

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to the Global Harmonized System
Revision date: December 2016

SECTION 1

IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT

COMMERCIAL NAME: **SPX ISOPROPYL**
RECOMMENDED USAGE: Fuel de-icer
PRODUCT NUMBER: 1953
RESTRICTIONS ON USE: None
MANUFACTURER: HIPERTECH INC
2200, Leon-Harmel, suite 6, Quebec, Qc, Canada, G1N 4L2
Phone: 418 687-5533 (Monday–Friday, 8:30–16:45 EST)
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SECTION 2

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCT

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:
EYE CONTACT:

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

SKIN CONTACT:

Prolonged exposure is not likely to cause significant skin irritation. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

INHALATION:

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.

INGESTION:

Low toxicity. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause central nervous system effects, such as headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, confusion and breathing difficulties. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Facial flushing, low blood pressure and irregular heartbeats. Aspiration into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may lead to chemical pneumonitis.

SECTION 3

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>No CAS</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>DL50/CL50</u>
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	90 - 100	Dermal LD50 (Rabbit) 12800 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (Rat) 16970 ppm/4H Oral LD50 (Mouse) 3600 mg/kg Oral LD50 (Rat) 5045 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit) 6.29 g/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit) 8.0 ml/kg

SECTION 4

FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: In case of contact, or suspected contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention immediately after flushing.

SKIN CONTACT: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and laundry before reuse.

INHALATION: Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Treatment based on sound judgment of physician and individual reactions of patient. Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If washing is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Haemodialysis may be of benefit if substantial amounts have been ingested and the patient is showing signs of intoxication. Consider haemodialysis for patients with

persistent hypotension or coma unresponsive to standard therapy (isopropanol levels >400 – 500 mg/dl). (Goldfrank 1998, King et al, 1970).

SECTION 5**FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

ATTENTION – COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCT**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Water fog or fine spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred if available. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but much less effectively. Do not use direct water stream, which will spread fire.

SPECIAL EXPOSURE HAZARDS:

Isolate and restrict area access. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fight fire from a safe distance and from a protected location. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and structures. Use water spray to disperse vapors; re-ignition is possible. NEVER use a water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area. Use caution and test if material is burning before entering area. Material burns with invisible flame. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. Vapors may travel along the ground to be ignited at distant locations. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperature above flash point.

During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6**ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. 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. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipments. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before re-entering area. Use appropriate safety equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. Consult local authorities.

PROCEDURE FOR CLEAN UP:

Contain spill by diking. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Apply vapor suppression foams until spill can be cleaned up. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress vapors. Small spills: soak up with absorbent material and scoop into containers. Large spills: prevent contamination of waterways. Dike and pump into suitable containers. Clean up residual with absorbent material, place in appropriate container and flush with water.

SECTION 7**HANDLING AND STORAGE**

HANDLING:

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Never use air pressure for transferring product. No smoking or open flame in storage, use or handling areas. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Vapors form from this product and may travel or be moved by air currents and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharges or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point and may flash back explosively. Bond and ground containers during transfer operations. Use non-sparking tools. Empty containers may contain hazardous product residues. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

STORAGE:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Keep away from direct sunlight. Place away from incompatible materials. Peroxides can form if this product is stored in contact with air. Peroxides can be explosive. Shelf life: 20 months in original, sealed container.

SECTION 8**EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION**

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

For personnel entry into confined spaces (i.e. bulk storage tanks) a proper confined space entry procedure must be followed including ventilation and testing of tank atmosphere. Local ventilation recommended where mechanical ventilation is ineffective in controlling airborne concentrations below the recommended occupational exposure limit. Concentrations in air should be maintained below lower explosive limit at all times or below the recommended threshold limit value if unprotected personnel are involved. Make up air should always be supplied to balance air exhausted (either generally or locally). Electrical and mechanical equipment should be explosion proof. Mechanical ventilation is recommended for all indoor situations to control fugitive emissions.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

NIOSH approved supplied air respirator when airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits. Use a NIOSH-approved chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridges or use a NIOSH-approved supplied air respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use a NIOSH -approved supplied-air respirator, either self-contained or airline breathing apparatus, operated in positive pressure mode.

GLOVES:

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material, examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene gloves. Natural rubber gloves. Neoprene gloves. Nitrile gloves. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol Laminate (EVAL). Polyvinylchloride (PVC) gloves. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl alcohol gloves.

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.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Skin contact should be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear, selected for conditions of use and exposure potential. Consideration must be given both to durability as well as permeation resistance.

