

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH GUIDELINE FOR ISOPROPYL GLYCIDYL ETHER

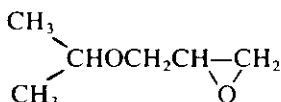
INTRODUCTION

This guideline summarizes pertinent information about isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE) for workers, employers, and occupational safety and health professionals who may need such information to conduct effective occupational safety and health programs. Recommendations may be superseded by new developments in these fields; therefore, readers are advised to regard these recommendations as general guidelines.

SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

• **Formula:** C₆H₁₂O₂

• **Structure:**



• **Synonyms:** 1,2-epoxy-3-isopropoxypropane; glycidyl isopropyl ether; IGE; (isopropoxymethyl)oxirane; isopropyl epoxypropyl ether

• **Identifiers:** CAS 4016-14-2; RTECS TZ3500000; DOT not assigned

• **Appearance:** Colorless liquid

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

• Physical data

1. Molecular weight: 116.18
2. Boiling point (at 760 mmHg): 137°C (270°F)
3. Specific gravity (water = 1): 0.9
4. Vapor density (air = 1 at boiling point of IGE): 4.0
5. Vapor pressure at 25°C (77°F): 9.4 mmHg
6. Solubility in water, g/100 g water at 20°C (68°F): 18.8
7. Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): 0.99
8. Saturation concentration in air (approximate) at 25°C (77°F): 1.237% (12.370 ppm)

• Reactivity

1. Incompatibilities: Contact with strong oxidizing agents may cause fires and explosions. Contact with strong caustics may cause polymerization. IGE should not be exposed to air or light because explosive peroxides may be formed.

2. Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic vapors and gases (e.g., carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving IGE.

3. Caution: IGE will cause some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber to deteriorate.

• Flammability

1. Flash point: 33°C (92°F) (closed cup)
2. Extinguishant: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol foam
3. Class IC Flammable Liquid (29 CFR 1910.106)

• Warning properties

Evaluation of warning properties for respirator selection: Based on lack of information on odor threshold and eye irritation levels, IGE should be considered to have poor warning properties.

EXPOSURE LIMITS

The current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit (PEL) for IGE is 50 parts of IGE per million parts of air (ppm) [240 milligrams of IGE per cubic meter of air (mg/m³)] as a time-weighted average (TWA) concentration over an 8-hour workshift. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommended exposure limit (REL) is 50 ppm (240 mg/m³) as a ceiling concentration determined in any 15-minute sampling period. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) threshold limit value (TLV[®]) is 50 ppm (240 mg/m³) as a TWA for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek; the ACGIH short-term exposure limit (STEL) is 75 ppm (360 mg/m³) (Table 1).

**Table 1.—Occupational exposure limits
for isopropyl glycidyl ether**

	Exposure limits	
	ppm	mg/m ³
OSHA PEL TWA	50	240
NIOSH REL ceiling (15 min)	50	240
ACGIH TLV [®] TWA	50	240
STEL	75	360

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service Centers for Disease Control
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Division of Standards Development and Technology Transfer

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

• Routes of exposure

IGE may cause adverse health effects following exposure via inhalation, ingestion, or dermal or eye contact.

• Summary of toxicology

Effects on animals: Acute oral administration of IGE to mice, rats, and rabbits caused central nervous system depression. Subchronic inhalation of IGE by rats caused decreased weight gain, inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia, and respiratory distress.

• Signs and symptoms of exposure

1. *Short-term (acute):* Exposure to IGE can cause mental confusion and moderate irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

2. *Long-term (chronic):* Exposure to IGE can cause dermatitis and skin sensitization.

RECOMMENDED MEDICAL PRACTICES

• Medical surveillance program

Workers with potential exposures to chemical hazards should be monitored in a systematic program of medical surveillance intended to prevent or control occupational injury and disease. The program should include education of employers and workers about work-related hazards, placement of workers in jobs that do not jeopardize their safety and health, earliest possible detection of adverse health effects, and referral of workers for diagnostic confirmation and treatment. The occurrence of disease (a "sentinel health event," SHE) or other work-related adverse health effects should prompt immediate evaluation of primary preventive measures (e.g., industrial hygiene monitoring, engineering controls, and personal protective equipment). A medical surveillance program is intended to supplement, not replace, such measures.

