SAFETY DATA SHEET

M-Flux AR-2

Vishay Measurements Group GmbH

Version No: **3.0**
Safety Data Sheet - Authored according to GB/T 16483(2008), GB/T 17519 (2013), and GB30000.1 (2024)

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S.GHS.CHN.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	M-Flux AR-2
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Chemical English Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	UFI: Mixture

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

Relevant identified uses	Soldering flux, welding and soldering parts.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Vishay Measurements Group GmbH**
Address	Tatschenweg 1 Heilbronn 74078 Germany
Telephone	+49 (0) 7131 39099-0
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Website	www.VPGSensors.com
Email	mm.de@vpgsensors.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtrec (24/7/365)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	(00-1) 703-527-3887 (Worldwide)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Summary of Hazard in an Emergency Situation

Liquid.
Mixes with water.Highly flammable.
Irritating to eyes.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Toxic to flora.
Toxic to soil organisms.

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. China Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Physical and Chemical Hazard

Liquid.
Mixes with water.Highly flammable.
HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.
Toxic smoke/fumes in a fire.
In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.

Health Hazards

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect breathing (causing depression and paralysis of breathing and lower blood pressure. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol. Animals given near-lethal doses also showed inco-ordination, lethargy, inactivity and loss of consciousness. There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired. Swallowing large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It may affect behaviour and/or the central nervous system, and cause headache, sleepiness, excitement, dizziness, inco-ordination, coma, convulsions and other symptoms of central nervous system depression. In newborns, exposure to excessive amounts of benzyl alcohol has been associated with toxicity (low blood pressure and metabolic acidosis), and an increased incidence of severe jaundice leading to nervous system symptoms called kernicterus. Rarely, death may occur. Benzyl alcohol in medications is present in much smaller amounts than in flush solutions. The amount of benzyl alcohol sufficient to cause toxicity is unknown. If the patient requires more than the recommended dose or other medications containing this preservative, the prescribing doctor must consider the daily metabolic load of benzyl alcohol from these combined sources.

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	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Isopropanol, also known as IPA, is a chemical that has low toxicity when it comes to immediate exposure. It can irritate the eyes and cause discomfort in high concentrations of its vapors. Prolonged exposure to these vapors can lead to depression of the central nervous system. Some people may experience irritation or sensitivity on their skin when using isopropanol. There have been cases where people have become intoxicated from using isopropanol as a treatment for fever, likely due to absorption through the skin and inhalation. Ingesting isopropanol intentionally can be very dangerous and can result in a coma-like state. However, most people recover if they receive medical attention promptly. Studies on animals have shown that repeated exposure to isopropanol can affect the kidneys. A reproductive study found that male mating index was decreased in rats exposed to isopropanol, but this may not have significant biological meaning. Isopropanol has been tested for its effects on development and has been found to only cause harm at high doses in rats, not in rabbits. Tests for genotoxicity (potential to damage DNA) have all come back negative. Studies on rodents inhaling isopropanol did show an increase in interstitial cell tumors in male rats, but this type of tumor is common in older rats and there is no evidence to suggest that isopropanol poses a cancer risk to humans.
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol. Animal testing showed the chronic exposure did not produce reproductive effects. NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain "isopropyl oil", which caused an excess incidence of sinus and throat cancers in isoproanol production workers in the past. "Isopropyl oil" is no longer formed during production of isopropanol. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis (skin inflammation). Prolonged or repeated swallowing may affect behaviour and the central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute swallowing. It may also affect the liver, kidneys, cardiovascular system, the lungs and cause weight loss. Studies in animals have shown evidence of causing birth defects, but the significance of this information in humans is unknown. Benzyl alcohol has not been shown to cause cancer.

Environmental Hazards

Toxic to flora.
Toxic to soil organisms.

Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
HARMFUL: may cause lung damage if swallowed
*LIMITED EVIDENCE

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0	70-90	isopropanol
100-51-6	1-10	benzyl alcohol
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. China Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh 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. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

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	▸ 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. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Advise for rescue team (PPE requirement for rescue personnel)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.
- Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- The so-called "gasping syndrome describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- Management is essentially supportive.

