



2918 Agriculture Drive
Madison, WI 53718
Tel. 608-223-3577 800-436-8736
FAX 608 223-3575

Material Safety Data Sheet

Magnetic Card Reader Cleaner

(Substitute form OSHA-20)
This MSDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (The Hazard Communication Standard)

Prepared: 04/12/01
Supersedes: 06/10/96

Emergency Phone No: (630) 627-9600

24 hr. Emergency No: (800) 424-9300 (Chem-trec)

Section I: Product Identification

Product Name: Magnetic Card Reader Cleaner Product No. ASP-37
General Use: To remove dirt, magnetic debris and other contaminants from a variety of electronic equipment and surfaces.
Manufacturer: Dot Mfg. Emergency Contact:
2918 Agriculture Drive Chemtrec
Madison, WI 53718 1-800-424-9300
Tel. 608 223-3577 Fax. 608 223-3575

Information Regarding the Transportation of product Pre-saturated with IPA

This information has been gathered from the US DOT Regulations Office and the US EPA 49CFR Handbook. You may refer to this information or locate this information in the following sections: 49CFR Ch.1 (10-I-00 Edition) 172.10 Hazardous Materials Table, page 228, sub chapter 172.10I Research and Special Programs Admin., DOT, page 283.

Description: Solids containing flammable liquid, n.o.s. Hazard Class or Div.: 4.1 UN # Class: UN3175 II. Label Codes: 4.1.....
Special Provisions: 47.

Special Provisions:

47) Mixtures of solids which are not subject to this subchapter and flammable liquids may be transported under this entry without first applying the classification criteria of Division 4.1, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the material is loaded or at the time the packaging or transport unit is closed. Each packaging must correspond to a design type that has passed a leakproofness test at the Packing Group II level. Small inner packagings consisting of sealed packets containing less than 10 ml of a Class 3 liquid in Packing Group II or III absorbed onto solid materials are not subject to this subchapter provided there is no free liquid in the packet.

Section: II Hazardous Ingredients

Cards: IPA/Isopropyl Alcohol/Isopropanol/2 Propanol/Dimethyl Carbinol

Hazardous Rating (NFPA 704)

Health Rating: 1

Fire: 3

Reactivity: 0

Special: None

Hazard Rating Scale:

0=Minimal 3=Serious

1=Slight 4=Severe

2=Moderate

Exposure Limit (PPM)

Other

Component	CAS NO.	%	OSHA PEL	OSHA TLV	ACGIH Limit	Hazard
Isopropyl Alcohol	76-63-0	99.7%	400	400	500	Flammable

Water	7732-18-5	None	None	None	None
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Boiling Point: 81 Degrees F. Freezing Point: -128 Degrees F.

Specific Gravity: Water = 1: .789 Flash Point: 55 Degrees F.

Vapor Pressure: (MM HG/20 Degrees C.) 33

Name	Percent	Threshold Limit Value (Units)
Proprietary Information	15%	NR
Wipes: None of these components are hazardous as defined by 29CFR1910, 1200, OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.	02%	NR
Other Ingredients: Water (CAS #7732-18-5)	83%	Not Applicable

Section III: Physical & Chemical Characteristics

Cards: See above for boiling point, vapor pressure, melting point, specific gravity.

Appearance & Odor: Clear, colorless liquid, medicinal alcoholic odor.

Vapor Density: (Air = 1) 2.1 Water solubility: 100%

Evaporative Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1) :3



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Wipes: Boiling Point 212 Degrees F Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) 1 Vapor pressure (MM Hg) Approximately 20 Percent Volatile by volume (%) Almost all Vapor Density (Air = 1) Same as water (approximately 0.7)	Solubility in Water: Highly soluble Reactivity in water: N/A Appearance & odor: Milky white liquid, very little odor Evaporation Rate: Same as water (low)
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Section IV: Fire & Explosion Data

Cards:

Flammable limits in air: Lower 2%: Upper, 12.7%
Extinguishing media: Use water spray, dry chemical, CO₂ or alcoholic foam. Do not use direct water stream.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Use water spray to cool nearby containers and structures exposed to fire.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Extinguish all nearby sources of ignition because vapors may be moved by air currents to ignition sources distant from handling point.

Wipes:

Flash Point: N/A Extinguisher Media: Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam as appropriate for surrounding fire and materials.	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: Lower N/A, Upper N/A Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A Special Fire Fighting: As with all fires, evacuate personnel to a safe area. Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing equipment and protective clothing.
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Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: None known

Section V: Hazardous Reactivity

Cards: Stability: Stable Conditions to avoid: Heat sparks & open flames	Polymerization: Will not occur Hazardous Decomposition Products: May liberate carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide
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Materials to avoid: Strong oxidizers, aluminum, acetaldehyde, chlorine, ethylene oxide, hydrogen-palladium combinations, H₂ O₂-H₂ S₂O₄ Combination, Hypochlorous acid, isocyanates, nitrofoam, phosgene, oleum, perchloric acid, potassium T-Butoxide, acids, alkalis, amines halogens, halogen compounds, anhydrides and aldehydes.

