

This safety data sheet was created pursuant to the requirements of:
UK REACH Regulations (SI 2019/758 as amended)

Supersedes date 04-Aug-2025

Revision date 13-Jan-2026

Revision Number 2

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product Code(s) 126259

Safety data sheet number 126259

Product Name DHX 8-13 IPA LM 70:30

Chemical name INDUSTRIAL NITROCELLULOSE DAMPED WITH ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Synonyms DHX 5-10 IPA 70:30

Pure substance/mixture Mixture

Contains PROPAN-2-OL

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Recommended use

- Binder
- Film Former
- Coatings
- Inks
- paint
- Cosmetics
- Personal care

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Univar Solutions UK Ltd
Aquarius House
6 Mid Point Business Park
Bradford
GBR

For further information, please contact

E-mail address SDS.EMEA@univarsolutions.com

Non-Emergency Telephone Number +44 1274 267300 / +44 1274 267306

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone SGS - +32 (0)3 575 55 55 (24h)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Desensitised explosives	Category 3 - (H207)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2 - (H319)
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure	Category 3 - (H336)
Category 3 Narcotic effects	

2.2. Label elements

Contains PROPAN-2-OL



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H207 - Fire or projection hazard; increased risk of explosion if desensitising agent is reduced

Precautionary statements

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

P212 - Avoid heating under confinement or reduction of the desensitising agent

P233 - Keep container tightly closed

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P370 + P380 + P375 + P378 - In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Use water spray to extinguish

2.3. Other hazards

Heating Industrial Nitrocellulose under confinement may lead to an explosion. Therefore, Industrial Nitrocellulose products must never be heated under confinement. Nitrocellulose can be ignited by flame, heat, shock, impact, friction, sparks or static electricity. In cases of fire and decomposition of nitrocellulose, toxic gases may be produced in some circumstances. (See section 5). Nitrocellulose decomposes in contact with strong acids and strong alkalis.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical name	Weight-%	EC No (EU Index No)	UK REACH registration number	Classification according to GB CLP (SI 2020/1567 as amended)	Specific concentration limit (SCL)	M-Factor	M-Factor (long-term)
CELLULOSE	65 - 75%	(603-037-00)	-	Expl. 1.1 (H201)	-	-	-

NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen 9004-70-0		-6)					
PROPAN-2-OL 67-63-0	25 - 35%	200-661-7 (603-117-00 -0)	-	Flam. Liq. 2 (H225) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) STOT SE 3 (H336)	STOT SE 3 (H336) :: C>=20%	-	-

Full text of H- and EUH-phrases: see section 16

Additional information

Nitrocellulose is classed as a synthetic polymer microparticle as defined by entry 78 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The synthetic polymer microparticles supplied are subject to conditions laid down by entry 78 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. See section 7 for more information See section 13 for more information

This product does not contain candidate substances of very high concern at a concentration >= 0.1% (UK REACH Article 59)

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Inhalation	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.
Self-protection of the first aider	Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Exposure to vapours or materials of combustion may give rise to:.
Inhalation	Difficulty in breathing. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Nausea. Headache.
Eyes	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Pain.
Dermal	Prolonged contact may cause redness and irritation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to doctors	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Burning nitrocellulose can only be extinguished by large quantities of water applied as mist or spray.
Large Fire	CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Sand, CO ₂ , foam or dry powder will NOT extinguish burning nitrocellulose and must not be used.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Burning nitrocellulose may produce toxic fumes in some circumstances. The fumes may contain nitrous gases if there is insufficient oxygen for combustion. After the fire is extinguished, material may be unstable, could reignite or produce toxic fumes. Therefore, ensure that residual material is thoroughly wetted with water.
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow it to enter drains or surface water.
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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking in area. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and inhalation of vapours.
Other information	Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.
For emergency responders	See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways.
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Spilled nitrocellulose must be thoroughly wetted with plenty of water, swept up carefully and kept in tightly closed watertight container.
Methods for cleaning up	Use non-sparking tools. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.
Prevention of secondary hazards	Observe good chemical hygiene practices.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections	See section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	Do not drop, slide, roll or bang the drums. Keep away from flame, heat, shock, impact, friction, sparks or static electricity. Do not allow product to dry out. Keep wetted with
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isopropyl alcohol. Keep container closed when not in use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Pull polyethylene liner carefully down over the outside of the package. Ensure package is completely grounded/earthed during emptying. Do not remove the liner from the package during emptying. Use tools made from non-ferrous materials such as copper, brass, wood or anti-static plastic. Do not use tools made of standard plastic material because of their tendency to produce static electricity. Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Amines. Oxidising agents. Keep quantity of product in the processing area to a minimum. This would not be expected to exceed the amount necessary for one shift. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. This product must be dissolved in a suitable solvent. The product contains synthetic polymer microparticles, as defined by entry 78 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The synthetic polymer in question, nitrocellulose, will be permanently modified upon dissolving and no longer fall within the scope of entry 78 so no polymer microparticles will be released to the environment during the end use.

