

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## ISOWIPE\* BACTERICIDAL WIPE ISOWIPE\* MINIS BACTERICIDAL WIPE

Infosafe No.: LQ3TG  
ISSUED Date : 04/10/2019  
ISSUED by: O&M Halyard Australia

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS Product Identifier

ISOWIPE\* BACTERICIDAL WIPE

ISOWIPE\* MINIS BACTERICIDAL WIPE

#### Product Code

6835, 6836, 6837, 6838

#### Company Name

O&M Halyard Australia (ABN 99 623 524 872)

#### Address

Level 7  
52 Alfred Street Milsons Point  
NSW 2061 AUSTRALIA

#### Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 664 227  
Fax: 1800 664 329

#### Emergency phone number

1800 638 556

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Pre-wetted wipes containing 70% Isopropyl alcohol solution and 30% deionised water for disinfection of clean hard surfaces

#### Other Names

Name	Product Code
ISOWIPE* BACTERICIDAL WIPE CANISTER 42x14cm	6835
ISOWIPE* BACTERICIDAL WIPE REFILL 42x14cm	6836
ISOWIPE* MINIS BACTERICIDAL WIPE CANISTER 21x14cm	6837
ISOWIPE* MINIS BACTERICIDAL WIPE REFILL 21x14cm	6838

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Flammable Solids: Category 2

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

STOT Single Exposure Category 3 (narcotic)

#### Signal Word (s)

WARNING

#### Hazard Statement (s)

H228 Flammable solid.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame, Exclamation mark

**Precautionary statement – 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/equipment.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

GENERAL:

P309+P311 IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray for extinction.

EYES:

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 – Storage**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	70 %
Deionised water		30 %

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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**Inhalation**

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Ingestion**

Unlikely to occur due to the physical state of the product. However if ingestion does occur, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

**Eye contact**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.

**First Aid Facilities**

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically.

## Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (131 126)

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Wipes contain highly flammable liquid. Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Flammable in presence of oxidizing materials. Nonflammable in presence of shocks.

### Hazchem Code

1Z

### Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

### Other Information

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. CAUTION: MAY BURN WITH NEAR INVISIBLE FLAME. Hydrogen peroxide sharply reduces the autoignition temperature of Isopropyl alcohol. After a delay, Isopropyl alcohol ignites on contact with dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate, chromium trioxide, and potassium tert-butoxide. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Secondary alcohols are readily autooxidized in contact with oxygen or air, forming ketones and hydrogen peroxide. It can become potentially explosive. It reacts with oxygen to form dangerously unstable peroxides which can concentrate and explode during distillation or evaporation. The presence of 2-butanone (or other ketones) increases the reaction rate for peroxide formation. Explosive in the form of vapor when exposed to heat or flame. May form explosive mixtures with air. Isopropyl alcohol + phosgene forms isopropyl chloroformate and hydrogen chloride. In the presence of iron salts, thermal decomposition can occur, which in some cases can become explosive. A homogeneous mixture of concentrated peroxides + isopropyl alcohol are capable of detonation by shock or heat. Barium perchlorate + isopropyl alcohol gives the highly explosive alkyl perchlorates. It forms explosive mixtures with trinitormethane and hydrogen peroxide. It produces a violent explosive reaction when heated with aluminum isopropoxide + crotonaldehyde. Mixtures of isopropyl alcohol + nitroform are explosive.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Extinguish all sources of ignition. Wear proper protective equipment. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Do not allow large quantities to enter drains or surface waters. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available. Work from suitable, labelled, fire-resistant containers. Open containers carefully as they may be under pressure. Keep containers tightly closed. Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where the product is being used. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight, sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

### Corrosiveness

May attack some forms of plastic, rubber and coating. Non corrosive in presence of glass.

### Other Information

2 year shelf life from date of manufacture.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure value assigned for this material by Safe Work, Australia. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Isopropyl alcohol

TWA 400 ppm, 983 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL 500 ppm, 1230 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

### Biological Limit Values

Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) from American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for ingredients are as follows:

Determinant	Sampling Time	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
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Isopropyl alcohol

[67-63-0]

Acetone in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/L
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### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient ventilation. Where vapours are generated, the use of respiratory protection, or a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### Hand Protection

Use appropriate impervious gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

### Body Protection

Suitable protective work wear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Appearance	Wipes saturated with clear colourless liquid	Colour	Colourless
Odour	Pleasant odour resembling that of a mixture of ethanol and acetone.	Freezing Point	Not available
Boiling Point	<100°C	Solubility in Water	Soluble
Specific Gravity	0.8495	pH	6.52
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Flash Point	22°C (Modified Closed Cup AS: NZS 2106 Part 2)	Flammability	Solid containing highly flammable liquid.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	399°C	Flammable Limits - Lower	2.0%
Flammable Limits - Upper	12.7%		

### Other Information

Slight bitter taste

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

Reacts with incompatibles

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible materials

Reacts with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Reacts violently with hydrogen + palladium combination, nitroform, oleum, COCl<sub>2</sub>, aluminum triisopropoxide, oxidants. Incompatible with acetaldehyde, chlorine, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, acids, alkaline earth, alkali metals, caustics, amines, crotonaldehyde, phosgene, ammonia. Isopropyl alcohol reacts with metallic aluminum at high temperatures. Isopropyl alcohol attacks some plastics, rubber, and coatings. Vigorous reaction with sodium dichromate + sulfuric acid.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### **Toxicology Information**

No toxicity data available for this material.

### **Ingestion**

Unlikely to occur due to the physical state of the product. However, if ingestion does occur, this may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

### **Inhalation**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

### **Skin**

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

### **Eye**

Causes serious eye irritation. On eye contact this product will cause tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness.

### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

### **Skin Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Isopropyl alcohol is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

### **STOT-single exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

### **Other Information**

Breathing large amounts of isopropyl alcohol may be harmful and may affect the respiratory system and mucous membranes (irritation), behavior and brain (Central nervous system depression - headache, dizziness, drowsiness, stupor, incoordination, unconsciousness, coma and possible death), peripheral nerve and sensation, blood, urinary system, and liver. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, liver, skin, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### **Ecotoxicity**

No ecological data available for this material.

### **Persistence and degradability**

The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

### **Mobility**

Not available

### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Not available

### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available

### **Environmental Protection**

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 4.1 Flammable Solids according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition).

Division 4.1 Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Division 2.1, Flammable Gases
- Division 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Division 5.1, Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 7, Radioactive Substances

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

UN No.: 3175

Proper Shipping Name: SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Isopropyl alcohol)

Class: 4.1

Packaging Group: II

EMS No.: F-A, S-I

Special Provision: 216, 274

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No.: 3175

Proper Shipping Name: SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Isopropyl alcohol)

Class: 4.1

Packaging Group: II

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 445

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 448

Special Provision: A46

Label: Flammable solid

NOTE: Limited quantity designation applies to this product since the inner pack is <1kg.

### U.N. Number

3175

### UN proper shipping name

SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Contains: Isopropyl alcohol)

### Transport hazard class(es)

4.1

### Packing Group

II

### Hazchem Code

1Z

### IERG Number

20

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

No

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Regulatory information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

**Poisons Schedule**

Not Scheduled

**Australia (AICS)**

All components of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

SDS reviewed: October 2019

SDS superseded: October 2014

**References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

## END OF SDS

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