

# SMART SAN D2 SURFACE SANITISER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 26-Apr-2006  
A317EC

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

SMART SAN D2 SURFACE SANITISER

### SYNONYMS

"Smart San Surface Sanitiser 950ml", "Smart San Surface Sanitiser 5L", "Smart San Surface Sanitiser 20L"

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)

### PRODUCT USE

Sanitising solution for spraying on surfaces and equipment.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Saraya Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

101 Cook Park

Sandringham

NSW 2219

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9583 1916

Emergency Tel: +61 2 9583 1916

Fax: 02 9583 1914

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Highly flammable.

Irritating to eyes.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	30-60

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
  - Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
  - There are no antidotes.
  - Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
  - Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
  - Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.
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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - May be violently or explosively reactive.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
  - Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
  - Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
  - If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
  - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
  - Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
  - Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
  - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
  - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1000 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

of potentially explosive peroxides.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

## HAZCHEM

2[Y]E

## Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).  
Breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

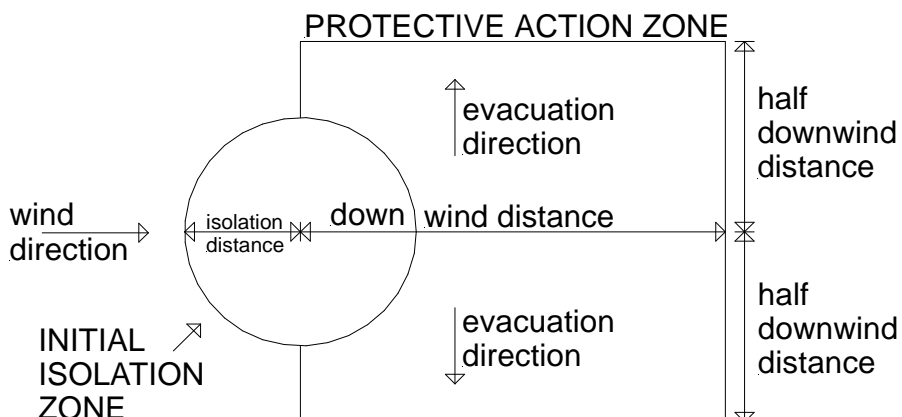
## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



From IERG (Canada/Australia)	
Isolation Distance	50 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	16

## FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".  
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 129 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

isopropanol 2000 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

isopropanol 2000 ppm

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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other than mild, transient adverse effects  
without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:  
isopropanol 400 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people  
will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:  
isopropanol 400 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.  
Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg. C. in aluminium equipment.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	Isopropyl alcohol	400	983	500	1,230		

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	GALSYN	Original IDLH Value (ppm)
205.00000	Isopropyl alcohol	12,000

No data for Smart San D2 Surface Sanitiser.

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### ISOPROPANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)  
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.  
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2
10000	100	-	A-3
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Highly flammable clear low viscosity liquid; mixes with water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): 6.0-7.5

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (C): 11.7 (isopropanol)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea.

Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation. Ingestion of near-lethal doses of isopropanol produces histopathological changes of the stomach, lungs and kidneys, incoordination, lethargy, gastrointestinal tract irritation, and inactivity or anaesthesia.

Swallowing 10 ml. of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 ml. may be fatal if not promptly treated. The adult single lethal doses is approximately 250 ml.

The toxicity of isopropanol is twice that of ethanol and the symptoms of intoxication appear to be similar except for the absence of an initial euphoric effect; gastritis and vomiting are more prominent. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea.

There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.

##### EYE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Contact with broken skin is painful but transient.

## INHALED

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

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. The effects in animals subject to a single exposure, by inhalation, included inactivity or anaesthesia and histopathological changes in the nasal canal and auditory canal.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact / eye contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in the adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or in animals. There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contact with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of systemic isopropanol than are persons who do not consume alcohol; alcoholics have survived as much as 500 ml. of 70% isopropanol. Continued voluntary drinking of a 2.5% aqueous solution through two successive generations of rats produced no reproductive effects. NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain "isopropyl oil". An excess incidence of sinus and laryngeal cancers in isopropanol production workers has been shown to be caused by the byproduct "isopropyl oil". Changes in the production processes now ensure that no byproduct is formed. Production changes include use of dilute sulfuric acid at higher temperatures.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

### ISOPROPANOL:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.  
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### ISOPROPANOL:

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.05  
log Pow (Verschueren 1983): -0.5714285  
BOD5: 60%  
BOD20: 78%  
COD: 2.23  
ThOD: 2.4  
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 168  
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 24  
Half-life Air - High (hours): 72  
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 6.2  
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 168  
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 24  
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 336  
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 48  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 168  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 24  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 672  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 96  
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 1.90E+05  
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 4728  
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 72  
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 6.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.16- 0.28  
Half-life (hr) air: 33-84  
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130  
Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 8.07E-06  
BOD 5 if unstated: 1.19,60%  
COD: 1.61-2.30,97%  
ThOD: 2.4  
Aquatic toxicity  
(fish) 24-96h TLm: 42.5-240 mg/l  
(fish) 96h LC50: 4200-9640 mg/l \*  
(daphnia) 48h EC50: 2285 mg/l \*  
BOD 20: >70% \*

\* [Akzo Nobel]

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



### Labels Required

flammable liquid

### HAZCHEM

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### Land Transport UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1219	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)			

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1219	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	3L		
Shipping Name: Isopropanol			

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1219	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-D		
Shipping Name: ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)			

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

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