A medical surveillance program should include systematic collection and epidemiologic analysis of relevant environmental and biologic monitoring, medical screening, morbidity, and mortality data. This analysis may provide information about the relatedness of adverse health effects and occupational exposure that cannot be discerned from results in individual workers. Sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values of biologic monitoring and medical screening tests should be evaluated on an industry-wide basis prior to application in any given worker group. Intrinsic to a surveillance program is the dissemination of summary data to those who need to know, including employers, occupational health professionals, potentially exposed workers, and regulatory and public health agencies.

• Preplacement medical evaluation

Prior to placing a worker in a job with a potential for exposure to IGE, the physician should evaluate and document the worker's baseline health status with thorough medical, environmental, and occupational histories, a physical examination, and physiologic and laboratory tests appropriate for the anticipated occupational risks. These should concentrate on the function and integrity of the eyes, skin, and nervous and respiratory systems. Medical surveillance for respiratory disease should

be conducted by using the principles and methods recommended by NIOSH and the American Thoracic Society (ATS).

A preplacement medical evaluation is recommended in order to detect and assess preexisting or concurrent conditions which may be aggravated or result in increased risk when a worker is exposed to IGE at or below the NIOSH REL. The examining physician should consider the probable frequency, intensity, and duration of exposure, as well as the nature and degree of the condition, in placing such a worker. Such conditions, which should not be regarded as absolute contraindications to job placement, include a history of chronic skin disease or concurrent dermatitis.

• Periodic medical screening and/or biologic monitoring

Occupational health interviews and physical examinations should be performed at regular intervals. Additional examinations may be necessary should a worker develop symptoms that may be attributed to exposure to IGE. The interviews, examinations, and appropriate medical screening and/or biologic monitoring tests should be directed at identifying an excessive decrease or adverse trend in the physiologic function of the eyes, skin, and nervous and respiratory systems as compared to the baseline status of the individual worker or to expected values for a suitable reference population. The following tests should be used and interpreted according to standardized procedures and evaluation criteria recommended by NIOSH and the ATS: standardized questionnaires and tests of lung function.

• Medical practices recommended at the time of job transfer or termination

The medical, environmental, and occupational history interviews, the physical examination, and selected physiologic and laboratory tests which were conducted at the time of placement should be repeated at the time of job transfer or termination. Any changes in the worker's health status should be compared to those expected for a suitable reference population.

• Sentinel health events

Acute SHE's include: Contact and/or allergic dermatitis.

MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

• Ceiling concentration evaluation

Measurements to determine worker exposure should be taken during periods of maximum expected airborne concentrations of IGE. Each measurement to determine the NIOSH REL (ceiling exposure) in the worker's breathing zone (air that most nearly represents that inhaled by the worker) should consist of a 15-minute sample or a series of consecutive samples that total 15 minutes. A minimum of three measurements should be taken during one workshift, and the highest of all measurements taken is an estimate of the worker's exposure. If the periods of maximum exposure are not clearly defined, a statistical procedure which can be used as a peak exposure detection strategy is given in the *Occupational Exposure Sampling Strategy Manual*.

• Method

Sampling and analysis may be performed by collecting IGE vapors with charcoal tubes followed by desorption with car-

bon disulfide and analysis by gas chromatography. Detector tubes or other direct-reading devices calibrated to measure IGE may also be used if available. A detailed sampling and analytical method for IGE may be found in the *NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods* (method number S77).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Chemical protective clothing (CPC) should be selected after utilizing available performance data, consulting with the manufacturer, and then evaluating the clothing under actual use conditions.

Workers should be provided with and required to use CPC, gloves, face shields (8-inch minimum) and other appropriate protective clothing necessary to prevent skin contact with IGE.

Workers should be provided with and required to use splash-proof safety goggles where IGE may come in contact with the eyes.

SANITATION

Clothing which is contaminated with IGE should be removed immediately and placed in closed containers for storage until provision is made for the removal of IGE from the clothing. If the clothing is to be laundered or cleaned, the person performing the operation should be informed of IGE's hazardous properties.

Change and shower rooms should be provided with separate locker facilities for street and work clothes.

Skin that becomes contaminated with IGE should be promptly washed with soap and water.

The storage, preparation, dispensing, or consumption of food or beverages, the storage or application of cosmetics, the storage of smoking materials, or the storage or use of products for chewing should be prohibited in work areas.

