Complying with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Prepared to GHS Rev 3 and Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015) Prepared to GHS Rev 5.

SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier:
Product Name: **SatPax® 5-9% IPA / 91-95% DI H2O or WFI**

Other means of identification:

SPX1000.002.12, SPX1000.011.12, SPX3000.002.12, SPX570BL00324, SPXC10000212, SPXC10000212R, SPXCHN50018, SPXHA69B8, SPXMSVP0048, SPXMSVP0068, SPXMSVP00616, SPXMSVP00820, SPXV1500.002.12, SPXV1500.004.12

Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use:
Recommended use: Wiping and cleaning various surfaces and components. For professional use only.
Restrictions on use: Uses other than those described above

Initial Supplier Identifier:

Company Name: Berkshire Corporation.
Company Address: 21 River Street Great Barrington MA 01230 United States
Company Telephone: 1-800-242-7000
Contact Email: GHS@berkshire.com

Emergency phone number: CHEMTREC, U.S.: +1-800-424-9300
International: +1-703-741-5970
24/7

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200 and the Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015):

Physical hazards
Flammable liquid, category 3

Health hazards
None expected

Environmental hazards
Not adopted under WHMIS 2015

Information elements referred to in section 3 of Annex 3 of the GHS and in paragraphs 3(1)(d) to (f) of these Regulations for each of those categories or subcategories:

GHS Hazard symbol(s):



GHS Signal word: WARNING

GHS Hazard statement(s): Flammable liquid and vapour.

GHS Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:

- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/ lighting] equipment.
- Use non-sparking tools
- Take action to prevent static discharges
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
- In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam to extinguish.

Storage:

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container to an approved disposal site in accordance with local/regional/ national/international regulation

Other hazards known to the supplier with respect to the hazardous product: None known

Percentage of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:
Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture:

Chemical name	CAS#	Concentration (weight %)
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	5 - < 10%

Note: The balance of the ingredients for each compartment are not classified as hazardous or are below the concentration limit to be classified as hazardous, under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910. 1200 and HPR WHMIS 2015.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin, and eye contact):

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.

Skin contact: Wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Seek medical advice if irritation or pain develops.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

Most important symptoms and effects, whether acute or delayed:
May cause eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

Effects of Chronic Exposure:
No additional effects known.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
If any symptoms are observed, contact a physician, and give them this SDS sheet.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media:
Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product, such as the nature of any hazardous combustion products:
Flammable liquid and vapour.
Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water.
Hazardous combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:
Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Evacuate all non-emergency personnel from area. Irritating substances may be released during a fire including carbon oxides. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions:
Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:
Small spill: Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g., sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:
Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. When using do not smoke. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials **.**
Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment.
Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices (Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas).

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibles:
Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity .
Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store in original, tightly closed container. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters, including occupational exposure limit values or biological limit values and the source of those values.

Ingredient: Isopropyl Alcohol	Occupational Exposure Limits	
	Time Weighted Averages (TWAs)	Short Term Exposure Limits (STELs)
U.S. OSHA Final PELs	400 ppm; 980 mg/m3 TWA	None known
ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
NIOSH - Pocket Guide IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health)	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 2000 ppm IDLH (10% LEL)	500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m3 STEL
Canada - Nunavut	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - Northwest Territories	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - Nova Scotia	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - Newfoundland & Labrador	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - Prince Edward Island	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - Ontario	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - British Columbia	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - Quebec	400 ppm TWAEV; 985 mg/m3 TWAEV	500 ppm STEV; 1230 mg/m3 STEV
Canada - Alberta	200 ppm TWA; 492 mg/m3 TWA	400 ppm STEL; 984 mg/m3 STEL
Canada - Manitoba	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - New Brunswick	400 ppm TWA; 983 mg/m3 TWA	983 mg/m3 TWA, 500 ppm STEL; 1230 mg/m3 STEL
Canada - Saskatchewan	200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL
Canada - Yukon	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	500 ppm STEL; 1225 mg/m3 STEL

Appropriate engineering controls:
Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate vapor, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep vapor concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Provide eyewash station. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended. Concentrations should be monitored hazardous substances in the workplace in accordance with recognized test

methods. Mode, method, type and frequency of testing and measurement of harmful factors in the working environment should meet the requirements of local/regional/national laws.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses, safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles. Use equipment for eye protection evaluated and approved under NIOSH/local standards.

Skin and hand protection:
Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers.
Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Respiratory protection: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Where risk assessment shows respirators are appropriate use an organic vapour respirator as a backup to engineering controls. Use respirators and components evaluated and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

General hygiene considerations: Wear safety shoes. Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Wash hands after use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, colour, etc.):	
Physical state:	Liquid. [Solid containing liquid (prewetted wiper)].
Colour:	White substrate with colorless liquid.
Odour:	Rubbing alcohol.
Odour threshold:	Not available.
pH:	7
Melting point/freezing point:	Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not available
Flash point:	Closed cup: 123.8°F (51°C) [Pensky-Martens]
Evaporation rate:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and shocks and mechanical impacts.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Lower limit - (%):	2%
Upper limit - (%):	12.7%
Vapour pressure:	Not available.
Vapour density:	Not available.
Relative density:	Not available.
Solubility (ies):	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature: 750.2 °F (399 °C).
Decomposition temperature: Not available
Viscosity: Not available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not reactive under recommended storage and handling conditions

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated under recommended storage and handling conditions

Conditions to avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition Products: During a fire irritating and toxic substances will be released including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Inhalation: Expected to be a route of exposure
Ingestion: Expected to be a route of exposure
Skin: Expected to be a route of exposure
Eyes: Expected to be a route of exposure

Target Organs: Eyes, central nervous system

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:
May cause eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.

