

# Material Safety Data Sheet

(Product restricted to laboratory research and development uses)

## 1 Identification of Substance

**Trade Name:** Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotube / Isopropanol Paste

**Manufacturer/Supplier:**

Nanostructured & Amorphous Materials, Inc.  
16840 Clay Road, Suite #113  
Houston, TX 77084, USA  
<http://www.nanoamor.com>

## 2 Composition/Data on components

Multi-walled carbon nanotube, 7-8%  
Dispersant, 2.1-2.4%  
Isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol, 2-propanol, CAS # 67-63-0), 89.6-90.9%

## 3 Hazards identification

**Potential Acute Health Effects:**

Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer, permeator).

**Potential Chronic Health Effects:**

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer).  
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC.  
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.  
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.  
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Development toxin [POSSIBLE]. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, liver, skin, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

## 4 First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:**

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.

**Skin Contact:**

Wash with soap and water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Get medical attention if irritation develops. Cold water may be used.

**Serious Skin Contact:** Not available.

**Inhalation:**

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

**Serious Inhalation:**

Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention.

**Ingestion:**

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

**Serious Ingestion:** Not available

## 5 Fire and Explosion Data

**Flammability of the Product:** Flammable.

**Auto-Ignition Temperature:** 399°C (750.2°F)

**Flash Points:** CLOSED CUP: 11.667°C (53°F) - 12.778 deg. C (55 deg. F) (TAG)

**Flammable Limits:** LOWER: 2% UPPER: 12.7%

**Products of Combustion:** These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>).

**Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:**

Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Flammable in presence of oxidizing materials. Non-flammable in presence of shocks.

**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:**

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

**Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:**

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

**Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:**

Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. CAUTION: MAY BURN WITH NEAR INVISIBLE FLAME. Hydrogen peroxide sharply reduces the autoignition temperature of Isopropyl alcohol. After a delay, Isopropyl alcohol ignites on contact with dioxgenyl tetrafluorborate, chromium trioxide, and potassium tert-butoxide. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

**Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:**

Secondary alcohols are readily autooxidized in contact with oxygen or air, forming ketones and hydrogen peroxide. It can become potentially explosive. It reacts with oxygen to form dangerously unstable peroxides which can concentrate and explode during distillation or evaporation. The presence of 2-butanone increases the reaction rate for peroxide formation. Explosive in the form of vapor when exposed to heat or flame. May form explosive mixtures with air. Isopropyl alcohol + phosgene forms isopropyl chloroformate and hydrogen chloride. In the presence of iron salts, thermal decompositon can occur, whicn in some cases can become explosive. A homogeneous mixture of concentrated peroxides + isopropyl alcohol are capable of detonation by shock or heat. Barium perchlorate + isopropyl alcohol

gives the highly explosive alkyl perchlorates. It forms explosive mixtures with trinitormethane and hydrogen peroxide. It produces a violent explosive reaction when heated with aluminum isopropoxide + crotonaldehyde. Mixtures of isopropyl alcohol + nitroform are explosive.

## 6 Accidental Release Measures

### Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

### Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

## 7 Handling and Storage

### Precautions:

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids.

### Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

## 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

### Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

### Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

### Exposure Limits:

TWA: 983 STEL: 1230 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [Australia] TWA: 200 STEL: 400 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] TWA: 980 STEL: 1225 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from NIOSH TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) from NIOSH TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 999 STEL: 1259 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 400 STEL: 500 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 980 STEL: 1225 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

## 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

**Physical state and appearance:** Liquid.

**Odor:** Pleasant. Odor resembling that of a mixture of ethanol and acetone.

**Taste:** Bitter. (Slight.)

**Molecular Weight:** 60.1 g/mole

**Color:** black

**pH (1% soln/water):** Not available.

**Boiling Point:** 82.5°C (180.5°F)

**Melting Point:** -88.5°C (-127.3°F)

**Critical Temperature:** 235°C (455°F)

**Specific Gravity:** ~ 0.83 (Water = 1)

**Vapor Pressure:** 4.4 kPa (@ 20°C)

**Vapor Density:** 2.07 (Air = 1)

**Volatility:** Not available.

**Odor Threshold:** 22 ppm (Sittig, 1991) 700 ppm for unadapted panelists (Verschuren, 1983).

**Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.:** The product is equally soluble in oil and water;  $\log(\text{oil/water}) = 0.1$

**Ionicity (in Water):** Not available.

**Dispersion Properties:** See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.

**Solubility:**

Easily soluble in cold water, hot water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone. Insoluble in salt solution. Soluble in benzene. Miscible with most organic solvents including alcohol, ethyl alcohol, chloroform.

