

Isopropyl Alcohol

Safety data sheet in the 16-section GHS format · CAS 67-63-0

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1. Identification of the substance and of the supplier

Product name	Isopropyl Alcohol
Synonyms	IPA solvent, isopropanol, 2-propanol, IPA 99.9
C.A.S. number	67-63-0 (EC 200-661-7)
Molecular formula	C ₃ H ₈ O (CH ₃ CHOHCH ₃)
Grade supplied	99.9% IPA
Product group	Solvents & Organic Chemicals
Identified uses	Pharmaceuticals, Cleaning & sanitiser, Electronics, Coatings & inks, Cosmetics, Automotive
Supplier	Velora Chemicals Private Limited
Emergency contact	Medical, fire or spill emergency — call the emergency services first: 112 (all-India), 101 fire, 108 ambulance. Velora Chemicals Private Limited does not at present operate a 24-hour chemical emergency advice line, and this sheet does not pretend otherwise. Every consignment despatched by road carries an emergency information panel under rule 134 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 bearing a number from which expert advice on this material can be obtained, and the producer's safety data sheet issued with the consignment carries the producer's own 24-hour number where one is operated. For product, grade and documentation queries in business hours: +91 99255 22674.

2. Hazards identification

GHS signal word	Danger
Hazard classification	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225; Eye Irrit. 2 - H319; STOT SE 3 (narcotic effects) - H336. This matches the EU harmonised CLP Annex VI classification for 2-propanol and is also the classification given on the ILO ICSC card and on supplier CLP SDS, so it is harmonised rather than self-classification.

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Substance	Isopropyl Alcohol
C.A.S. number	67-63-0 (EC 200-661-7)
Molecular weight	60.10 g/mol (given as 60.1 on the ILO ICSC card)
Composition	99.9% IPA

4. First-aid measures

Eye contact	Rinse with plenty of gently running water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart, and remove contact lenses if easy to do. Refer for medical attention.
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Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately (it is a fire risk while wet) and wash the affected skin with plenty of soap and water. Get medical advice if irritation persists; repeated contact defats and cracks the skin.
Inhalation	Move the person to fresh air and let them rest. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult and artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Refer for medical attention - high vapour concentrations cause drowsiness, dizziness, headache and CNS depression.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth with water. Give nothing to drink. Refer for medical attention immediately - there is an aspiration risk and ingestion causes CNS depression, hypotension and, in quantity, coma.
5. Fire-fighting measures	
Flash point	12 degC closed cup (11.7 degC per ILO ICSC 0554) - highly flammable at Indian ambient temperature. Autoignition 425 degC (supplier SDS) to 456 degC (ICSC); explosive limits about 2-12.7 vol% in air; vapour is heavier than air (relative vapour density 2.1) and travels along the floor to an ignition source.
Suitable extinguishing media	This material has a flash point and burns. Use alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide; water spray or fog to cool surrounding surfaces and containers. Confirm the medium against the producer's safety data sheet for the grade supplied.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use a high-pressure water jet: it will spread the material and the fire. A vapour flash-back to the source and re-ignition of cooled but still-hot material are both foreseeable; do not approach a container that may be pressurised or a pool fire without cover.
Special hazards arising from the substance	Hazardous gases and decomposition products may be formed in a fire, from this substance or from its packaging and the materials stored with it. Packaging and pallets are themselves a substantial fire load.
Advice for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Keep unnecessary personnel away and upwind. Prevent firefighting run-off from entering drains, surface water or groundwater.

6. Accidental release measures

Keep unnecessary personnel away and upwind, and ventilate. Wear the protective equipment in section 8 before approaching. Stop the leak if it is safe to do so, then bund or dike the spill and prevent entry to drains, surface water and groundwater. Absorb with an inert absorbent and collect into labelled, closable containers for disposal under section 13. Do not return spilled material to the original container.

7. Handling and storage

- IPA is flammable with a low flash point. Store in a flammables area with bonded and earthed transfer, appropriately rated electricals and no ignition sources. This is the dominant risk, well ahead of toxicity.
- IPA also forms peroxides on prolonged storage in part-full or light-exposed containers, and peroxides are shock- and heat-sensitive and concentrate when solvent is distilled or evaporated down. If you recover and re-distil solvent — as pharmaceutical and electronics users often do — date-stamp drums, keep them closed and dark, and test for peroxides before distilling.
- It is hygroscopic and will pick up water from humid air. Keep drums closed; an open drum in a monsoon-season store will drift off specification on water content.
- Stainless steel and suitable plastics. Check gasket and seal compatibility before piping it through equipment that previously handled something else.

