

HEALTH & SAFETY DATA SHEET.

Identification of the Substance/Preparation and Company.

IONOGRAPH 99/1 IPA TOP UP FLUID

Company: SMT-Surclean **Main and Emergency Tel No:** +44 (01983) 290333
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Composition/Information on Ingredients

General description: a mixture of solvent and water for the removal of residues in Electronics Ionograph test systems.

Hazardous ingredients

Name of Ingredient	Concentration	CAS number	Hazard phrases
Isopropanol Alcohol	99.7%	67-63-0	H225, H315, H319, H335, H336
Water	remainder	--	N/A

Hazards Identification

- Odour: Slight fragrance
- Appearance: Colourless liquid
- Contact with skin: Prolonged skin contact will result in defatting of the skin, irritation, and possible dermatitis, H315.
- Inhalation: Irritating to eyes and respiratory system (H319, H335. May cause dizziness, confusion, headache or stupor, H336.
- Highly Flammable, H225.

First aid measures

Contact with skin

- wash the affected area with plenty of soap and water.
- afterwards, a suitable moisturising skin cream can be applied.

Contact with eyes

- If material has got into eyes, wash out immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
- Seek medical attention if any irritation persists.

Ingestion

- Give patient plenty of water to drink. NEVER MAKE AN UNCONCIOUS PERSON VOMIT OR DRINK FLUIDS. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.
- Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation and General

-Remove patient from source of exposure to fresh air & lie down. Seek medical advice if necessary. If casualty is unconscious, place into recovery position. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel may assist by administering 100% Oxygen. Keep warm and at rest. Seek prompt medical attention.

Fire fighting measures

Extinguishing Media

- in case of fire use water spray or fog, alcohol resistant foam, dry chemical or CO2 (S43), Sand, Dolomite etc.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

-Do not use water jets. Wear breathing apparatus. Use Water to keep fire exposed containers cool and to disperse vapours. Dike for water control. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Move container from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to reduce vapours. For large scale fires in cargo areas, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Exposure hazards

- None known

Accidental release measures

Immediate actions

- Shut off all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and smoking. Ventilate.

Clean up procedures

-Provide ventilation and confine spill. Do not allow runoff to sewer. Absorb spillage in a suitable inert material such as vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into appropriate container. Avoid contact with skin or inhalation of spillage, dust or vapour. Clean up personnel should use respiratory and liquid contact safety protection clothing.

Handling and Storage

Usage precautions

-Keep away from sources of ignition. Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level. Wear full protective clothing for aged exposure and/or high concentrations.

Storage Precautions

-Low risk flammability/combustibility-keep away from oxidizers, heat and flames. Isolate from other materials. Keep in a cool, dry, ventilated stage and closed containers. Ground container and transfer equipment to eliminate static sparks risk.

Storage Criteria

- Chemical storage.

Exposure Controls and Personnel Protection

Normal good room ventilation should be sufficient. Gloves and eye protection are recommended for prolonged or repeated exposure.

Protective Equipment

Ventilation

- provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Respirators

- No specific recommendation made, but respiratory protection must be used if the general level exceeds the Occupational Exposure Level (OEL).

Protective Gloves

- Use protective Gloves. Chloroprene, Nitrile or Butyl Rubber Industrial grade Gloves.

Eye protection

- Wear approved safety goggles. Full face shield protection preferred.

Other Protection

- Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact.

Hygienic Work routines

-DO NOT SMOKE IN WORK AREA. Wash at the end of each work period and before food consumption, smoking or using the toilet. Remove any clothing that becomes contaminated immediately. Do not eat or drink whilst working with this material.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

- colourless liquid

Odour/Taste

- Mild. Alcohol. Sweet.

Solubility Description

- Soluble in water.

Changes of state

	Value/range	unit	method
Boiling point/range	82	deg C.	
Flash Point	12	deg C.	Pensky Martens C.Cup.
Auto ignition temperature	425	deg C.	

Explosion hazard

Explosion limits

-lower 2 % -upper 13.4 %

Vapour pressure

-43.2 hPa @ 20 deg. C.

Density

-0.785 - 0.892 @ 20 deg. C.

Solubility

-miscible

PH Value

-Neutral

viscosity

-3.1 mPas @ 20 deg. C.

Stability and Reactivity

Stability

-Avoid: heat, sparks, moisture and flames.

Materials to avoid

-Bases, Alkalies (Inorganic), Strong Oxidizing agents, Strong Reducing agents

Hazardous Decomposition products

-Material does not decompose up to the specified boiling point. Thereafter in case of fire, material can create Vapours/gases/Fumes of: Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

Toxicological Information

Toxic Dose-LD50

-ingestion: No data is available for oral toxicity. The values of the ingredients are higher than LD50 (oral rat) : 5045mg/kg.

Skin Contact

-Repeated/prolonged contact causes degreasing, irritation and possible dermatitis.

Eye Contact

-Initial eye contact will cause chronic eye irritation. Inhalation -Higher concentrations can cause irritation of the respiratory system, nausea and dizziness.

Ecological Information

Mobility

-Dissolves in water. Product remaining on surface evaporates within one day. Larger volumes may penetrate soil layer and could contaminate groundwater.

Bio-Accumulation

Does not significantly bio-accumulate.

Degradability

-Material is readily bio-degradable meeting the 10 day window criterion. Oxidizes rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. This together with its very high flash point means it can be treated as a very low VOC potential material. Integrated environmental half-life is estimated to be 1-< 10 days.

Acute Fish Toxicity LC50 test 9640 mg/l 96 hours (ref. US EPA).

-Practically non toxic. However best practice states material must not be drained.

Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods UK

-Dispose of in accordance with Local Authority requirements.

EEC waste listing class according to (94/3/EG). Dispose of in accordance with 2008/98EC.

-Disposal No. 140303 (Solvents/Solvent blends not containing Halogenated material)

Suggested disposal/recovery meths

Filtration waste should be collected and disposed of by licensed Chemical waste removal Contractors. Specification of minor waste content will be mostly that of the production materials for which the cleaning material was used. To advise the disposal contractor therefore, refer to the production material data source.

