

PHENOLPHTHALEIN 1% W/V IN 95% ISO PROPANOL
GHS Safety Data Sheet

 Version No:2.0
 Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
PRODUCT NAME

PHENOLPHTHALEIN 1% W/V IN 95% ISO PROPANOL

OTHER NAMES

 "phenolphthalein 1% in 95% IPA/H₂O",

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)

PRODUCT USE

Volumetric Analysis in laboratory.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

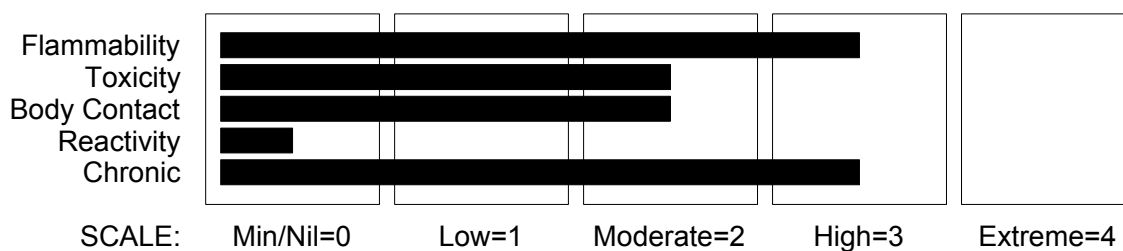
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
HAZARD RATINGS

GHS Classification

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Carcinogen Category 1

Carcinogen Category 1B

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Flammable Liquid Category 2

Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

STOT - SE Category 3

STOT - SE Category 3



continued...

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**HAZARD****DANGER**

Determined by using GHS criteria

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350	May cause cancer.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P304+P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...
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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	90-96
phenolphthalein	77-09-8	1
water	7732-18-5	3-6

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:
- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1000 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

125mL plastic bottle.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from strong oxidisers and isocyanates.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	isopropanol (Propan- 2- ol)	400	980	500	1225	Sk

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	960	500	1225	Sk
South Africa Occupational Exposure Limits for Airborne Pollutants	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	980	500	1225	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- phenolphthalein:
- water:

CAS:77- 09- 8
CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

PHENOLPHTHALEIN 1% W/V IN 95% ISO PROPANOL

Not available

ISOPROPANOL:

- Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

•Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.

HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- None required when handling small quantities.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHERWISE: Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless flammable liquid with alcoholic odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	82 initial	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	<23	pH (1% solution)	Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	456 isopropanol	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.7 isopropanol	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.94
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.3 isopropanol	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Material log Kow		Value	- 0.16- 0.28

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ The liquid is highly discomforting.

■ Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting.

Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

■ Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation.

Ingestion of near-lethal doses of isopropanol produces histopathological changes of the stomach, lungs and kidneys, incoordination, lethargy, gastrointestinal tract irritation, and inactivity or anaesthesia.

EYE

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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SKIN

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

- The vapour is discomforting.
- Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
- If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.
- There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.
- On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in cancer on the basis of:
 - appropriate long-term animal studies
 - other relevant information.
- Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.

Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

Isopropyl alcohol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Isopropyl alcohol manufacture using strong acids	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
Phenolphthalein	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

SKIN

isopropanol	South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances (Recommended Limits) - Skin	Notes	Sk
isopropanol	South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances (Control Limits) - Skin	Notes	Sk
isopropanol	South Africa Occupational Exposure Limits for Airborne Pollutants - Skin	Notes	Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
phenolphthalein	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

continued...

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:
•2YE**Land Transport UNDG:**

Class or division: 3
UN No.: 1219
Shipping Name: ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)

Subsidiary risk: None
UN packing group: II

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 1219
Special provisions: A180

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

Shipping name: ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 1219
EMS Number: F- E, S- D
Limited Quantities: 1 L
Shipping name: ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II
Special provisions: None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS**Regulations for ingredients****isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits", "South Africa List of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)", "South Africa Occupational Exposure Limits for Airborne Pollutants"

phenolphthalein (CAS: 77-09-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!")", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey:

continued...

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 21-Jan-2018