Delayed and immediate effects, and chronic effects from short-term and long-term exposure:
No additional effects known

Numerical measures of toxicity (including ATEs):

Substance	Test Type (species)	Value
Isopropyl Alcohol	LD_{50} Oral (Rat)	5840 mg/kg
	LD_{50} Dermal (Rabbit)	13900 mg/kg
	LC_{50} Inhalation (Rat)	> 10000 ppm 6h

Skin corrosion/irritation: Does not meet the criteria for classification
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Does not meet the criteria for classification.
Respiratory sensitization: Does not meet the criteria for classification
Skin sensitization: Does not meet the criteria for classification
Germ cell mutagenicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification.
Reproductive toxicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification.
Specific target organ toxicity-Single exposure: Does not meet the criteria for classification

Specific target organ toxicity-Repeat exposure: . Does not meet the criteria for classification

Aspiration hazard: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

If the hazardous chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest edition), or by OSHA:

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Isopropyl Alcohol	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	Group 3 (Not Classifiable)	Not listed	Not listed

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

Substance	Test Type	Species	Value
Isopropyl Alcohol	LC_{50}	Fish – Pimephales promelas	9640 mg/L 96 h
	EC_{50}	Aquatic Invertebrates - Daphnia magna	13299 mg/L 48 h
	EC_{50}	Algae Desmodesmus subspicatus	> 1000 mg/L 96h

Persistence and Degradability:
No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential:
Isopropyl Alcohol – $LogP_{ow}$ = 0.05 Low potential

Mobility in Soil:
No data available.

Other adverse effects:
None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Information on safe handling for disposal and methods of disposal, including any contaminated packaging.

Product
Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations.

Contaminated packaging
Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be properly labeled to supplier or everywhere there is a recovery program.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)
UN 3175, SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl Alcohol), 4.1, II

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) for Canada
UN 3175, SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl Alcohol), 4.1, II

IMDG (Transport by sea)
UN 3175, SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl Alcohol), 4.1, II

IATA (Country variations may apply)
UN 3175, SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Isopropyl Alcohol), 4.1, II

Limited Quantity Information:

49CFR: May be shipped as Limited Quantity when transported in inner containers not larger than 1 kg (2.2 lbs); in packages not exceeding 30 kg (66 lbs) gross weight. Refer to 49CFR Section 173.151 for additional information.

TDG: May be shipped as Limited Quantity when transported in inner containers not larger than 1 kg; in packages not exceeding 30 kg gross weight. Refer to TDG Section 1.17 for additional information.

IMDG: May be shipped as Limited Quantity when transported in inner containers not larger than 1 kg; in packages not exceeding 30 kg gross weight. Refer to IMDG Code Section 3.4 for additional information.

IATA: May be shipped as Limited Quantity when transported in inner containers not larger than 0.5 kg and not more than 5 kg total net quantity per package. Refer to Section 2.7 and appropriate Packing Instruction for additional information. Review all State and Operator Variations prior to shipping the material.

Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant: No

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)
Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident.

Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises.
No additional information

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

Safety, health, and environmental regulations, made within or outside Canada, specific to the product in question:

USA:

United States Federal Regulations: This SDS complies with the OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200. The product is classified as hazardous under OSHA.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) – Isopropyl Alcohol is listed on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

Emergency Planning and Community Right To-Know Act (EPCRA)
Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A):
None of the components are listed

SARA HAZARD DESIGNATION SECTIONS 311/312 (40 CFR 370 (amended 2018)):
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids or solids)

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65):

Isopropyl Alcohol - 1.0 % de minimis concentration (only if manufactured by the strong acid process, no supplier notification)

STATE REGULATIONS:

This SDS contains specific health and safety data is applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements, you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

California Proposition 65 (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: None listed.

Massachusetts Right to Know: Isopropyl Alcohol is not listed on the Massachusetts Right to Know list.

New Jersey Right to Know Isopropyl Alcohol is listed on the New Jersey Right to Know List.

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Isopropyl Alcohol is listed on the Pennsylvania Right to Know List.

CANADA:
This SDS complies with the requirements of WHMIS 2015.

Canada - Domestic Substances List (DSL):
All the components are present on the DSL list.

Canada - Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL):
None of the components are listed

Canada – 2022-2024 NPRI (National Pollutant Release Inventory):
Isopropyl alcohol - Part 5, Mass threshold - 1 tonne release to air

SECTION 16: Other Information

Date of issue/Date of revision: May 30, 2023

Date of previous issue: N/A

Version: 1

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
EC50:	Half maximal effective concentration
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
HNOC:	Hazard(s) not otherwise classified
HPR:	Hazardous Products Regulations
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
IBC:	International Bulk Code
IDLH:	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IMDG:	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
LC50:	Lethal Concentration, 50 percent
LD50:	Lethal Dose, 50 percent
LEL:	Lower Explosive Limit
MARPOL:	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
NIOSH:	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOEC:	No Observed Effect Concentration
OEL:	Occupational Exposure Level
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL:	Permissible Exposure Limit
SCBA:	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
STEL:	Short-Term Exposure Limit

STEV:	Short-Term Exposure Value
TWA:	Time Weighted Average
TWAEV:	Time-Weighted Average Exposure Value
UN:	United Nations
WHMIS:	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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