Workers who handle IGE should wash their faces, hands, and forearms thoroughly with soap and water before eating, smoking, or using toilet facilities.

COMMON OPERATIONS AND CONTROLS

Common operations in which exposure to IGE may occur and control methods which may be effective in each case are listed in Table 2.

Table 2.—Operations and methods of control for isopropyl glycidyl ether

Operations	Controls
During use as a reactive diluent for epoxy resins; during use as a chemical intermediate for the synthesis of esters and ethers	Local exhaust ventilation, general dilution ventilation, personal protective equipment
During use as a stabilizing agent for organic chemicals	Local exhaust ventilation, general dilution ventilation, personal protective equipment

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

In the event of an emergency, remove the victim from further exposure, send for medical assistance, and initiate emergency procedures.

• Eye exposure

Where there is any possibility of a worker's eyes being exposed to IGE, an eye-wash fountain should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use.

If IGE gets into the eyes, flush them immediately with large amounts of water for 15 minutes, lifting the lower and upper lids occasionally. Get medical attention as soon as possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.

• Skin exposure

Where there is any possibility of a worker's body being exposed to IGE, facilities for quick drenching of the body should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use.

If IGE gets on the skin, wash it immediately with soap and water. If IGE penetrates the clothing, remove the clothing immediately and wash the skin with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly.

• Rescue

If a worker has been incapacitated, move the affected worker from the hazardous exposure. Put into effect the established emergency rescue procedures. Do not become a casualty. Understand the facility's emergency rescue procedures and know the locations of rescue equipment before the need arises.

SPILLS AND LEAKS

Workers not wearing protective equipment and clothing should be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.

If IGE is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:

1. Remove all ignition sources.
2. Ventilate area of spill or leak.
3. For small quantities of liquids containing IGE, absorb on paper towels and place in an appropriate container. Place towels in a safe place such as a fume hood for evaporation. Allow sufficient time for evaporation of the vapors so that the hood ductwork is free from IGE vapors. Burn the paper in a suitable location away from combustible materials.
4. Large quantities of liquids containing IGE may be absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material and placed in an appropriate container. IGE should not be allowed to enter a confined space such as a sewer because of the possibility of an explosion.
5. Liquids containing IGE may be collected by vacuuming with an appropriate system. If a vacuum system is used, there should be no sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill, and flash back prevention devices should be provided.

WASTE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Transportation, and/or state and local regulations shall be followed

to assure that removal, transport, and disposal are in accordance with existing regulations.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

It must be stressed that the use of respirators is the least preferred method of controlling worker exposure and should not normally be used as the only means of preventing or minimizing exposure during routine operations. However, there are some exceptions for which respirators may be used to control exposure: when engineering and work practice controls are not technically feasible, when engineering controls are in the process of being installed, or during emergencies and certain maintenance operations including those requiring confined-space entry (Table 3).

In addition to respirator selection, a complete respiratory protection program should be instituted which as a minimum complies with the requirements found in the OSHA Safety and Health Standards 29 CFR 1910.134. A respiratory protection program should include as a minimum an evaluation of the worker's ability to perform the work while wearing a respirator, the regular training of personnel, fit testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, and cleaning. The implementation of an adequate respiratory protection program, including selection of the correct respirators, requires that a knowledgeable person be in charge of the program and that the program be evaluated regularly.

Only respirators that have been approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA, formerly Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration) and by NIOSH should be used. **Remember! Air-purifying respirators will not protect from oxygen-deficient atmospheres.**

For each level of respiratory protection, only those respirators that have the minimum required protection factor and meet other use restrictions are listed. All respirators that have higher protection factors may also be used.

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Table 3.—Respiratory protection for isopropyl glycidyl ether

Condition	Minimum respiratory protection*†
Concentration:	
Less than or equal to 1,250 ppm	Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous flow mode (substance causes eye irritation or damage—eye protection needed)
Less than or equal to 1,500 ppm	Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece
Planned or emergency entry into environments containing unknown concentrations or levels above 1,500 ppm	Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece and operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode
Firefighting	Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode
Escape only	Any air-purifying full facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style or front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister Any appropriate escape-type self-contained breathing apparatus

* Only NIOSH/MSHA-approved equipment should be used.

† The respiratory protection listed for any given condition is the minimum required to meet the NIOSH REL of 50 ppm (240 mg/m³) (ceiling).

