

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hydrochloric acid solution (0.1N in isopropanol)

ACC# 40197

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Hydrochloric acid solution (0.1N in isopropanol)

Catalog Numbers: ST111-500

Synonyms: Titrant standard HCl solution.

Company Identification:

Fisher Scientific
1 Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

For information, call: 201-796-7100

Emergency Number: 201-796-7100

For CHEMTREC assistance, call: 800-424-9300

For International CHEMTREC assistance, call: 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	99.6	200-661-7
7647-01-0	Hydrogen chloride	0.4	231-595-7

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid. Flash Point: 59 deg F.

Warning! Flammable liquid and vapor. Breathing vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Causes eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Prolonged or repeated contact causes defatting of the skin with irritation, dryness, and cracking. This material has been reported to be susceptible to autoxidation and therefore should be classified as peroxidizable. May cause central nervous system depression. May form explosive peroxides. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air).

Target Organs: Central nervous system, respiratory system, eyes, skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause transient corneal injury. In the eyes of a rabbit, 0.1 ml of 70% isopropyl alcohol caused conjunctivitis, iritis, and corneal opacity.

Skin: May cause irritation with pain and stinging, especially if the skin is abraded. Isopropanol has a low potential to cause allergic skin reactions; however, rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported. May be absorbed through intact skin. Dermal absorption has been considered toxicologically insignificant. The cases of deep coma associated with skin contact are thought to be a consequence of gross isopropanol vapor inhalation in rooms with inadequate ventilation, rather than being attributable to percutaneous absorption of isopropanol per se.

Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause kidney damage. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. The probable oral lethal dose in humans is 240 ml (2696 mg/kg), but ingestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has caused poisoning.

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Causes upper respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Skin: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Urine acetone test may be helpful in diagnosis. Hemodialysis should be considered in severe intoxication. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Flammable liquid and vapor. May form explosive peroxides. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and

flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Extinguishing Media: Water may be ineffective. Do NOT use straight streams of water. For large fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, or water spray. For small fires, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, dry sand, or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Flash Point: 59e deg F (15.00 deg C)

Autoignition Temperature: Not available.

Explosion Limits, Lower:2.0

Upper: 12.0

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 3; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Use water spray to dilute spill to a non-flammable mixture. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not store in direct sunlight. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. After opening, purge container with nitrogen before reclosing. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long-term storage. Addition of water or appropriate reducing materials will lessen peroxide formation. Store protected from moisture. Containers should be dated when opened and tested periodically for the presence of peroxides. Should crystals form in a peroxidizable liquid, peroxidation may have occurred and the product should be considered extremely dangerous. In this instance, the container should only be opened remotely by professionals. All peroxidizable substances should be stored away from heat and light and be protected from ignition sources.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Isopropyl alcohol	200 ppm TWA; 400 ppm STEL	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m ³ TWA 2000 ppm IDLH	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m ³ TWA
Hydrogen chloride	2 ppm Ceiling	50 ppm IDLH	5 ppm Ceiling; 7 mg/m ³ Ceiling

OSHA Vacated PELs: Isopropyl alcohol: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m³ TWA Hydrogen chloride: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical splash goggles.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear, colorless

Odor: none reported

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 33 mm Hg @20C

Vapor Density: 2.1

Evaporation Rate:2.8 (butyl acetate=1)

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 181 deg F

Freezing/Melting Point:-128 deg F

Decomposition Temperature:Not available.

Solubility: Completely soluble in water.

Specific Gravity/Density:0.8

Molecular Formula:Mixture

Molecular Weight:Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Under normal storage conditions, peroxidizable compounds can form and accumulate peroxides which may explode when subjected to heat or shock. This material is most hazardous when peroxide levels are concentrated by distillation or evaporation. Isopropanol is susceptible to autoxidation and therefore should be classified as peroxidizable.

Conditions to Avoid: Light, ignition sources, excess heat, exposure to moist air or water.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases, amines, ammonia, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, chlorine, phosgene, Attacks some forms of plastics, rubbers, and coatings., aluminum at high temperatures.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 67-63-0: NT8050000

CAS# 7647-01-0: MW4025000; MW4031000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 67-63-0:

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Severe;
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 mg Moderate;
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg/24H Moderate;
Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg Mild;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 53000 mg/m³;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 16000 ppm/8H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 72600 mg/m³;
Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3600 mg/kg;
Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3600 mg/kg;
Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 6410 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 5045 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 5000 mg/kg;
Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 12800

CAS# 7647-01-0:

Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 1108 ppm/1H;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 20487 mg/m³/5M;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 3940 mg/m³/30M;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 8300 mg/m³/30M;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 3124 ppm/1H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 60938 mg/m³/5M;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 7004 mg/m³/30M;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 45000 mg/m³/5M;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 8300 mg/m³/30M;
Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 900 mg/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 67-63-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

CAS# 7647-01-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: No information found

Teratogenicity: A rat & rabbit developmental toxicity study showed no teratogenic effects at doses that were clearly maternally toxic. In a separate rat study, no evidence of developmental neurotoxicity was associated with gestational exposures to IPA up to 1200 mg/kg/d.

Reproductive Effects: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Mutagenicity: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Neurotoxicity: In rats exposed to isopropanol by inhalation, acute neurotoxicity was noted at 1 and 6 hours at 5000 ppm, but only minimal effects were seen at 1500 ppm and the animals recovered within 5 hours. No toxicity was noted at 500 ppm.

Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Daphnia: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Fish: Gold orfe: 8970-9280 ppm; 48h; LC50 IPA has a high biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect secondary waste treatment microbial metabolism, a low potential to affect the germination of some plants, a high potential to biodegrade (low persistence) with unacclimated microorganisms from activated sludge.

Environmental: No information available.

Physical: THOD: 2.40 g oxygen/gCOD: 2.23 g oxygen/gBOD-5: 1.19-1.72 g oxygen/g

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	No information available.

Hazard Class:	3	
UN Number:	UN2924	
Packing Group:	II	

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 67-63-0 is listed on the TSCA inventory.
CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

CAS# 67-63-0: Effective 12/15/86, Sunset 12/15/96

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

CAS# 7647-01-0: 5000 lb final RQ; 2270 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

CAS# 7647-01-0: 500 lb TPQ

SARA Codes

CAS # 67-63-0: immediate, delayed, fire.
CAS # 7647-01-0: immediate.

Section 313

This material contains Isopropyl alcohol (CAS# 67-63-0, 99.6%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Hydrogen chloride is not at a high enough concentration to be reportable under Section 313.

Clean Air Act:

CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP).
This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters.
This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act:

CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA.
None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA.
None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

CAS# 7647-01-0 is considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 67-63-0 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

CAS# 7647-01-0 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California Prop 65

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

XI F

Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.
R 36 Irritating to eyes.
R 67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrases:

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S 7 Keep container tightly closed.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 67-63-0: 1
CAS# 7647-01-0: 1

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 67-63-0 is listed on Canada's DSL List.
CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2B.
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 67-63-0 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.
CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 7/27/1999
Revision #5 Date: 10/03/2005

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.