General hygiene considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Keep/store only in original container. Keep at a temperature not exceeding 40 °C. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Protect from direct sunlight. Pallet loads should be stacked no more than two high. Store away from incompatible materials. Strong acids. Strong bases. Amines. Oxidising agents. Flammable liquid. Rotate inventory on a "First in/first out" basis. (Date of manufacture is printed on the container label). Maximum storage time: two years from month of manufacture, for unopened packages. Once a package has been opened, the entire contents should be used as quickly as possible. Do not open or empty containers within the storage area.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)

See section 1 for more information.

Risk Management Methods (RMM) The information required is contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Chemical name	United Kingdom
PROPAN-2-OL 67-63-0	TWA: 400 ppm TWA: 999 mg/m ³ STEL: 500 ppm STEL: 1250 mg/m ³

Biological occupational exposure limits This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with biological limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Information on monitoring procedures

Refer to European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents) or

equivalent national standard(s).

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) - Workers

Chemical name	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
PROPAN-2-OL 67-63-0		888 mg/kg bw/day [4] [6]	500 mg/m ³ [4] [6]

[4] Systemic health effects.
[6] Long term.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) - General Public

Chemical name	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
PROPAN-2-OL 67-63-0	26 mg/kg bw/day [4] [6]	319 mg/kg bw/day [4] [6]	89 mg/m ³ [4] [6]

[4] Systemic health effects.
[6] Long term.

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Chemical name	Freshwater	Freshwater (intermittent release)	Marine water	Marine water (intermittent release)	Air
PROPAN-2-OL 67-63-0	140.9 mg/L	140.9 mg/L	140.9 mg/L		

Chemical name	Freshwater sediment	Marine sediment	Sewage treatment	Soil	Food chain
PROPAN-2-OL 67-63-0	552 mg/kg sediment dw	552 mg/kg sediment dw	2251 mg/L	28 mg/kg soil dw	160 mg/kg food

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation. Use engineering controls to keep exposures below the OEL or DNEL. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face protection shield and/or safety goggles. According to EN 16321-1.

Hand protection

Chemical resistant gloves required for prolonged or repeated contact. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Gloves must be anti-static. Gloves must conform to standard EN 374. Ensure that the breakthrough time of the glove material is not exceeded. Refer to glove supplier for information on breakthrough time for specific gloves.

Gloves			
Duration of contact	PPE - Glove material	Glove thickness	Break through time
Long term (repeated)	Butyl rubber	>= 0.5 mm	> 8 hours

Skin and body protection

Wear fire resistant or flame retardant clothing. Antistatic footwear.

Respiratory protection	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Chemical respirator with organic vapour cartridge.
General hygiene considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Environmental exposure controls	Avoid release to the environment. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	granules
Colour	white
Odour	Isopropyl alcohol.
Odour threshold	0.442 ppm

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Melting point / freezing point		Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	79 - 80 °C	Isopropyl alcohol.
Flammability		Highly flammable.
Flammability Limit in Air		Isopropyl alcohol.
Upper flammability or explosive limits	12.0%	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	2.0%	
Flash point	12 °C	Isopropyl alcohol.
Autoignition temperature	> 180 °C	Pensky-Martens closed cup.
Decomposition temperature	> 180 °C	No information available.
pH		No information available.
pH (as aqueous solution)		Substance/mixture is non-polar/aprotic.
Kinematic viscosity		Not applicable.
Dynamic viscosity		Not applicable.
Water solubility	Insoluble in water	No information available.
Solubility(ies)	soluble in Esters Ketones Glycol ethers	No information available.
Partition coefficient	< 0	No information available.
Vapour pressure	5.81 kPa	@ 20 °C. Isopropyl alcohol.
Relative density	1.4	Solvent damped.
Bulk density	500 - 600 kg/m ³	No information available
Liquid Density	.	No information available
Relative vapour density	1.59	Isopropyl alcohol.
Particle characteristics		Granules.
Particle Size	6 x 4 mm	
Particle Size Distribution	No information available	
Explosive properties	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement	
Oxidising properties	No information available	