**10 Stability and Reactivity Data**

**Stability:** The product is stable.

**Instability Temperature:** Not available.

**Conditions of Instability:** Heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials

**Incompatibility with various substances:** Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

**Corrosivity:** Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

**Special Remarks on Reactivity:**

Reacts violently with hydrogen + palladium combination, nitroform, oleum, COCl<sub>2</sub>, aluminum triisopropoxide, oxidants Incompatible with acetaldehyde, chlorine, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, acids, alkaline earth, alkali metals, caustics, amines, crotonaldehyde, phosgene, ammonia. Isopropyl alcohol reacts with metallic aluminum at high temperatures. Isopropyl alcohol attacks some plastics, rubber, and coatings. Vigorous reaction with sodium dichromate + sulfuric acid.

**Special Remarks on Corrosivity:** May attack some forms of plastic, rubber and coating

**Polymerization:** Will not occur.

## 11 Toxicological Information

**Routes of Entry:** Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

### **Toxicity to Animals:**

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3600 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 12800 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 16000 8 hours [Rat].

### **Chronic Effects on Humans:**

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Development toxin [POSSIBLE]. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, skin, central nervous system (CNS).

### **Other Toxic Effects on Humans:**

Hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer, permeator).

**Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:** Not available.

### **Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:**

May cause adverse productive/teratogenic effects (fertility, fetotoxicity, develop mental abnormalities (developmental toxin)) based on animal studies. Detected in maternal milk in human.

### **Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:**

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause mild skin irritation, and sensitization. Eyes: Can cause eye irritation. Inhalation: Breathing in small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. However, breathing large amounts may be harmful and may affect the respiratory system and mucous membranes (irritation), behavior and brain (Central nervous system depression - headache, dizziness, drowsiness, stupor, incoordination, unconsciousness, coma and possible death), peripheral nerve and sensation, blood, urinary system, and liver. Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Swallowing large amounts may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, abdominal pain. It also may affect the urinary system, cardiovascular system, sense organs, behavior or central nervous system (somnolence, generally depressed activity, irritability, headache, dizziness, drowsiness), liver, and respiratory system (breathing difficulty). Chronic Potential Health Effects: May cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis and allergic reaction. May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data (studies).

## 12 Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity:** Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 100000 mg/l 96 hours [Fathead Minnow]. 64000 mg/l 96 hours [Fathead Minnow].

**BOD5 and COD:** Not available.

### **Products of Biodegradation:**

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

**Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation:** The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

**Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:** Not available.

### 13 Disposal Considerations

**Waste Disposal:**

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

### 14 Transport Information

**DOT Classification:** CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

**Identification:** Isopropyl Alcohol UNNA: 1219 PG: II

**Special Provisions for Transport:** Not available.

### 15 Other Regulatory Information

**Federal and State Regulations:**

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Isopropyl alcohol Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Isopropyl alcohol Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Isopropyl alcohol Pennsylvania RTK: Isopropyl alcohol Florida: Isopropyl alcohol Minnesota: Isopropyl alcohol Massachusetts RTK: Isopropyl alcohol New Jersey: Isopropyl alcohol New Jersey spill list: Isopropyl alcohol Director's list of Hazardous Substances: Isopropyl alcohol Tennessee: Isopropyl alcohol TSCA 8(b) inventory: Isopropyl alcohol TSCA 4(a) final testing order: Isopropyl alcohol TSCA 8(a) IUR: Isopropyl alcohol TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Isopropyl alcohol: Effective date: 12/15/86 Sunset Date: 12/15/96 TSCA 12(b) one time export: Isopropyl alcohol SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Isopropyl alcohol

**Other Regulations:**

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

**Other Classifications:**

**WHMIS (Canada):**

CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects(TOXIC).

**DSCL (EEC):**

R11- Highly flammable. R36- Irritating to eyes. S7- Keep container tightly closed. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

**HMIS (U.S.A.):**

**Health Hazard:** 2

**Fire Hazard:** 3

**Reactivity:** 0

**Personal Protection:** h

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):**

**Health:** 1

**Flammability:** 3

**Reactivity:** 0

**Specific hazard:****Protective Equipment:**

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

**16 Other Information**

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall nanoamor.com be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if nanoamor.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.