



RS Pro Box of 20 Multi-purpose Wipes for Electronics Use #557-067 (NZ)

RS Components

Chemwatch: 5394-49

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 31/03/2020

Print Date: 06/04/2020

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | RS Pro Box of 20 Multi-purpose Wipes for Electronics Use #557-067 (NZ) |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Cleaning agent. NOTES: Hazard statements relates to the solution used to impregnate the cloth wipe. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | RS Components |
| Address | PO Box 12-127 Penrose, Auckland New Zealand |
| Telephone | +64 27 4747122 |
| Fax | +64 9 579 1700 |
| Website | www.nz.rs-online.com |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 1800 951 288 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9186 1132 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 3 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 1 | |
| Chronic | 1 | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Solid Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|---------------------|--|

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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| H228 | Flammable solid. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use water jets for extinction. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Not Available | | cloth wipe impregnated with |
| 67-63-0 | >60 | <u>isopropanol</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.▶ Observe the patient carefully.▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.▶ Seek medical advice. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Do not use water jets.

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flammable solid which burns and propagates flame easily, even when partly wetted with water. ▶ Any source of ignition, i.e. friction, heat, sparks or flame, may cause fire or explosion. ▶ May burn fiercely ▶ May form explosive mixtures with air. ▶ May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | 1Z |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| Other information | <p>FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction. ▶ Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area. <p>FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers <p>For low viscosity materials and solids: Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</p> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging and ▶ cans with friction closures may be used. |
| Storage incompatibility | ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--------|------------|---------------|-----|------|------|-------|
|--------|------------|---------------|-----|------|------|-------|

Continued...

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| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm / 983 mg/m3 | 1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm | 2000* ppm | 12000** ppm |
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH | | |
| isopropanol | 2,000 ppm | Not Available | | |

MATERIAL DATA

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. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elbow length PVC gloves <p>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.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Eyewash unit. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. 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 and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. |

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:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| NEOPRENE | A |
| NITRILE | A |
| NITRILE+PVC | A |
| PE/EVAL/PE | A |
| PVC | B |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | 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

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | Air-line* | A-2 | A-PAPR-2 ^ |
| up to 20 x ES | - | A-3 | - |
| 20+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- 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.

Continued...

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should be consulted.

- 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 | Colourless highly flammable liquid is impregnated in non-woven wipe with characteristic odour; mixes with water. | | |
| Physical state | Manufactured | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.7855 @20C |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 12 (CC) | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► 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

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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. |
| Eye | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| RS Pro Box of 20 Multi-purpose Wipes for Electronics Use #557-067 (NZ) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| isopropanol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate |

Continued...

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| | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild |
| 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 | |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| ISOPROPANOL | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p> <p>For isopropanol (IPA):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. Very high vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and prolonged exposure may produce central nervous system depression and narcosis. Human volunteers reported that exposure to 400 ppm isopropanol vapors for 3 to 5 min.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> |
|-------------|---|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| RS Pro Box of 20 Multi-purpose Wipes for Electronics Use #557-067 (NZ) | 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 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 9-640mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 12500mg/L | 5 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 993.232mg/L | 3 |
| | EC0 | 24 | Crustacea | 5-102mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 5760 | Fish | 0.02mg/L | 4 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

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) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |

Mobility in soil

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Ingredient | Mobility |
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. |
|------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | 1Z |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 3175 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol) | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>4.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table> | Class | 4.1 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 4.1 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Packing group | II | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>216 274</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>1 kg</td></tr> </table> | Special provisions | 216 274 | Limited quantity | 1 kg |
| Special provisions | 216 274 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 1 kg | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|-----|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|-----|--|-------|---|------|--|------|
| UN number | 3175 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains isopropanol) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>4.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 4.1 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 3L | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 4.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 3L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packing group | II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A46</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>448</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>50 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>445</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>15 kg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y441</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>5 kg</td></tr> </table> | Special provisions | A46 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 448 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 50 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 445 | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 15 kg | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y441 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 5 kg |
| Special provisions | A46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 448 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 50 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 445 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 15 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y441 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 5 kg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------|
| UN number | 3175 | | | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol) | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>4.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table> | IMDG Class | 4.1 | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | |
| IMDG Class | 4.1 | | | | | | |
| IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | |
| Packing group | II | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-A , S-I</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>216 274</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>1 kg</td></tr> </table> | EMS Number | F-A , S-I | Special provisions | 216 274 | Limited Quantities | 1 kg |
| EMS Number | F-A , S-I | | | | | | |
| Special provisions | 216 274 | | | | | | |
| Limited Quantities | 1 kg | | | | | | |

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****ISOPROPANOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC
Monographs

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (isopropanol) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | Yes |
| Legend: | <i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i> |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 31/03/2020 |
| Initial Date | 31/03/2020 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|------------------|
| 2.1.1.1 | 31/03/2020 | Appearance |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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