

Safety Data Sheet

SDS ID: Stock Code THS

Revision date: April 15, 2020

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TALON Hand Sanitizer
Synonyms: Isopropanol; Isopropyl alcohol; 2-Propanol; IPA
Chemical family: Hand Sanitizer
Producer: J.C. Whitlam Manufacturing Company
200 West Walnut Street
P.O. Box 380
Wadsworth, Ohio 44282-0380
www.jcwhitlam.com

Telephone: 330-334-2524 Available during normal business hours

Emergency: CHEMTEL 800-255-3924 Available 24 hours

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Flammable liquid and vapor. Breathing vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Causes eye and respiratory tract irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Prolonged or repeated contact causes defatting of the skin with irritation, dryness, and cracking. May cause central nervous system depression.

Target Organs: Central nervous system, respiratory system, eyes, skin.



WARNING FLAMMABLE

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

DANGER — Highly Flammable Liquid and Vapor (*category 2*)

WARNING — Causes Serious Eye Irritation (*category 2A*)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) (*category 3*)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary Statements:

Eye: Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause transient corneal injury. In the eyes of a rabbit, 0.1 ml of 70% isopropyl alcohol caused conjunctivitis, iritis, and corneal opacity.

Skin: May cause irritation with pain and stinging, especially if the skin is abraded. Isopropanol has a low potential to cause allergic skin reactions; however, rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported. May be absorbed through intact skin. Dermal absorption has been considered toxicologically insignificant. The cases of deep coma associated with skin contact are thought to be a consequence of gross isopropanol vapor inhalation in rooms with inadequate ventilation, rather than being attributable to percutaneous absorption of isopropanol per se.

Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause kidney damage. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. The probable oral

lethal dose in humans is 240 ml (2696 mg/kg), but ingestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has caused poisoning.

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Causes upper respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material information:

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	75%

**Note: The above weight percentages are represented in ranges as estimates. Due to variation among production batches, component percentages may vary.*

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Skin contact: In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward.

Eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

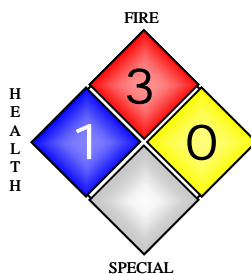
Suitable extinguishing media:

Water may be ineffective. Do NOT use straight streams of water. For large fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, or water spray. For small fires, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, dry sand, or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Specific hazards: Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear.

NFPA rating: HMIS rating:		
Health:	1	1
Flammability:	3	3
Instability/reactivity:	0	0
Other:	N/A	H (PPE)



Hazardous
FP - below 73° F
Stable
N/A

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
Methods for Containment and Clean up	Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Use water spray to dilute spill to a non-flammable mixture. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.
Storage:	Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Name	CAS No.	ACGIH® TLV® Exposure Limits:	Federal OSHA PELs	OSHA PELs 1989 ^c
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	200 ppm ^A 400 ppm ^B	400 ppm ^A	400 ppm ^A 980 mg ^{3A}

All exposure limits listed are 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) — except where noted otherwise.

^A Time Weighted Average (TWA) is an average exposure over the course of an 8-hour work shift.

^B A Short Term Exposure Limit TWA over the course of 15 minutes.

PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum 8-hour TWA concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

^C Federal OSHA 1989 PELs were vacated but are in use and enforced by many state OSHA plans.

Engineering measures: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Skin and body protection: Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure

Eye protection: Wear safety spectacles with unperforated side shields, or goggles.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear liquid
Physical state (solid/liquid/gas):	Liquid
Substance type (pure/mixture):	Mixture
Color:	Colorless
Odor:	Alcohol-like
Molecular weight:	60.09
pH:	Not Available
Boiling point/range	Not Available
Melting point/range:	Not Available
Decomposition temperature:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	.843
Vapor density:	2.1 (AIR = 1) <1
Vapor pressure:	33 mm Hg at 68°F; 20°C
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate= 1):	1.7
Flash point, method used:	64.4°F; 18°C
Water solubility:	Slight
VOC Content:	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:	750°F; 399°C
Flammable limits in air — lower (%):	2.0
Flammable limits in air — upper (%):	12.7

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	No data available
Stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to avoid:	Ignition sources, excess heat
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases, amines, ammonia, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, chlorine, phosgene. Attacks some forms of plastics, rubbers, and coatings and aluminum at high temperatures.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide
Polymerization:	Will not occur.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: Excessive exposure leads to depression of the central nervous system. Causes eye irritation, moderate skin irritation.

Product information:

Name	CAS No.	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	LC ₅₀ (Rat): 16,000 ppm, 8 hours	LD ₅₀ (Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg	LD ₅₀ (Rat) 5,000 to 5,045 mg/kg

LC₅₀ — The concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours).

Sensitization: Not known to cause sensitization in humans.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects: Fish: Fathead Minnow: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Daphnia: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Fish: Gold orfe: 8970-9280 ppm; 48h; LC50 IPA has a high biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect secondary waste treatment microbial metabolism, a low potential to affect the germination of some plants, a high potential to biodegrade (low persistence) with un-acclimated microorganisms from activated sludge.

Environmental: No information available.

Physical: THOD: 2.40 g oxygen/gCOD: 2.23 g oxygen/gBOD-5: 1.19-1.72 g oxygen/g

Other: No information available.

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup considerations: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Please refer to DOT regulation 49 CFR 172.101:

Transport information: This material is not regulated under DOT when transported via U.S. commerce routes; and IATA, and IMO via international routes.

Hazardous Materials Description: (DOT and IATA):

UN/identification no.: UN1219
Proper shipping name: Isopropanol Solution
Hazard class: 3
Packing group: II

Exception for Class 3 Flammable Liquids
Section 173.150: If the package that contains the hazardous material is in a small consumer size (less than 1 L) then the rules that apply to shipping hazardous materials do not apply. This is called an "Exception". This is classified as Consumer Commodity ORM-D.

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. federal regulatory information:

U.S. RCRA (40 CFR 261)

This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261.

State and community right-to-know regulations:

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

U.S. TSCA Chemical inventory Section 8(b)

OSHA — None of the chemicals in the product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

CAS#67-63-0 can be found on the following state right to know lists:

CA, NJ, PA, MN, MA

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 FR 302.4):

No ingredients are listed.

Some Components of this product are listed in the following sections of **SARA**:

SARA Title III Section 302 — N/A

SARA Title III Section 304 — N/A

SARA Title III Section 313 — Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) 100 % reporting threshold

SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21)

Acute health hazard: Yes

Chronic health hazard: Yes

Fire hazard: No

Reactive hazard: No

Pressure hazard: No

California Proposition 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

WHMIS (Canada)

Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects

***NOTE:** User must consult with applicable state and local agencies for special specifics, determinations or compliance obligations regarding this product.*

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Standards and Certification Listings:

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests, data, and information resources believed to be reliable. However, the J.C. Whitlam Manufacturing Company, Inc., and its related operations or divisions (Whitlam) do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness, nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of goods, the merchantability of the goods or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Whitlam assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of this data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.