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.
- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

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 in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: , ▸ carbon dioxide (CO_2) , aldehydes , ▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **WARNING**: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Measures for Preventing Secondary Contamination

Refer to section above

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

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	▸ Wipe up. ▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ 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. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Ensure adequate ventilation Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Use personal protective equipment as required. See Section: 8. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not use sparking tools. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol (IPA)	350 mg/m3	700 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be

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	a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus)
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs: ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. ▸ Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference. ▸ Double gloving should be considered. ▸ PVC gloves. ▸ Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn. ▸ Wash hands immediately after removing gloves. ▸ Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210] ▸ Head covering.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▸ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range

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	between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
M-Flux AR-2

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
MICROFLEX® 63-864
MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300
TouchNTuff® 83-500
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

Respiratory protection

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

If the amount of gas or particles in the air where you're breathing gets close to or goes over the safe limit, you need to wear a mask or respirator. The level of protection you get depends on the type of mask and filter you use. Here's a simple guide to what kind of mask you need based on how much the gas or particles exceed the safe limit: - If it's up to 5 times the safe limit, you can use a half-face mask with a basic filter or a powered air respirator. - If it's up to 25 times the safe limit, you should use an air-line mask or a full-face mask with a stronger filter. - If it's up to 50 times the safe limit, a full-face mask with an even stronger filter is needed. - If it's more than 50 times the safe limit, you need an air-line mask with continuous airflow. Different filters protect against different things, like organic vapors, acid gases, sulfur dioxide, agricultural chemicals, ammonia, mercury, nitrogen oxides, methyl bromide, and low boiling point organic compounds.

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Amber liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.88
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (℃)**	425
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (℃)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (℃)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (℃)	82	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (℃)	18	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.0	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.0	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4.3	**Gas group**	Not Available

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Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

M-Flux AR-2	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
benzyl alcohol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rat): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Human - man): 16mg/48H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 1%/2D
		Skin (Mammal - pig): 100% - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

M-Flux AR-2	2-pore channels (TPCs) Adverse effects ofperturbing both local and global Ca2+ changes mediated by TPCs through chemical and/or molecular manipulations can induce or reverse disease phenotypes. modulators are still being researched, but they are linked to known side effects of calcium channel blockers, such as constipation, dizziness, fatigue, and headache. Because TPCs are involved in many cellular processes, including those related to the heart, immune system, and nervous system, modulators could potentially affect these functions in ways that are not yet fully understood, wo-pore channels (TPCs) are Ca2+-permeable endo-lysosomal ion channels subject to multi-modal regulation. They mediate their physiological effects through releasing Ca2+ from acidic organelles in response to cues such as the second messenger, NAADP perturbing both local and global Ca2+ changes mediated by TPCs through chemical and/or molecular manipulations can induce or reverse disease phenotypes.

Continued...

