Puregiene Alco Wipes

Safety Data Sheet

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ABCO PRODUCTS

Catalogue number: **171436**
Version No: **1.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Puregiene AlcoWipes
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper Shipping name	Solids containing flammable liquid (contains isopropyl)
Other means of identification	Isopropyl Alcohol Wipes

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

Relevant identified uses	For wiping hard surfaces / Disinfectant

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Abco Products Pty Ltd
Address	PO Box 200, Bentley WA 6982
Telephone	1800 177 399
Fax	1800 892 300

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Flammable Solid Category 1, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)

Label elements

Hazard Pictograms	
Signal Word	Danger , Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable
H228	Flammable solid
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Ingredient	Weight %	Cas No
Isopropanol	70	67-63-0
Water	30	7732-18-5

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product meets eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water ▸ Seek medical attention without delay ▸ Removal of contact lenses after eye injury to be done by skilled personnel
Skin Contact	▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing
Inhalation	Lay patient down and keep warn and rested
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Highly flammable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Flush away with copious amounts of water.
Major Spills	▸ Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite, or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to handle safely and effectively. Prevent by any means available any spillage entering a watercourse.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ So not allow clothing wet from material stay on skin
Other information	See PPE Section

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Plastic TUB. DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.
Storage incompatibility	**Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):** • forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation • reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminum (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminum bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminum triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminum • reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas • reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens,aliphatic amines, aluminum isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminum hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane • attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings reacts with metallic aluminum at high temperature may generate electrostatic charges • reacts with metallic aluminum at high temperature • may generate electrostatic charges **Alcohols** • are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.
	• reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen • react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium • should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminum equipment Secondary alcohols and some branched primary alcohols may produce potentially explosive peroxides after exposure to light and/ or heat.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Not Available

INGREDIENT DATA

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. For large scale or continuous use: • Spark-free, earthed ventilation system, venting directly to the outside and separate from usual ventilation systems • Provide dust collectors with explosion vents
Personal protection	Gloves are recommended
Eye and face protection	• Safety glasses with side shields. • Chemical goggles. • 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
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 cannot 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. • Wear physical protective gloves, e.g. leather. • Wear safety footwear.
Other Protection	• 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 an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Wipes saturated with clear liquid

Physical state		**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not available
Odour	Not available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	399
pH (as supplied)	5.0 - 6.0	**Decomposition temperature**	Not available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)		**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100c approx	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not available
Flash point (°C)	Highly Flammable	**Taste**	Not available
Evaporation rate	Note available	**Explosive properties**	Not available
Flammability	Highly Flammable	**Oxidising properties**	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	400pmm	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	24 approx	**Gas group**	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	completely miscible	**pH as a solution**	Not available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	0.990 to 1.010	**VOC g/L**	Not available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See Section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Highly flammable
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from sources of ignition
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

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. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures, and behavioral changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. 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.
Ingestion	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
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
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 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	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Isopropanol	LOW (Half Life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
Water	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
Water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
Water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	In case of spills, mop up and wash with water.

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)	Class 4.1
Packing group	II
Special precautions	1Z

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Not available

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Point: Poisons Information Centre Tel 13 11 26

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End of SDS