Safety Data Sheet

Section 1	**CHEMICAL PRODUCT SECTION**

Identification: Product Name: STATICIDE® IPA Cleaning Wipes
Product Number: #7600

Recommend use: Presaturated alcohol towelettes in canister

Manufacturer: ACL Incorporated
840 W 49th Place
Chicago, Il 60609
PH: (01) 847.981.9212 [U.S.A.]
FAX: (01) 847.981.9278 [U.S.A.]

Emergency telephone: INFOTRAC: (01) 800.535.5053 (day or night)

Section 2	**HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION**

NFPA HAZARD RATING: (**3**) Fire (**1**) Health (**0**) Reactivity

Emergency overview: WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Causes eye irritation. May cause skin and respiratory irritation. May be harmful or fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin..

Potential Health Effects:
Inhalation: May cause moderate irritation. Vapors may irritate nose, throat, or respiratory tract. Inhalation overexposure may lead to central nervous system depression producing effects such as headache, dizziness, in coordination, lightheadedness, nausea, drowsiness, staggering gait, narcotic effects, unconsciousness, coma or death.
Eyes: Causes moderate to severe irritation. Liquid contact may cause burning sensation, blurred vision, inflammation, swelling, redness, or tearing. Corneal injury may occur. Vapors are also irritiation.
Skin: May cause mild irritation. Contact may cause stinging, pain, or sensitization. Prolonged and repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause redness, cracking, and scaling. Maybe harmful if absorbed through skin.
Ingestion: Not normal route of entry. May cause moderate irritation. May cause gastrointestinal irritation: nausea, vomiting, cramps, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, excitement, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, kidney damage and diarrhea are possible. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma, possible death due to respiratory failure. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Isopropyl alcohol's lethal dose for humans is estimated at 250 ml.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure To Product: Eye disorders, skin disorders, liver disorders, kidney disorders, and impaired pulmonary function.

Other: Avoid simultaneous exposure to Isopropyl Alcohol and haloalkanes, such as chloroform, trichloroethane, and carbon tetrachloride. Coexposure greatly increases the liver and kidney toxic effects of these haloalkanes, leading to hepatitis and kidney failure. Liver damage may be evidenced by loss of appetite, jaundice and pain in the upper abdomen on the right side.

Cancer Information: This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in OSHA, NTP, or IARC. ACGIH lists isopropyl alcohol as an A4 – Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen. IARC lists isopropyl alcohol as a Group 3 – Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

GHS:

Physical: Warning: Category 3; flammable liquid and vapor**.** Symbol: 
H225 Highly flammable liquid

Health: Warning: Category 2A; serious eye damage / eye irritation. Symbol: 
Warning: Category 2; Causes skin irritation
Harmful if swallowed
H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Environmental- P102 Keep out of reach of children
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No Smoking.

Section 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL	C.A.S. Number	EINECS	Weight %	Risk Phrase
Deionized Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	30	NA
Isopropanol	67-63-0	200-661-7	70	R11, R36, R67

Section 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.
Eye Contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact: Flush skin with large amounts of water for 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. Wash with soap and water. Do not apply oils or ointments unless ordered by the physician.
Ingestion: Not normal route of entry. If swallowed, call a physician immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

Note to Physicians: If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. Urine acetone test may be helpful in diagnosis. Hemodialysis should be considered in severe intoxication. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

Section 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol foam. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire-exposed structures and vessels. DO NOT USE: Direct water stream.

Fire Fighting Methods: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and disperse vapors. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel long distances along the ground or surface to an ignition source where they may ignite, flashback, or explode. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment). PROCESS HAZARD: Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operation at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into hot equipment under a vacuum, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published “autoignition” or “ignition” temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes with analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this

product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operation conditions. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure. Flame may be invisible. Appproach fire with caution. May form explosive peroxides. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Material may accumulate a static charge which could act as an ignition source.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon Oxides, coarbon monoxide, incompletely burned carbon compounds, smoke, and fumes.

Section 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Clean-Up Procedures: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Use water spray to control vapor. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Contain spill, place into drums for proper disposal. Soak up residue with non-flammable absorbent material. DO NOT use sawdust or other cellulose-type material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs. Prevent entry into basements, low areas, or confined areas. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. For large spills: Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Section 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers retain product residue (vapor, dust, or liquid) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other source of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well ventilated area before laundering. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Avoid splash filling. Ground all equipment and containers before opening to prevent accumulation of static charge. Ground lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools.

Storage: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Store in a cool, well ventilated area away from all sources of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment. Small quantities of peroxides can form on prolonged storage. Exposure to light and/or air significantly increases the rate of peroxide formation. If evaporated to a residue, the mixture of peroxides and isopropanol may explode when exposed to heat or shock. After opening, purge container with nitrogen before reclosing. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Periodically test for peroxide

Section 8 EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200): Exposure Limits 8 Hours TWA (PPM)

	OSHA PEL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH STEL
Isopropanol	400 ppm	400 ppm	200 ppm

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures, or other engineering controls are required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly.