	potential adverse effects of 2-pore channel (TPC) inhibitors include cardiac dysfunction, such as arrhythmias and hypertrophy, and issues with immune function and vesicle trafficking, as they target essential cellular processes. Since TPCs are involved in calcium signaling, inhibiting them may disrupt normal physiological functions like the proper transport and release of molecules. The development of specific and safe TPC inhibitors is still in early stages, so a complete list of adverse effects is not yet fully known.
ISOPROPANOL	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
BENZYL ALCOHOL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. With the exception of benzyl alcohol, phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, testing in humans indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential. Available data indicate that the potential for photosensitization is low. Testing suggests that at current human exposure levels, this group of chemicals does not cause maternal or developmental toxicity. Animal testing shows no cancer-causing evidence, with little or no genetic toxicity. It has been concluded that these materials would not present a safety concern at current levels of use, as fragrance ingredients. This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is actually higher than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances. Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity. For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmful and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol. However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level.
M-Flux AR-2 & ISOPROPANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred. Repeated doses may damage the kidneys. A decrease in the frequency of mating has been found in among animals, and newborns have been found to have a greater incidence of low birth weight. Tumours of the testes have been observed in the male rat.
M-Flux AR-2 & BENZYL ALCOHOL	Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work. If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect. Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits. Prevention of contact sensitization to fragrances is an important objective of public health risk management. Hands: Contact sensitization may be the primary cause of hand eczema or a complication of irritant or atopic hand eczema. However hand eczema is a disease involving many factors, and the clinical significance of fragrance contact allergy in severe, chronic hand eczema may not be clear. Underarm: Skin inflammation of the armpits may be caused by perfume in deodorants and, if the reaction is severe, it may spread down the arms and to other areas of the body. In individuals who consulted a skin specialist, a history of such first-time symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of perfume allergy. Face: An important manifestation of fragrance allergy from the use of cosmetic products is eczema of the face. In men, after-shave products can cause eczema around the beard area and the adjacent part of the neck. Men using wet shaving as opposed to dry have been shown to have an increased risk of allergic to fragrances. Irritant reactions: Some individual fragrance ingredients, such as citral, are known to be irritant. Fragrances may cause a dose-related contact urticaria (hives) which is not allergic; cinnamal, cinnamic alcohol and Myroxylon pereirae are known to cause hives, but others, including menthol, vanillin and benzaldehyde have also been reported. Pigmentary anomalies: Type IV allergy is responsible for “pigmented cosmetic dermatitis”, referring to increased pigmentation on the face and neck. Testing showed a number of fragrance ingredients were associated, including jasmine absolute, ylang-ylang oil, cananga oil, benzyl salicylate, hydroxycitronellal, sandalwood oil, geraniol and geranium oil. Light reactions: Musk ambrette produced a number of allergic reactions mediated by light and was later banned from use in Europe. Furocoumarins (psoralens) in some plant-derived fragrances have caused phototoxic reactions, with redness. There are now limits for the amount of furocoumarins in fragrances. Phototoxic reactions still occur, but are rare. General/respiratory: Fragrances are volatile, and therefore, in addition to skin exposure, a perfume also exposes the eyes and the nose / airway. It is estimated that 2-4% of the adult population is affected by respiratory or eye symptoms by such an exposure. It is known that exposure to fragrances may exacerbate pre-existing asthma. Asthma-like symptoms can be provoked by sensory mechanisms. A significant association was found between respiratory complaints related to fragrances and contact allergy to fragrance ingredients and hand eczema. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis. It is not always possible to know whether a particular allergen that is not directly reactive acts as a prehapten or a prohapten , or both. Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohapten being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity between fragrance substances. Various enzymes play roles in both activating and deactivating prohaptens. Skin-sensitizing prohaptens can be