9.2. Other information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity Industrial nitrocellulose products show a limiting diameter of >2 mm in the test series 2(b) Koenen Test of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria. This test result shows that industrial nitrocellulose products are sensitive to heating under confinement. Heating Industrial Nitrocellulose under confinement may lead to an explosion. Therefore, Industrial Nitrocellulose products must never be heated under confinement. If allowed to dry out, industrial nitrocellulose becomes significantly more sensitive to heat, friction and static electricity. The burning rate of dry nitrocellulose is approximately 50 times that of 30% solvent damped material. When subject to heavy confinement, nitrocellulose can exhibit explosive properties.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge None.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Decomposes when in contact with strongly alkaline and acidic materials, amines or oxidising agents.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Stability decreases and deterioration starts with increasing temperatures. Do not allow evaporation of the damping agent. Observe recommended storage conditions.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Strong acids. Strong bases. Amines. Oxidising agents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Other potentially toxic fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Inhalation May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Eye contact Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin contact Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.

Ingestion Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Symptoms Difficulty in breathing. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Nausea. Headache. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Pain. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation.

Acute toxicity**Numerical measures of toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen	> 5 g/kg (Rat)	-	-
PROPAN-2-OL	= 5840 mg/kg (Rat)	= 12800 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 72.6 mg/l (Rat) 4h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
					non-irritant

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
OECD Test No. 404: Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion	Rabbit	Dermal		4 hours	non-irritant

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
					non-irritant

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
	Rabbit				Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Results
			Not classified

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Results
OECD Test No. 406: Skin Sensitisation	Guinea pig	Dermal	Negative
			No signs of respiratory sensitization have been reported.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Component Information

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Results
		Not classified

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Results
OECD Test No. 474: Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test	Mammalian-Animal	Negative

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Component Information

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Results
		Not classified

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Results
OECD Test No. 451: Carcinogenicity Studies	Rat	Negative

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Results
		Not classified

STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
					Not classified

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
					May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - repeated exposure

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Component Information

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
					Not classified

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Exposure route	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
NOAEC	Rat	Inhalation Vapour	>= 5000 ppm		

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Other adverse effects

No information available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not considered to be harmful to aquatic life.

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Species	Endpoint type	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
	Brachydanio rerio	LC50	> 5000 mg/L	96 hours	
	Daphnia magna	EC50	> 10000 mg/L	48 hours	
	Algae	EC50	> 10000 mg/L	72 hours	

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Species	Endpoint type	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
OECD Test No. 201: Freshwater Algae and Cyanobacteria, Growth Inhibition Test	Algae	EC50	> 1000 mg/L	72 hours	
OECD Test No. 202: Daphnia sp., Acute Immobilisation Test	Daphnia magna	EC50	13300 mg/L	48 hours	
OECD Test No. 203: Fish, Acute Toxicity Test	Fish	LC50	9640 mg/L	96 hours	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability

The product contains substances which are biodegradable.

CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen (9004-70-0)

Method	Exposure time	Value	Results
OECD Test No. 301B: Ready Biodegradability: CO2 Evolution Test (TG 301 B)	28 days	~ 20% Biodegradation	Not readily biodegradable

PROPAN-2-OL (67-63-0)

Method	Exposure time	Value	Results
	30 days	70 - 84% Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation

Not likely to bioaccumulate.

Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
CELLULOSE NITRATE <= 12.6% Nitrogen	< 0
PROPAN-2-OL	0.05

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil

partially soluble.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT and vPvB assessment

The product does not contain any substance(s) classified as PBT or vPvB.

