Isopropyl alcohol

Supplement 2001	
MAK value (1996)	**200 ml/m³ (ppm) ≙ 500 mg/m³**
Peak limitation (2001)	**Category II,** **excursion factor 2**
Absorption through the skin	**–**
Sensitization	**–**
Carcinogenicity	**–**
Prenatal toxicity (1996)	**Pregnancy Risk Group C**
Germ cell mutagenicity	**–**
BAT value (1991)	**50 mg acetone per litre blood or urine**

Peak Limitation

The critical effect is the effect on the testes of mice with a LOEL (lowest observed effect level) of 500 ml/m³. As its metabolite acetone is not known to have such an effect, isopropyl alcohol is probably responsible for this. The half-times of isopropyl alcohol are around 2.5 to 6.4 hours after cases of poisoning in humans, and 1 or 2 hours after inhalation (rats) (see supplement "Isopropyl alcohol" 1996). The short half-times suggest a low excursion factor should be set.

A low excursion factor is necessary also as a result of the irritative effects of the substance, as weak irritation was reported by volunteers exposed for 5 minutes to 400 ml/m³ and "not strong" irritation after 800 ml/m³ (see supplement "Isopropyl alcohol" 1996).

As a result of the systemic and local effects in the range of the MAK value, an excursion factor of 2 has been set.

completed 06.12.2000

The MAK-Collection Part I, MAK Value Documentations 2013
DFG, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft