Rowe Scientific GLR Alcohol wipes ROWE SCIENTIFIC

Chemwatch: **5381-01** Version No: **6.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Initial Date: 25/03/2020 Revision Date: 24/06/2025 Print Date: 24/06/2025 L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Rowe Scientific GLR Alcohol wipes	
Chemical Name	ot Applicable	
Synonyms	HW0028	
Proper shipping name	OLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Hand wipes, absorbed in a tissue dispenser. NOTES: Hazard statements relates to the solution used to impregnate the wipe.
	#38user.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9302 1911
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905
Website	https://rowe.com.au/
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 8 9302 1911 (24 Hrs)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Solids Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





Signal word

Danger

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Hazard statement(s)

H228	Flammable solid.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water jets to extinguish.	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		wipe contains
67-63-0	70	<u>isopropanol</u>
7732-18-5	30	<u>water</u>
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available		

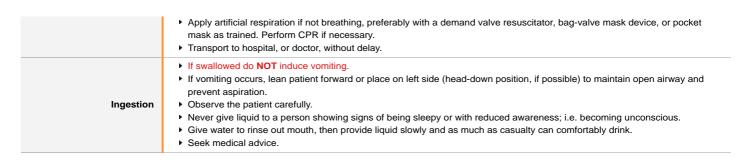
SECTION 4 First aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately with fresh 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. • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.
Inhalation	 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.

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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

Advice for firefighters		
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 in the event of a fire. 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. 	
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 (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides. 	
HAZCHEM	1Z	

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, 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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions	for	safe	handling

Precautions for safe nand	ing
Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	 Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FMK), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials. Do not cut, drill, grind,

been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

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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	Avoid reaction with oxidising agentsAvoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isopropanol	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

- · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance.
- · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For

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example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures.

· Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus)

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

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No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Safety glasses with side shields.

Eye and face protection

▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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 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 eve redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Bare skin is cleaned with this material.
- Application of hand cream / barrier cream after use is recommended.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

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

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

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Material	СРІ
NEOPRENE	A
BUTYL	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
VITON	С

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of aloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	A-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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AlphaTec® 58-530B	
AlphaTec® 58-530W	
AlphaTec® 79-700	
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675	
MICROFLEX® 63-864	
MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300	
TouchNTuff® 83-500	
AlphaTec 02-100	
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185	
AlphaTec® 38-612	

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Wipes impregnated with clear colourless highly flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; liquid part mixes with water.			
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available	
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	456	
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable	
Flash point (°C)	~12	Taste	Not Available	
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available	
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	~13	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	~2	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available	
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available	
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available	
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available	
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available	

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7			
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. 			
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7			
Conditions to avoid	See section 7			
Incompatible materials	See section 7			
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5			

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

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Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are	not met.			
o) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.				
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating				
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are	not met.			
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are	not met.			
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are	not met.			
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are	not met.			
) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as	toxic to specific organs through single exposure			
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are	not met.			
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are	not met.			
Inhaled	damaging to the health of the individual. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of e produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing	exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may , sore throat and runny nose. The effects in animals subject to a single esia and histopathological changes in the nasal canal and auditory canal			
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol. Animals given near-lethal doses also showed inco-ordination, lethargy, inactivity and loss of consciousness. There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.				
Skin Contact	Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use. Discontinue use if irritation occurs				
Еуе	This material causes serious eye irritation. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 40 and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or b	00 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burn lurring of vision.			
Chronic	Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and clear skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading	ner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of to dermatitis.			
Rowe Scientific GLR	TOXICITY	IRRITATION			
Alcohol wipes	Not Available	Not Available			
	тохісіту	IRRITATION			
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe			
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate			
		, , , , ,			
isopropanol	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate			
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]			
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild				
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]			
	тохісіту	IRRITATION			
water	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available			

ISOPROPANOL

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result

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of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

For isopropanol (IPA):

Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. Very high vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and prolonged exposure may produce central nervous system depression and narcosis. Human volunteers reported that exposure to 400 ppm isopropanol vapors for 3 to 5 min. caused mild irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.

Although isopropanol produced little irritation when tested on the skin of human volunteers, there have been reports of isolated cases of dermal irritation and/or sensitization. The use of isopropanol as a sponge treatment for the control of fever has resulted in cases of intoxication, probably the result of both dermal absorption and inhalation. There have been a number of cases of poisoning reported due to the intentional ingestion of isopropanol, particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims. These ingestions typically result in a comatose condition. Pulmonary difficulty, nausea, vomiting, and headache accompanied by various degrees of central nervous system depression are typical. In the absence of shock, recovery usually occurred.

Repeat dose studies: The systemic (non-cancer) toxicity of repeated exposure to isopropanol has been evaluated in rats and mice by the inhalation and oral routes. The only adverse effects-in addition to clinical signs identified from these studies were to the kidney.

Reproductive toxicity: A recent two-generation reproductive study characterised the reproductive hazard for isopropanol associated with oral gavage exposure. This study found that the only reproductive parameter apparently affected by isopropanol exposure was a statistically significant decrease in male mating index of the F1 males. It is possible that the change in this reproductive parameter was treatment related and significant, although the mechanism of this effect could not be discerned from the results of the study. However, the lack of a significant effect of the female mating index in either generation, the absence of any adverse effect on litter size, and the lack of histopathological findings of the testes of the high-dose males suggest that the observed reduction in male mating index may not be biologically meaningful.

Developmental toxicity: The developmental toxicity of isopropanol has been characterized in rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies. These studies indicate that isopropanol is not a selective developmental hazard. Isopropanol produced developmental toxicity in rats, but not in rabbits. In the rat, the developmental toxicity occurred only at maternally toxic doses and consisted of decreased foetal body weights, but no teratogenicity

Genotoxicity: All genotoxicity assays reported for isopropanol have been negative

Carcinogenicity: rodent inhalation studies were conduct to evaluate isopropanol for cancer potential. The only tumor rate increase seen was for interstitial (Leydig) cell tumors in the male rats. Interstitial cell tumors of the testis is typically the most frequently observed spontaneous tumor in aged male Fischer 344 rats. These studies demonstrate that isopropanol does not exhibit carcinogenic potential relevant to humans. Furthermore, there was no evidence from this study to indicate the development of carcinomas of the testes in the male rat, nor has isopropanol been found to be genotoxic. Thus, the testicular tumors seen in the isopropanol exposed male rats are considered of no significance in terms of human cancer risk assessment. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	~
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend: X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Rowe Scientific GLR Alcohol wipes	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
isopropanol	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/L	4
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)	
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)	

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Product / Packaging
 disposal
 Recycle wherever possible.
 Consult manufacturer for re
 - 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 land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	1Z

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3175				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard				
14.4. Packing group	II .				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions Limited quantity	<u> </u>			

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Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	317	3175			
14.2. UN proper shi	pping Soli	Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains isopropanol)			
	IC	CAO/IATA Class	4.1		
14.3. Transport haz class(es)	ard IC	CAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
ciass(cs)	E	RG Code	3L		
14.4. Packing group) II	II .			
14.5. Environmenta hazard	Not	Not Applicable			
	s	Special provisions		A46	
	С	Cargo Only Packing Instructions			
		Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		50 kg	
14.6. Special preca	utions	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		445	
101 4301	P	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		15 kg	
	P	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y441	
		Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack			

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3175		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 4.1 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	II		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions	EMS Number	F-A , S-I	-
for user	Special provisions	216 274	_
	Limited Quantities	1 kg	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group	
isopropanol	Not Available	
water	Not Available	

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type	
isopropanol	Not Available	
water	Not Available	

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Version No: 6.1

National Inventory Status

National Inventory Status			
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (isopropanol; water)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	Yes		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	Yes		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.		

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	24/06/2025
Initial Date	25/03/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
6.1	24/06/2025	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ► STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ► TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value

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▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection

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- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ► TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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