Chemical name	PBT and vPvB assessment
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PROPAN-2-OL	The substance is not PBT / vPvB
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12.6. Other adverse effects

No information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods****Waste from residues/unused products**

The product contains synthetic polymer microparticles, as defined by entry 78 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Special precautions must be taken to prevent release to the environment during disposal. Waste product is highly flammable. It is recommended that small quantities of nitrocellulose should be dissolved prior to destruction as waste NC-lacquer. Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the local Waste Disposal Authority. Do not discharge onto the ground or into water courses.

Contaminated packaging

Do not reuse empty containers. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not weld or use cutting torch on or near the package. With the earth/ground clip still in place, fold the liner into the empty package. Remove the earth clip and replace the lid of the drum or close the box. Transfer the package to a non-hazardous area and remove the bag for disposal. The bag will contain a residue of nitrocellulose chips and must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Ensure that the residual nitrocellulose in the bag does not dry out before disposal. Remove all labels from the package. Then offer the package for recycling/reconditioning or puncture or otherwise destroy empty package and dispose of in a facility permitted for non-hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: Transport information**IATA**

14.1 UN number or ID number	UN2556
14.2 UN proper shipping name	NITROCELLULOSE WITH ALCOHOL
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	4.1
14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	
Special Provisions	A217
ERG Code	3L

IMDG

14.1 UN number or ID number	UN2556
14.2 UN proper shipping name	NITROCELLULOSE WITH ALCOHOL
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	4.1
14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	
Special Provisions	28, 394
EmS-No	F-B, S-J
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Not permitted.

RID

14.1 UN number or ID number	UN2556
14.2 UN proper shipping name	NITROCELLULOSE WITH ALCOHOL
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	4.1

14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	
Special Provisions	394, 541
Classification code	D

ADR

14.1 UN number or ID number	UN2556
14.2 UN proper shipping name	NITROCELLULOSE WITH ALCOHOL
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	4.1
14.4 Packing group	II
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	
Special Provisions	394, 541
Classification code	D
Tunnel restriction code	(B)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****National regulations****Authorisations and/or restrictions on use:**

This product contains one or more substances subject to restriction (UK REACH - Annex XVII).

Product restricted per REACH Annex XVII: 3, 78

Chemical name	Restricted substance per REACH Annex XVII	Substance subject to authorisation per REACH Annex XIV
PROPAN-2-OL - 67-63-0	3, 40	-

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not applicable

Export Notification requirements

Not applicable

Named dangerous substances per COMAH Regulations 2015 (as amended)

Not applicable

The Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations 2015

Not applicable

The Biocidal Products Regulations 2001 (as amended)

Chemical name	The Biocidal Products Regulations 2001 (as amended)
PROPAN-2-OL - 67-63-0	Product-type 2: Disinfectants and algicides not intended for direct application to humans or animals Product-type 4: Food and feed area Product-type 1: Human hygiene

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (as amended)

Not applicable

Poisons Act 1972 (Explosive Precursors) Regulations (as Amended)

Not applicable

International Inventories

TSCA

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

DSL/NDSL

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

EINECS/ELINCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
ENCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
IECSC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
KECI	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
PICCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
AIIC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
NZIoC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical Safety Report No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture

SECTION 16: Other information**Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet****Full text of H-Statements referred to under section 3**

H201 - Explosive; mass explosion hazard
H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Legend

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation:
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances
vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances

Legend Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
+	Sensitisers		

Revision Note **SDS sections updated 2 3 7 8 9 13 14 15 16**

Classification procedure

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]	Method Used
Acute oral toxicity	Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity - gas	Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity - vapour	Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity - dust/mist	Calculation method
Skin corrosion/irritation	Calculation method
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Calculation method
Respiratory sensitisation	Calculation method
Skin sensitisation	Calculation method
Mutagenicity	Calculation method
Carcinogenicity	Calculation method
Reproductive toxicity	Calculation method
STOT - single exposure	Calculation method

STOT - repeated exposure
Acute aquatic toxicity
Chronic aquatic toxicity
Aspiration hazard
Ozone
Desensitised explosives

Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
On basis of test data

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Committee for Risk Assessment (ECHA_RAC)
European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) (ECHA_API)
Environmental Protection Agency
Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGl(s))
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
Food Research Journal
Hazardous Substance Database
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
Australian National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Programme
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
World Health Organization

Prepared By J Forth
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This material safety data sheet complies with the requirements of UK REACH Regulations (SI 2019/758 as amended)
Take note of Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work

Disclaimer

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End of Safety Data Sheet