SAFETY DATA SHEET

ISOWIPE* BACTERICIDAL WIPE
ISOWIPE* MINIS BACTERICIDAL WIPE

Infosafe No.: LQAW0
ISSUED Date : 08/11/2021
ISSUED by: EBOS HEALTHCARE NEW ZEALAND

Section 1: Identification

Product Identifier
ISOWIPE* BACTERICIDAL WIPE ISOWIPE* MINIS BACTERICIDAL WIPE

Product Code
6835, 6836, 6837, 6838

Company Name
EBOS HEALTHCARE NEW ZEALAND

Address
14-18 Lovell Court, Rosedale Auckland
New Zealand

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: 0800733633
Fax: 09 415 4004

Emergency Phone Number
0800 764 766 (Poisons Information Centre)

Email
marketing@ebos.co.nz

Recommended uses and any restrictions on use or supply
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

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, New Zealand.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.
4.1.1B Readily combustible solids and solids that may cause fire through friction: low hazard
6.3B Substance that is mildly irritating to the skin
6.4A Substance that is irritating to the eyes

Signal Word (s)
WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)
H228 Flammable solid.
H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement – General
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)
Flame,Exclamation mark

Precautionary Statement – Prevention
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof equipment.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response
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.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray to extinguish.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Information on Composition
The ingredient information is for the liquid the wipe is impregnated with.

Ingredients

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

Section 4: First-aid measures

Inhalation
If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist 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
Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard. Seek medical attention.

Eye
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. (0800 764 766)

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

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 dioxgenyl tetrafluorborate, 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 decompositon can occur, whicn 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)
No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:
Isopropyl alcohol
TWA: 400 ppm, 983 mg/m³
STEL: 500 ppm, 1230 mg/m³
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.
Source: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Biological Limit Values
Name: 2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol)
Determinant: Acetone in urine.
Value: 40 mg/L
Sampling time: End of shift end of workweek.
Notation: B, Ns
Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Appropriate Engineering Controls
Industrial application: Provide sufficient ventilation. Where vapours are generated, the use of respiratory protection, or a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.

Respiratory Protection
Industrial application: 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
Industrial application: 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 (series) - 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.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Solid	**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

SECTION 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, $COCl_2$, 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.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Not available

Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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
Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Skin
For the liquid the wipe is impregnated with: Causes mild skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Eye
For the liquid the wipe is impregnated with: 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 alochol 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
Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

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, unconciousness, 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.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

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.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer
This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations
Product Disposal:
Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. The product should be rendered non-hazardous before being sent to a licensed landfill facility. In this specific case the product is a combustible substance and therefore can be sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal.
Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed.
Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.
In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice (2017). Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.
Container Disposal:
The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service.
Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.
In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Transport Information
Road and Rail Transport:
This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 4.1 Flammable Solids.

Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

- Class 1: Explosives

- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
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Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Must not be loaded with in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

- Division 2.1: Flammable gases

- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

Goods of packing group II or III may be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle if transported in segregation devices with:

- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
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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.

UN Number
3175

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

Hazard Class
4.1

Packing Group
II

Hazchem Code
1Z

IERG Number
20

IMDG Marine pollutant
No

Transport in Bulk
Not available

Special Precautions for User
Not available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Regulatory Information
Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice (2017), New Zealand.
Group Standard: Class 4 Substances Group Standard 2017.

HSNO Approval Number
HSR002522

Tolerable exposure limit (TEL)
Not available

Environmental exposure limit (EEL)
Not available

Certified Handler
Not available

Tracking
Not available

Controlled Substance Licence Requirements
Not available

Montreal Protocol
Not listed

Stockholm Convention
Not listed

Rotterdam Convention
Not listed

Agricultural Compounds, including Veterinary Medicines (ACVM)
Not available

SECTION 16: Other information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS
SDS Created: November 2021

Literature References
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.
Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets - Approved Code of Practice Under the HSNO Act 1996 (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06).
Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

END OF SDS