exposure via inhalation or ingestion can also cause erosion of tooth enamel. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Prolonged or repeated inhalation and/or ingestion may affect kidneys, brain, behavior, liver with symptoms similar to acute inhalation and ingestion, and may also cause bleeding of nose and gums, nasal and oral mucosal ulceration, conjunctivitis, respiratory tract (changes in pulmonary function, chronic bronchitis, overt respiratory tract abnormalities), teeth (yellowing of teethand erosion of tooth enamel), kidneys, brain and behavior. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated eye contact with vapor/mist can cause conjunctivitis.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:

Methanol in water is rapidly biodegraded and volatilized. Aquatic hydrolysis, oxidation, photolysis, adsorption to sediment, and bioconcentration are not significant fate processes. The half-life of methanol in surfact water ranges from 24 hrs. to 168 hrs. Based on its vapor pressure, methanol exists almost entirely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. It is degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals and has an estimated half-life of 17.8 days. Methanol is physically removed from air by rain due to its solubility. Methanol can react with NO₂ in polluted to form methyl nitrate. The half-life of methanol in air ranges from 71 hrs. (3 days) to 713 hrs. (29.7 days) based on photooxidation half-life in air. (Methyl alcohol)

Section 13: Disposal Considerations**Waste Disposal:**

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information**DOT Classification:**

CLASS 3: Flammable liquid. Class 8: Corrosive material

Identification: : Flammable Liquid, Corrosive, n.o.s.(Acid Alcohol) (Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof) UNNA: 2924 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Illinois chemical safety act: Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid New York release reporting list: Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Pennsylvania RTK: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Florida: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol Minnesota: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Massachusetts RTK: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Massachusetts spill list: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid New Jersey: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid New Jersey spill list: Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid Louisiana RTK reporting list: Hydrochloric acid Louisiana spill reporting: Methyl alcohol; Hydrochloric acid TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ethyl alcohol 200 Proof; Isopropyl alcohol; Methyl alcohol; Water; Hydrochloric acid TSCA 4(a) proposed test rules: Hydrochloric acid TSCA 4(a) final testing order: Isopropyl alcohol TSCA 8(a) IUR: Isopropyl alcohol TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Isopropyl alcohol: Effective date: 12/15/86 Sunset Date: 12/15/96 TSCA 12(b) one time export: Isopropyl alcohol SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Hydrochloric acid SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Isopropyl alcohol 3.625%; Methyl alcohol 3.625%; Hydrochloric acid 3% CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Methyl alcohol: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg); Hydrochloric acid: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg);

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):

CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

DSCL (EEC):

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection:

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 1

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.