

# **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Isopropyl Acetate

OTHER NAMES: Isopropyl Ester of Acetic Acid

MANUFACTURER: Industrias Monfel, SA de CV  
San Luis Potosí, México.

IMPORTER: Alcotrade. Inc.  
16300 NE 19<sup>th</sup> Ave Ste 212  
North Miami Beach, FL 33162

**24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: (800)-424-9300**

Call this number only in the event of chemical emergency involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

FOR OTHER INFORMATION CALL: (305)-947-0108

Date prepared: September, 2008

**For Industrial use only:** Used as a solvent for printing inks, paints & coatings. Other uses include production of adhesives, flavoring agents, perfumes and as a process solvent in organic synthesis.

## SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component(s)</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>% by wt</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>
ISOPROPYL ACETATE	108-21-4	>99.5	250ppm
PROPAN-2-OL	67-63-0	< 0.5	400ppm

### SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Emergency Overview: Warning! Flammable liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame, vapor is heavier than air. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Fire hazard because it floats on water. For industrial use only.**

**Primary Entry Routes:** Inhalation, skin, eye contact, and ingestion.

**Target Organs:** Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system.

#### **Acute Effects**

**Inhalation:** May cause respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of exposure may include: Nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Nausea, headache and/or dizziness.

**Eye:** Exposure to liquid or vapors may cause irritation, burning sensation, and pain.

**Skin:** Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation of skin.

**Ingestion:** Some irritation of the gastrointestinal tract may occur. Central nervous system depression with nausea, headache and mental sluggishness.

**Carcinogenicity:** No information.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure:** Significant exposure to this chemical may adversely affect people with acute or chronic disease of the: respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system.

**Chronic Effects:** Repeated exposure to liquids or vapors can cause irritation to respiratory tract and central nervous system depression; as well as drying of the skin.

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:** Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed. Get medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Do not allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Consult a physician or ophthalmologist immediately.

**Skin Contact:** Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Rinse with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Wash exposed area with soap and water. For irritated or blistered skin, consult a physician.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting, call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Symptoms of overexposure are dizziness, headache, tiredness, nausea, unconsciousness.

**After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.**

## SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flash Point:** 2°C (35°F)

**Flash Point Method:** Closed cup

**Autoignition Temperature:** 460 °C

**LEL:** 1.8%

**UEL:** 7.8%

**Flammability Classification:** Class 1B Flammable Liquid.

**NFPA:** Health Hazard: 1, Fire Hazard: 3, Reactivity Hazard: 0.

**Extinguishing Media:** For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide

**Fire-Fighting Instruction:** Water spray may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire-exposed structures and vessels. Use water spray for large fires.

**Fire-Fighting Equipment:** Wear full fire fighting turnout gear and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.

Vapour is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spill/Leak Procedures:** Eliminate ignition sources. Contain spill with dikes of soil or nonflammable absorbent to minimize contaminated area. Water fog stream may reduce vapors. If fire potential exists; blanket spill with alcohol type aqueous film-forming foam or use water fog stream to disperse vapors. Avoid to run-off into storm sewers and ditches leading to waterways. Notify state and local authorities.

**Cleanup:** By vacuuming or sweeping.

**Regulatory Requirements:** Follow applicable OSHA and EPA regulations.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling Precautions:** Avoid breathing high vapor concentrations. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

**Storage Requirements:** Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Keep containers closed when not in use. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component	TWA (ppm)	STEL (ppm)	PEL (ppm)	REL (ppm)	IDHL (ppm)
Isopropyl acetate 108-21-4	100	200	250	----	1800
Propan-2-ol 67-63-0	200	400	400	400	2000

**Engineering Controls:** General ventilation or dilution is frequently insufficient as the sole means of controlling employee exposure.

**Ventilation:** Local ventilation is usually preferred.

**Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits, a NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridge, respiratory canister, or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) must be worn.

**Protective Clothing/Equipment:** Wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent contact. Butyl rubber is recommended.

**Eye Protection:** Wear chemical goggles or full face shield.

**Safety Stations:** Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

**Contaminated Equipment:** Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove Isopropyl acetate from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

**Comments:** Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using isopropyl acetate, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Physical State:** Liquid  
**Appearance and Odor:** Colorless with a fruity odor.  
**Odor Threshold:** 2.7 ppm  
**Vapor Pressure:** 60.37 mm Hg @ 25 °C  
**Saturated Vapor Density (Air=1 @ 20°C):** 3.52  
**Formula Weight:** 102.13  
**Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl acetate=1):** 5  
**Specific Gravity:** 0.8718 @ 20 °C  
**Water Solubility @ 20°C:** 2.9 wt%  
**Bulk Density:** 7.30 lbs/gal  
**Boiling Point (760 mm HgA):** 89 °C (191 °F)  
**Freezing Point:** -73 °C (-100 °F)  
**Viscosity (20°C), centipoises:** 0.60  
**Refractive Index @ 20°C:** 1.3791  
**Surface Tension (20°C), dyne/cm:** 22.3  
**Critical Temperature:** 257.85°C  
**Critical Pressure:** 35.7 atm  
**Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:** 1.03

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability:** Stable.  
**Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.  
**Chemical Incompatibilities:** Peroxides and other polymerization initiators, oxidizing materials can cause a vigorous reaction.  
**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid heat, sparks, flames, static discharge, and other sources of ignition.  
**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** As with any other organic material, combustion will produce carbon dioxide and probably carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Toxicity Data:\***

**Acute Inhalation Effects LC50:** >16000 ppm (17% mortality in rats exposed to this concentration for 4 hrs.).  
**Acute Inhalation Effects LC50:** <32000 ppm (83% mortality in rats exposed to this concentration for 4 hrs).  
**Acute Oral Effects LD50:** 3000 to 15000 mg/kg (rats); Isopropyl acetate is practically nontoxic to animals by ingestion.  
**Mutagenicity:** Isopropyl acetate was not mutagenic in vitro (Ames Test).

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** Isopropyl acetate exhibits low acute toxicity to aquatic species.

**Environmental Fate:** The ratio BOD5/COD ranged from 0.13 to 0.61 in several tests. The volatilization half-life was about 6.1 hours from a model river. Photo degradation in air via indirect photolysis was estimated to be 50% after 5 days.

## SECTION 13- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal:** Dispose of spilled material in accordance with state and local regulations for hazardous waste. Recommended methods are incineration or biological treatment at a federally or state-permitted disposal facility. Note that this information applies to the material as manufactured; processing, use, or contamination may make this information inappropriate, inaccurate, or incomplete.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### **DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):**

**Shipping Name:** Isopropyl Acetate

**Hazard Class:** 3

**Label:** Flammable Liquid

**ID NO.:** UN1220

**Packing Group:** II

## SECTION 15 –REGULATORY INFORMATION

### **Environmental Regulations:**

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) : listed

SARA 311: Accute health and Fire.

**OSHA Regulations:** This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

## SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

### **For Industrial Use only**

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