

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PLASSON XL WELD WIPES

Infosafe No.: LQ9DE
ISSUED Date : 12/04/2019
ISSUED by: PLASSON AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

PLASSON XL WELD WIPES

Product Code

2005017

Company Name

PLASSON AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 40 053 788 891)

Address

1a 62-66 Mentmore Ave Rosebery
NSW Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1300 752 776

Emergency phone number

1800 638 556

E-mail Address

sales@plasson.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Welding wipe

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 contaminated skin 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

- P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
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.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical powder (small fire) and use alcohol foam, water spray or fog (large fire) for extinction.

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

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	60-70 %
Deionised water		30-40 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemical powder (small fire) and use alcohol foam, water spray or fog (large fire).

Hazards from Combustion Products

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

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.

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 decomposition can occur, which in some cases can become explosive. A homogeneous mixture of concentrated peroxides + isopropyl alcohol is 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

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. 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

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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

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: Safe Work Australia

Biological Limit Values

Name: 2-Propanol (CAS 67-63-0)

Determinant: Acetone

Specimen: urine

Sampling time: End of shift at end of work week.

Value: 40 mg/L

Notation: Ns, B

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours/must/dust away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist/dust filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian 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 with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, 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 colorless liquid.	Colour	Colorless.
Odour	Pleasant odour resembling that of a mixture of ethanol and acetone.	Freezing Point	Not available
Boiling Point	<100°C	Solubility in Water	Not available
Specific Gravity	0.8495 (Water = 1)	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	11.7 - 12.778°C	Flammability	Solid containing highly flammable liquid.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	399°C	Flammable Limits - Lower	2.0%
Flammable Limits - Upper	12.7%		

Other Information

Taste: Bitter. (Slight)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatibles.

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, COCl₂, 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 oxides of carbon.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

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

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Inhalation of product vapour/dust may cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting.

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 in small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. However, breathing large amounts 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.

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.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Advise flammable nature.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

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

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Special Precautions for User

Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS Created: April 2019

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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