Eye/Face Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles while handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses. Wear additional eye protection such as a face shield when the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed.

Skin Protection: Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Chemical-reistant. Natural rubber. Butyl rubber. Nitrile. Neoprene. Viton (R).

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved organic respirator. NIOSH-Approved Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requiremnts and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Rubber apron. Rubber boots. Protective clothing. Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking.

Section 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Colorless liquid
Odor	Alcohol
pH	NA
Melting point/freezing point	N.D
Initial boiling point and boiling range	>180F
Flash point and method	73 F CCCFP (ASTM D 6450)
Evaporation rate	N. D.
Flammability (solid, gas, liquid)	Liquid
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	2 (lower) / 12.7 (upper)
Vapor pressure	N.D
Vapor density (air=1)	N.D.
Relative density	N.D.
Solubility(ies).	Complete
Autoignition temperature	No Data
Decomposition temperature	No Data
Viscosity	ND
Volatile by weight	100
VOC (wt%)	65
VOC (lbs/gal)	4.75

Section 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General: Stable. Polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid static discharges. Avoid exposure to light. Avoid exposure with air. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 122F.

Incompatible Material: Acids. Alkalis. Amines. Halogens. Strong oxidizing agents. Chlorine. Isocyanates, Chlorinated compounds. Aldehydes. Alkanolamines. Ethylene oxide. Aluminum. Oleum. Chromium trioxide. Moisture. Acetaldehyde. Ketones. Acid anhydrides. Permanganates. Oxygen. Hydrogen peroxide. Potassium tert-butoxide. Iron salts. Carbony dichloride (phosgene). Trinitromethane. Barium perchlorate. Dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate. Nitroform. Perchloric acid. Hypochlorous acid. Sulfuric acid. Urea formaldehyde. Hexamethylene diisocyanate. Caustics. Halogenated organics. Aluminum isoproproxide + crotonaldehyde = heat. Sodium dichromate = sulfuric acid. Hydrogen = palladium. Hydrogen peroxide-sulfuric acid combination. May attack some forms of plastics, rubbers, and coatings.

Hazardous Decomposition: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Irritating and/or toxic gases.

Section 11 TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Results of Component Toxicity Test Performed:
LD50 Oral: Rat: 4396 mg/kg (Isopropyl Alcohol).
LD50 Skin: Rat: 12800 mg/kg ; Rabbit : 12870 mg/kg (Isopropyl Alcohol).
LC50 Inhalation: Rat: 72.6 mg/L/4H (Isopropyl Alcohol).

Section 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LC_{50} Fish- Gambusia affinis (96 hours) 100mg/l (Isopropanol)

Section 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous Waste Number: D001
Disposal Method: Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility following all local, state and federal regulations. For unused and uncontaminated product, the preferred options include sending to a licensed permitted incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition.

Section 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT: Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class: ORM-D

IATA Proper Shipping Name: Solids containing flammable liquid, N.O.S. (Isopropanol)
Hazard Class: 4.1
ID Number: UN3175
Packing Group: II
Limited Quantity

IMDG Proper Shipping Name: Solids containing flammable liquid, N.O.S. (Isopropanol)
Hazard Class: 4.1
ID Number: UN3175
Packing Group: II

Section 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations: MSDS complies with the OSHA Hazard Communication Rule, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
CERCLA/Superfund, 40 CFR 117, 302: None of the chemicals are CERCLA hazards

SARA Superfund and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III sections 302, 311,312 and 313:
Section 302 – None of the chemicals are extremely hazardous substances (40 CFR 355).
Section 311/312 – Material Safety Data Sheet Requirements (40 CFR 370):
Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard: Yes
Delayed (Chronic Health Hazard: Yes
Fire Hazard: Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

Section 313 – List of Toxic Chemicals (40CFC 372): This product contains chemicals (at level of 1% or greater) that are found on the 313 list of Toxic Chemicals.: Isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA): **All substances are TSCA listed.**
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA 40 CFR 261) Subpart C & D: **Refer to Section 13.**

STATE REGULATIONS:
The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual state; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state

STATE	CHEMICAL	C.A.S. NUMBER	WEIGHT %
PA, NJ, MA	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	33 – 38

California Proposition 65: No chemicals used in this product are on the Prop 65 list.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

REACH:
To the best of our ability, this MSDS is written in accordance to REACH Directive EC1907/2006 Annex II and GHS requirements. This product is not subject to REACH restrictions. It does not contain any candidates on the SvHC.

Canada WHMIS: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Sections 16 OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION DATES, SECTIONS, REVISED BY:

30-MAY-14, Original release, mkb

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:
NE – Not Established, NA – Not Applicable, NIF – No Information Found

ABRIDGED LIST OF REFERENCES:
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Regulatory and Safety Data
Chemical Guide and OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard
The Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov)
ANSI Standard: ANSI Z400.1-1998
Merck Index

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