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	recognized and grouped into chemical classes based on knowledge of xenobiotic bioactivation reactions, clinical observations and/or studies of sensitization. QSAR prediction: Prediction of sensitization activity of these substances is complex, especially for those substances that can act both as pre- and prohaptens. CYP1A2 is a member of the cytochrome P450 super family, is one of the best characterized. It is responsible for the metabolism of commonly drugs belonging to classes such as antidepressants, antipsychotics, mood stabilizers, beta blockers and sedative/hypnotics CYP1A2 also metabolises a number of procarcinogens (such as those in cigarettes). Cigarette smoking may lead to three fold increase in 1A2 activity, which explains why smokers require higher doses of beta blockers than than non-smokers Drugs that inhibit CYP1A2 will predictably increase the plasma concentrations of the medications or decrease in clearance of substrates. Drugs such as ciprofloxacin, fluvoxamine, verapamil cimetidine , caffeine and isoniazid are inhibitors of CYP1A2 enzyme. Vegetables such as grape fruit juice, cumic and turmeric are inhibitors of the CYP1A2 enzyme which may leads to increase plasma concentration of psychotropics Inhibition of NF-kB in vivo can be detrimental. NF-kB controls multiple functions in homeostasis including a functional immune response, cell cycle, and cell death. Genetic studies in mice and analysis of naturally occurring mutations in humans point to specific developmental and immune consequences due to altering NF-kB activity. The same functions that make NF-kB attractive for developing inhibitors for treating disease also play a role in homeostasis,and disruption of the NF-kB pathway during development or in adults leads to unfavorable and potentially unhealthy consequences. NF-kB plays a role in multiple homeostatic cellular processes including response to stimuli,cell proliferation, and death, regulating communication between cells, but is also tightly linked with other signaling pathways within the cell, such a p38 and JNK. In addition to mediating proinflammatory responses, NF-kB may regulate apoptotic and cell cycle changes induced by cellular stress, DNA damage or oncogenes by communication with the tumor suppressor p53. Disruption of normal cellular responses by inhibiting NF-kB can have adverse consequences such as immune suppression and tissue damage. Understanding the consequences of lack of NF-kB activity in adult humans comes from observation of naturally occurring genetic deficiencies in this pathway. Mutations have been discovered in humans in signaling molecules upstream of NF-kB resulting in defects in development or immunity. Genetic defects have also been discovered in genes that immediately affect NF-kB activation including IKK gamma (NEMO), a subunit of the IKK complex, and IkBalpha.The IKK gamma mutations result in a defective IKK complex and the IkBalpha mutation results in an IkBalpha protein that cannot be phosphorylated and degraded. Both genetic defects result in suppressed NF-kB activation and ectodermal dysplasia with immunodeficiency.In general patients with these genetic defects have multiple immunological defects including impaired innate immunity,impaired antibody production, and ultimately severe bacterial infections. Understanding the immune defects and susceptibilities in patients with genetic defects in the NF-kB pathway will help prepare for potential adverse effects of pharmacologic NF-kB inhibitors The requirement for NF-kB in the development and maintenance of the immune system is well documented. NF-kB is required for survival during fetal development and for normal lymphocyte generation in adult mice. Removal of the p65 (RelA) subunit of NF-kB or the IKKbeta gene results in death during fetal development primarily due to massive liver apoptosis Fetal liver stem cells from p65 or IKKbeta deficient mice have been transplanted into irradiated hosts revealing a specific requirement of NF-kB for T-cells, B-cells, and common lymphoid progenitor development but not for myeloid cells or stem cells. The failure to produce lymphocytes is mediated through hypersensitivity to TNF due to lack of NF-kB activity. Lymphocyte depletion with chemical or genetic inhibition of NF-kB have implications for therapeutic potential use in humans. The double-sided nature of NF-kB inhibition is clear in this instance where chemical inhibition in vivo mimics genetic experiments inducing rapid TNF-dependent apoptosis. Rapid induction of apoptosis may be an advantage for treating some forms of cancer, but at the same time cause depletion of some lymphocyte populations. In addition to controlling lymphocyte development, NF-kB plays a major role in both adaptive and innate immunity. Various signaling pathways responding to receptor recognition of immune challenge converge on NF-kB which then regulates genes that control the immune response. Both T-cell receptor and B-cell receptors activate NF-kB through phosphorylation of CARMA1 by PKC theta and PKC beta respectively, resulting in recruitment and activation of IKK and ultimately expression of genes that control cellular activation, proliferation, and survival. In addition, NF-kB plays a role in T-cell response to costimulatory signals. Cells respond to pathogenic microorganisms in part through recognition by Toll-like receptors (TLRs).TLR-family members recognize different molecular structures present in microbes and respond by activating signaling pathways including NF-kB leading to expression of anti-microbial effector molecules, as well as molecules that help in development of the adaptive immune response. Inhibition of NF-kB during TLR stimulation can lead to macrophage apoptosis, a mechanism used by some pathogens to help evade immune response. NF-kB is clearly required for normal mature B-cell and T-cell maintenance and function, including regulatory, memory, and natural killer-like T cells. Inhibition of NF-kB activation in lymphocytes results in defects in growth, survival, and cytokine production and blocks multiple steps in germinal center formation.Given the diverse roles NF-kB plays in immune response to pathogens it is not surprising to find mice genetically deficient in components of the NF-kB pathway are susceptible to parasitic and bacterial infection. The role of NF-kB in inhibition of apoptosis is one of the factors that make it a potential target for cancer therapy. NF-kB deficient mice die during embryogenesis in part due to TNF-mediated liver damage. Adult mice with impaired NF-kB targeted to the liver have normal liver function, but have severe liver damage after challenge with concanavalin A, a pan-T cell activator.Liver damage occurs due to sustained activation of JNK due to accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the absence of normal NF-kB activation.
ISOPROPANOL & BENZYL ALCOHOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

M-Flux AR-2

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

isopropanol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4

Continued...