Wipes: Stability: Stable Conditions to avoid: Material is stable from safety point of view.	Polymerization: Will not occur Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Oxidizing material may cause a reaction Hazardous Decomposition Products: Silicon dioxide, carbon dioxide & traces of incompletely burned carbon products.
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Section VI: Health Hazard Information

Cards: Primary routes of exposure: Skin or eye contact, inhalation or swallowed.
Inhalation: Vapors and mists irritate the nose and throat. Inhalation of higher concentrations may cause headaches, vomiting and coma. Inhalations of very high concentrations or prolonged exposure may cause unconsciousness or death.
Eye contact: Vapors will irritate the eyes. Liquid and mists can severely irritate or damage the eyes and cause corneal burns.
Skin Contact: Brief contact may dry the skin or cause burning or stinging sensation. Prolonged or repeated contact may irritate the skin and cause dermatitis.
Swallowed: Swallowing large quantities causes headaches, nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps and diarrhea and perhaps unconsciousness or death.
Toxicity Data: Oral: Rat LD₅₀=5840 mg./Kg: Human single lethal dose = 250 ml.
Dermal: Rabbit LD₅₀=13gm/KG Inhalation: Rat LC₅₀=16,000 ppm/Shr

Chronic effects of exposure: Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations can produce severe or fatal CNS depression. Medical condition general aggravated by exposure: Persons with pre-existing skin disorder, eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Carcinogenicity: This material is not considered to be a carcinogen by the National Toxicology program, the International Agency for Research on Cancer or the Occupational Safety & Health Administration. Other Data: None

Wipes: Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin, accidental ingestion, skin injection.
Threshold Limit Value: None Established
Carcinogenicity: None reported by OSHA, IARC, or NTP

Signs & Symptoms of Over Exposure: Liquid is largely inert in contact with the human system. It may cause mild eye irritation upon eye contact or upon injection into the eye. Care should be used in using these materials with any pressurized systems. Methyl Paraben can cause sensitization reactions and dermatitis in sensitive individuals.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Hypersensitivity to the material.

Emergency & First Aid Procedures: Upon eye or skin contact, flush affected area with water.



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Section VII: First Aid Measures

Cards: Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get immediate medical attention.
Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with lots of running water for 15 minutes while lifting the upper and lower eye lids occasionally. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin contact: Immediately wash skin with lots of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes, wash before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.
Ingestion: If conscious, immediately induce vomiting by giving 2 glasses of water and sticking a finger down the throat. Get immediate medical attention. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Keep the victim's head below their hips while inducing vomiting so that they do not breathe the vomitus into the lungs.

Section VIII: Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Cards: Ventilation: Local mechanical exhaust ventilation capable of maintaining emissions at the point of use below the PEL.
Respiratory Protection: If use conditions generate vapors or mists, wear a NIOSH-Approved respirator appropriate for those emission levels. Appropriate respirators may be a full face piece or a half mask air purifying cartridge respirator equipped for organic vapors/mists, a self contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode, or a supplied air respirator.
Eye Protection: Chemical goggles unless a full face piece respirator is also worn. It is generally recognized that contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals because contact lenses may contribute to the severity of the eye injury.
Protective clothing: Long sleeve shirt, trousers, safety shoes, rubber gloves and rubber apron.
Other Protective Measures: an eyewash and safety shower should be nearby and ready to use.
Wipes: Respiratory Protection: None required. Ventilation: Ventilation should be used to maintain exposure below the PEL & TLV.
Protective Gloves: Rubber or vinyl gloves can be used if employees experience skin irritation. Eye Protection: Safety goggles should be worn when splash hazards are present. Other Protection Clothing or Equipment: Protect exposed skin. Appropriate laboratory apparel.

Section IX: Special Precautions & Spill Leak & Disposal Procedures

Cards: Handling & Storage precautions: Keep away from heat, sparks & flames. Store in a cool dry well-ventilated place away from incompatible materials. Vent container frequently and more often in warm weather to relieve pressure. Electrically ground all equipment when handling this product and use only non-sparking tools. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not use pressure to empty container. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Repair & Maintenance Precautions: Do not cut, grind and weld or drill on or near this container. Other precautions: Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue and vapors. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full.
Actions to take for spills or leaks: Wear protective equipment including rubber boots, rubber gloves, rubber apron and a self-contained breathing apparatus in the pressure demand mode or a supplied air respirator. If the spill or leak is small, a full-face piece air purifying cartridge respirator equipped for organic vapors may be satisfactory. In any event, always wear eye protection. Extinguish all ignition sources and insure that all handling equipment is electrically grounded.
For small spills or drips, mop or wipe up and dispose of in a DOT Approved waste container. For large spills contain by diking with soil or other non-combustible absorbent materials and then pump into DOT approved waste containers, or absorb with a non-combustible sorbent material, place residue in DOT approved waste containers. Keep out of sewers, storm drains, surface waters and soils. Comply with all applicable government regulations on spill reporting and handling and disposal of waste.
Disposal Methods: dispose of contaminated product and materials used in cleaning up spills or leaks in a manner approved for this materials. Consult appropriate federal, state and local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures.
Note: Empty containers can have residues, gasses and mists and are subject to proper waste disposal, as above.
Wipes: Precautions to be taken in handling & storage: Keep from freezing. This material should be handled and stored per label and other instructions to ensure product integrity.
Other Precautions: Avoid contact with eyes or skin. Exercise care in using this material with any pressurized systems offering potential for eye or skin injection.
Steps to be taken in case material is spilled or released: Use absorbent material to collect and contain materials for salvage or disposal.
Waste Disposal methods : Dispose of waste in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and Local Laws.
