Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Cat# : CiDehol 70 Surface Wipes

Part Name: 8775

Supplier: **Decon Laboratories Inc.**
460 Glennie Circle King of Prussia, Pa 19406
SDS Telephone # (610) 755-0800

Emergency Telephone Numbers
US Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300
Canada: (703) 527-3887

Identified uses: Laboratory use

Section 2: Hazards Identification:

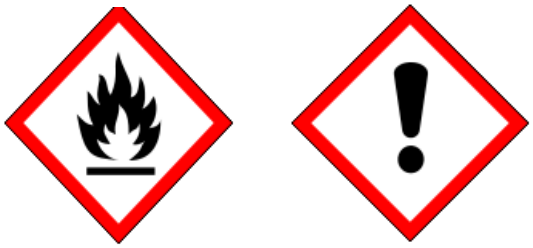
Hazard Overview

Causes skin and eye irritation
Flammable liquid and vapor

GHS Classification

Flammable Liquid Category 2
Serious eye damage / Eye irritation, Category 2A
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOT) – Single Exposure, Category 3

Signal Word: DANGER



Hazard and Precautionary Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces - no smoking.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
PA280	Wear protective gloves.
P301A	IF SWALLOWED do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything to drink. Obtain medical attention without delay.
P301D	IF SWALLOWED, induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305B	IF IN EYES: Separate eyelids with finger tips.
P313	Get medical advice/attention.
P340	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P351	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
P361	Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

NFPA Rating

Hazard Ratings:
These ratings are Decon Laboratories Inc.'s own assessments of the properties of the material using the ANSI/NFPA 704 Standard. Additional information can be found by consulting in the NFPA published ratings lists (List 325 and list 49).

If no data is listed the information is not available

Health 1 Flammability 3 Reactivity 0

Section 3: Composition/ Information on ingredients

Note: Items listed with a CASRN number have no CAS# available

Item#	Name	EINECS	CAS #	% in Product
1	Isopropyl Alcohol		67-63-0	< 70%

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Contact medical Personnel.
Flush eyes with flowing water for at least 15 mintues.
If breathing is difficult, contact emergency personnel.
If swallowed, induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel.
If swallowed, wash out mouth with water if person is conscious.
Remove contaminated clothing.
Remove to fresh air.
Separate eyelids with finger tips.
Wash skin with deluge of water for at least 15 minutes.

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 operating 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 without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating 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. Approach 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 dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Incompletely burned carbon compounds. Smoke. Fumes.

Section 6: Accidental Release measures

Any information listed below is to be considered in addition to internal guidelines for isolation of spill, containment of spill, removal of ignition sources from immediate area, and collection for disposal of spill by trained, properly protected clean up personnel.

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. Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazards of static accumulation. Use non-sparking tools and equipment.

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. Peroxides may form upon prolonged storage. Exposure to light, heat or air significantly increases peroxide formation. If evaporated to a

residue, the mixture of peroxides residue and material vapor may explose 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 formation on long-term storage. Addition of water or appropriate reducing materials will lessen peroxide formation. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 122 F. See Section 10 for incompatible materials.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

OSHA Exposure Guidelines:

Component	Limits
Isopropyl Alcohol	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA

ACGIH Exposure Guidelines:

Component	Limits
Isopropyl Alcohol	400 ppm STEL; 200 ppm TWA

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-resistant.

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 requirements 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.

General Hygiene Conditions: Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid. Color: Clear. Colorless. Odor: Alcohol odor.
Odor Threshold: N.D.
pH: N.A.
Freezing Point (deg. F): N.D.
Melting Point (deg. F): N.D.
Initial Boiling Point or Boiling Range: > 180 °F
Flash Point: 73 °F
Flash Point Method: CCCFP. (ASTM D 6450)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc = 1): N.D.

Flammability (solid, gas): N.D.
Lower Explosion Limit: ~2
Upper Explosion Limit: ~12.7
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N.D.
Vapor Density (air=1): N.D.
Specific Gravity or Relative Density: 0.8775 @ 20C
Solubility in Water: Complete
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.D.
Autoignition Temperature: No Data
Decomposition Temperature: N.D.
Viscosity: N.D.
% Volatile (wt%): 100
VOC (wt%): ~65
VOC (lbs/gal): ~4.75
Fire Point: N.D.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity:

Reactivity: No data available.
Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions. Under normal storage conditions peroxides may accumulate and explode when subjected to heat or shock. Distillation or evaporation increases peroxide formation and increases the explosion hazard.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, electric arcs, other hot surfaces, and open flames. Avoid static discharges. Avoid other ignition sources. Avoid exposure to light. Avoid contact with air. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 122 F.
Incompatible Materials: Acids. Alkalies. 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 Products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Irritating and/or toxic gases.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Isopropyl Alcohol	Rat: 4396 mg/kg	Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg	8H Rat: 16,000.0 ppm

Routes of Exposure: Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion. Absorption.

Eye Contact: Causes moderate to severe irritation. Liquid contact may cause: burning sensation. blurred vision. inflammation. swelling. redness. tearing. Corneal injury may occur. Vapors are also irritating.

Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation. Contact may cause: stinging. pain. 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. scaling.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Inhalation: May cause moderate irritation. Vapors or mists may irritate: nose. throat. respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause: central nervous system effects. narcotic effects. incoordination. confusion. hypotension. hypothermia. circulatory failure. respiratory arrest. death. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Observation in animals include middle ear lining damage upon exposure to vapors of isopropanol. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.
Ingestion: May cause: gastrointestinal irritation. nausea. vomiting. diarrhea. cramps. abdominal pain. central nervous system depression. excitement. headache. dizziness. drowsiness. kidney damage. 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.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product: Eye disorders. Skin disorders. Liver disorders. Kidney disorders. 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. Repeated Dose Toxicity: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Kidney effects have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans. Observations in animals include: Lethargy. Isopropyl alcohol's lethal dose for humans is estimated at 100ml.
Cancer Information:
This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
Developmental Toxicity: Isopropanol has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.
Reproductive Toxicity: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.
Genetic Toxicity: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological Information: No data available.
Chemical Fate Information: No data available.

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

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number:	UN1219
Proper Shipping Name:	Isopropanol
Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Label Required:	FLAMMABLE

Section 15: Regulatory Information

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TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements.

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Category Hazards:

Immediate (Acute)	Delayed (Chronic)	Fire Hazard	Pressure Release	Reactive
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Regulated Components:

Component	CAS Number	CERCLA RQ	SARA EHS	SARA 313	U.S. HAP	WI HAP	Prop 65
No components found.							

***Prop 65 - May Contain the Following Trace Components:**
No data available.

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Section 16: Other Information

Hazard Rating System Health: 1*
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 0
* = Chronic Health Hazard
NFPA Rating System Health: 1
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 0
Special Hazard: None
MSDS Abbreviations
N.A. = Not Applicable
N.D. = Not Determined
HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutant VOC = Volatile Organic Compound C = Ceiling Limit
N.E./Not Estab. = Not Established

Date of Issue: 6/24/2003
Date of Revision: 05/01/2018

End of Safety Data Sheet