EYES:

Chemical goggles; also wear a face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Ingredients	Exposure Limit - ACGIH	Exposure Limit - OSHA	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - ADLH
Isopropyl Alcohol	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA 980 mg/m ³ TWA 500 ppm STEL 1225 mg/m ³ STEL	2000 ppm

SECTION 9**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****PHYSICAL STATE:**

Liquid

COLOR:

Colorless

ODOR:

Alcohol

PH:

Not available

SPECIFIC GRAVITY:

0.78 – 0.79 @ 20°C

BOILING POINT:

~ 82,5 °C

FREEZING/MELTING POINT:

- 89 °C

VAPOR PRESSURE:

33 hPa @ 20°C

VAPOR DENSITY:

2.1

% VOLATILE BY VOLUME:

Not available

EVAPORATION RATE:

1.5

SOLUBILITY:

Completely miscible

VOCs:

Not available

VISCOSITY:

Dynamic 2.4 mPa.s @ 20 °C

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

Not available

OTHER:

Not available

SECTION 10**STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****CHEMICAL STABILITY:**

Stable.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Avoid contact with heat, sparks, open flame, and static discharge.

MATERIALS TO AVOID:

Aldehydes. Halogenated organics. Halogens. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

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

SECTION 11**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****PRINCIPAL ROUTES OF EXPOSURE****INGESTION:**

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INHALATION:

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.

EYE CONTACT:

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissue. May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause corneal injury. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. May cause lachrymation (excessive tears). Isopropanol is a moderate to severe eye irritant and a mild skin irritant. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause drying and cracking of the skin (dermatitis). There are no reports of harmful effects developing following short-term exposure to Isopropanol. Exposure produced mild - moderate irritation of the nose and throat. It can probably cause central nervous system (CNS) depression, based on animal information and comparison to related alcohols. Symptoms may include headache, nausea, dizziness, vomiting and incoordination. High exposures may result in unconsciousness and death. Ingestion of large amounts can result in symptoms of CNS depression. Isopropanol can probably be inhaled into the lungs (aspirated) during ingestion or vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe, life-threatening lung damage. In rats and mice long-term exposure by inhalation or ingestion has produced decreased body weight, a reversible increase in motor activity, increased liver weight, and signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression. Decreased testes weight has been observed in mice, while increased testes weight has been observed in rats exposed to high concentrations. Kidney injury has been observed in rats (especially males) and mice exposed to high concentrations. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans. Observations in animals include: Lethargy. Isopropanol toxicity is synergistic with chloroform and carbon tetrachloride resulting in hepatotoxicity.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**ACUTE TEST OF PRODUCT:**

ACUTE ORAL LD50: 5045 mg/kg (rat)
ACUTE DERMAL LD50: 12800 mg/kg (rabbit)
ACUTE INHALATION LC50: 16000ppm for 8 hours

CARCINOGENICITY:

Ingredients	IARC – Carcinogens	ACGIH – Carcinogens
Isopropyl Alcohol	Group 3	A4: Not classified for human and animals

CARCINOGENICITY COMMENT:

No additional information available.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY/ TERAGENICITY/
EMBRYOTOXICITY/ MUTAGENICITY:**

There is no human information available for Isopropanol. However, Isopropanol is considered teratogenic/embryotoxic based on animal information. One inhalation rat study has shown that 2-propanol is fetotoxic (caused reduced fetal weight gain) in the absence of maternal toxicity. Other studies have shown no effects or effects in the presence of maternal toxicity. Positive and negative mutagenic results have been obtained in mammalian cells in vitro and negative results in bacteria.

SECTION 12**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:**

Ingredients	Ecotoxicity – Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity	Ecotoxicity – Freshwater Algae Data
Isopropyl Alcohol	11130 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h static 9640 mg/L LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 96 h flow-through 1400000 µg/L LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 96 h	Not available.	1000 mg/L EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus 72 h 1000 mg/L EC50 Desmodesmus subspicatus 96 h

OTHER INFORMATION:

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

SECTION 13**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****DISPOSAL OF WASTE METHOD:**

Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING:

Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Empty containers should be recycled or disposed of through an approved waste management facility.

SECTION 14**TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

DOT (U.S.) :
DOT SHIPPING NAME: Isopropanol
DOT HAZARDOUS CLASS: 3
DOT UN NUMBER: UN1219
DOT PACKING GROUP: II
DOT REPORTABLE QUANTITY (LBS): 5000 / 2270 kg
MARINE POLLUTANT: No

TDG (CANADA):
TDG SHIPPING NAME: Isopropanol
HAZARD CLASS: 3
UN NUMBER: UN1219
PACKING GROUP: II
MARINE POLLUTANT: No

SECTION 15**REGULATORY INFORMATION**

WHMIS: B2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
D2B TOXIC MATERIALS
U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: All components of this product are either on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory List or exempt.
CANADIAN DSL INVENTORY STATUS: All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), the Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) or exempt.
U.S. REGULATORY RULES

Ingredients	CERCLA/SARA – Section 302 :	SARA (311, 312) Hazard Class :	CERCLA/SARA – Section 313 :
Isopropyl Alcohol	Not Listed.	Not Listed.	Listed.

California Proposition 65: Listed.
MA Right to Know List: Listed.
New Jersey Right-to-Know List: Listed.
Pennsylvania Right to Know List: Listed.

SECTION 16**OTHER INFORMATION**

THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPAID BY: **GAMMA Powersports**
DATE: December 2016
REVISION DATE: not applicable

Prepared with information provided by manufacturers of products contained in the blend and with data from toxicological repertories such as the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety and information on similar products.

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