Storage: Fireproof store: cool, well ventilated, away from heat, sparks, open flame and all ignition sources; no smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and electrically earthed and bonded during transfer, and use non-sparking tools. Segregate from strong oxidants. Nitrogen blanketing is normal for bulk tanks. Flammable-liquid storage licence/bund requirements apply.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Engineering controls. Enclose every transfer, tipping, bag-slitting and sampling point and fit local exhaust extraction at each, and keep airborne concentrations below the limit in force at the place of use. Provide an eyewash within reach of the working position, and a safety shower wherever the material is classified corrosive or irritant or is handled in quantity. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the handling area; wash before breaks. Where no limit is stated above, occupational exposure limits vary by jurisdiction: check the limit in force at the place of use and the producer's sheet for the grade supplied, and record which value your assessment adopted. Select eye, skin and respiratory protection on the strength of a measured or modelled exposure assessment, not on this sheet alone.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colourless, mobile liquid with a characteristic alcoholic odour
Physical state	Liquid
Melting / freezing point	-90 degC (ILO ICSC 0554); -89.5 degC (supplier SDS for 99.9% grade)
Boiling point	83 degC (ILO ICSC 0554); 82 degC (supplier SDS for 99.9% grade)
Relative density	0.785 g/mL at 20 degC (supplier SDS for 99.9% grade); relative density 0.79 (ILO ICSC 0554)
Solubility in water	Miscible with water in all proportions
pH	Not available. Isopropyl alcohol is a non-electrolyte and authoritative sources report no pH; supplier SDS state 'no data available'. Some Indian trade datasheets quote about 6.5-7.5 on a 10% aqueous solution, but that could not be confirmed from an authoritative source - print 'not applicable' rather than a number.
Flash point	12 degC closed cup (11.7 degC per ILO ICSC 0554) - highly flammable at Indian ambient temperature. Autoignition 425 degC (supplier SDS) to 456 degC (ICSC); explosive limits about 2-12.7 vol% in air; vapour is heavier than air (relative vapour density 2.1) and travels along the floor to an ignition source.
Auto-ignition / ignition temperature	Not available
Explosive / dust-explosion properties	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Partition coefficient (log Pow)	Not available
Particle characteristics	Not available
Molecular weight	60.10 g/mol (given as 60.1 on the ILO ICSC card)

10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents (nitric acid, chromic acid, perchlorates, chlorates, peroxides, hypochlorites) - explosion hazard; acid anhydrides and acid chlorides; halogens; aluminium and alkali metals; amines and isocyanates. Attacks some plastics and rubbers. On long storage in contact with air and light it can form peroxides, so do not distil to dryness.
Conditions to avoid	Fireproof store: cool, well ventilated, away from heat, sparks, open flame and all ignition sources; no smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and electrically earthed and bonded during transfer, and use non-sparking tools. Segregate from strong oxidants. Nitrogen blanketing is normal for bulk tanks. Flammable-liquid storage licence/bund requirements apply.

11. Toxicological information

The health hazards classified for this substance are listed in section 2, and the corresponding first-aid measures in section 4. Numerical toxicological endpoints are not reproduced here: refer to the producer's safety data sheet for the grade supplied, and to the ECHA and PubChem entries for the substance.

12. Ecological information

Where section 2 or section 14 classifies this substance as hazardous to the aquatic environment, prevent any release to drains, surface water or groundwater and treat aqueous effluent before discharge. Otherwise, refer to the producer's sheet.

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of the substance and its container through an authorised facility under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 where the waste is scheduled under those Rules, and otherwise as non-hazardous industrial waste, in each case under the conditions of the State Pollution Control Board consent in force at the site. Whether a particular waste stream is scheduled depends on the substance and on what it has been mixed with, so classify the waste before consigning it. Do not reuse empty containers for any other purpose.

14. Transport information

UN number	UN 1219
Class	3 (Flammable liquids), classification code F1
Packing group	II
Proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)

15. Regulatory information

Supply in India is subject to the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 where the substance is scheduled, and to any product-specific licensing named on the product page. Classification and labelling follow the GHS as adopted in the jurisdiction of use.

Note: The flash point of 12 degC is below ambient temperature almost everywhere in India, so this material is always a flammable-liquid consignment and always needs a Class 3 label, a flammable-goods store and earthing during decanting - the single most common real-world failure with IPA. 99.9% ('anhydrous') is the same substance and the same UN entry as 70% IPA; the difference is water content, not hazard class, though 70% IPA is a different flash point and must not reuse the 99.9% Section 9 figures. IPA is hygroscopic and will pick up water from air, so keep drums closed. Do not confuse with isopropyl ether (a peroxide-former with a different UN number) or with denatured ethanol. It is not classified as a carcinogen or reproductive toxicant.

16. Other information

Version	1.0
Date of issue	07 October 2026
Supersedes	No previous version
Regulatory basis as at the date of issue	EU CLP Regulation 1272/2008 as amended, including Annex VI harmonised classifications; UN Model Regulations and the IMDG Code Amendment 42-24, mandatory from 1 January 2026; ADR 2025; and, in India, the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules 1989 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989.

How this sheet was compiled and what governs. This sheet was prepared by Velora Chemicals Private Limited as the supplier, from PubChem, the ECHA CLP inventory including Annex VI harmonised classifications, ILO International Chemical Safety Cards and published producer safety data sheets. Values that could not be confirmed from those sources are shown as "Not available" rather than estimated. **The producer's safety data sheet for the specific grade and lot supplied is the governing document** and is issued with the consignment; where the two differ, the producer's sheet prevails. This sheet carries no warranty of the properties of any particular batch. Velora Chemicals Private Limited is a bulk supplier and trader, not a manufacturer.

Sources consulted: https://chemicalsafety.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.display?p_version=2&p_card_id=0554&p_lang=en;
<https://www.bimblesolar.com/docs/Isopropyl-Alcohol-99.9-ACS-MSDS-DOWNLOAD-NOW.pdf>;
<https://adrdangerousgoods.com/eng/substances/0000586/un1219-isopropanol-isopropyl-alcohol/>; <https://www.osha.gov/chemicaldata/475>