benzyl alcohol	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	5.1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	10mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Toxic to flora.
Toxic to soil organisms.
For Isopropanol (IPA):
log Kow: -0.16- 0.28;
Half-life (hr) air: 33-84;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130;
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06;
BOD 5: 1.19,60%;
COD: 1.61-2.30, 97%;
ThOD: 2.4;
BOD 20: >70%.
Environmental Fate: IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%). Overall, IPA presents a low potential hazard to aquatic or terrestrial biota.
Aquatic Fate: IPA has been shown to biodegrade rapidly in aerobic, aqueous biodegradation tests and therefore, would not be expected to persist in aquatic habitats. IPA is expected to volatilize slowly from water. The calculated half-life for the volatilization from surface water (1 meter depth) is predicted to range from 4 days (from a river) to 31 days (from a lake). Hydrolysis is not considered a significant degradation process for IPA, however; aerobic biodegradation of IPA has been shown to occur rapidly under non-acclimated conditions. IPA is readily biodegradable in both freshwater and saltwater (72 to 78% biodegradation in 20 days).
Terrestrial Fate: Soil - IPA is also not expected to persist in surface soils due to rapid evaporation to the air. IPA will evaporate quickly from soil and is not expected to partition to the soil however; IPA has the potential to leach through the soil due to its low soil adsorption. Plants - Toxicity of IPA to plants is expected to be low.
Atmospheric Fate: IPA is subject to oxidation predominantly by hydroxy radical attack. The atmospheric half-life is expected to be 10 to 25 hours. Direct photolysis is not expected to be an important transformation process for the degradation of IPA.
Ecotoxicity: IPA has been shown to have a low order of acute aquatic toxicity and is not acutely toxic to fish and invertebrates. Chronic aquatic toxicity has also been shown to be of low concern and bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is not expected to occur.
For benzyl alcohol: log Kow : 1.1Koc : <5Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.91E-07BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%COD : 96%ThOD : 2.519BCF : 4
Bioaccumulation: Not significant
Anaerobic Effects: Significant degradation.
Effects on algae and plankton: Inhibits degradation of glucose
Degradation Biological: Significant processes
Abiotic: RxnOH*,no photochem
Ecotoxicity: Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l. Fish LC50 (96 h) fathead minnow 10 ppm, bluegill sunfish 15 ppm; tidewater silverside fish 15 ppm. Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise, but these are less toxic than the product itself.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 15.66)

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste chemicals:	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

Continued...

	▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Contaminated packing materials:	Refer to section above
Precautions for Transport:	Refer to section above

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (UN)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1219
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ISOPROPANOL
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1219
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Isopropanol
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A180 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1219
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ISOPROPANOL
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E, S-D Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: 1 L

Continued...

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
isopropanol	Not Applicable
benzyl alcohol	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
isopropanol	Not Applicable
benzyl alcohol	Not Applicable

Precautions for Transport

Transportation precautions:
• Documentation covering all dangerous goods carried on the vehicle
• The transport unit must be placarded and marked in accordance with relevant transporting requirements.
• Personal protective equipment must be in sufficient quantities and suitable for use by the driver of the vehicle and where required for escape purposes, any other persons travelling in the vehicle.
• Vehicles transporting dangerous goods need to be equipped with sufficient and adequate fire protection systems and emergency equipment to handle spillages.
• Use flameproof or intrinsically safe electrical equipment
• Ensure all ignition sources are identified and eliminated or reduced where there is any likelihood of an incident due to a spill or release of fire risk dangerous goods.
• Likely to be incompatible however refer to SDS for further details:
Class 2.1. 2.2, 2.2 (with subrisk 5.1), 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1
• If applicable, use appropriate types of segregation devices to isolate incompatible dangerous goods:
• Incompatible for transport with foodstuffs (including stock feed).
• Routes for road vehicles should avoid heavily populated or environmentally sensitive areas, congested crossings or a concentration of people
• Vehicle exhaust or hot engine components must be shielded to ensure cargo temperatures cannot be raised.

Suitable Containers

See section 7

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

China Catalogue of Categorized Occupational Disease Hazard Factors (Chinese)
China Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals (Chinese)
China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance
China List of Dangerous Goods (GB12268-2025) (Chinese)
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace
China Regulations on the Safe Management of Hazardous Chemicals (Chinese)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance
China List of Dangerous Goods (GB12268-2025) (Chinese)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (isopropanol; benzyl alcohol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (isopropanol; benzyl alcohol)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/26/2026
Initial Date	11/29/2025

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Disclaimer

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