

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	SwabArt® Disinfecting Cap for Needle-Free Valves
Product Code(s)	C100, C200
Proper shipping name	SOLIDS or mixtures of solids (such as preparations and wastes) CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. having a flash-point up to 60 °C (contains isopropanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Disinfecting Cap
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ASSET MEDIKAL TASARIM SANAYI VE TICARET A.S.
Address	İkitelli OSB Mahallesi, 17.Cadde, No:17, Basaksehir/Istanbul
Telephone	+90 212 494 2727
Fax	+90 212 494 3437
Website	www.assetmedikal.com
Email	info@assetmedikal.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone numbers	UK Environment Agency 24hour Advisory Service 0800 807060. Irish Environmental Protection Agency 1890 335599.
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SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a hazardous mixture according to Reg.(EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Classification (EC/1272/2008)¹

Physical hazards	H225 - Flammable Liquid Category 2
Health hazards	H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H336 - Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s) H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Supplementary statement(s) Not Applicable

2.3. Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

2.4. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

Name	ISOPROPANOL, PROPAN-2-OL, isopropyl alcohol, IPA
CAS No¹	67-63-0
EC No²	200-661-7

Index No³	603-117-00-0
REACH No⁴	01-2119457558-25-XXXX
% [weight]	70
Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)	F; R11. Xi; R36. R67
Classification (EC/1272/2008)	Flammable Liquid Category 2, H225 Eye Irritation Category 2, H319 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), H336

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from EC Directive 67/548/EEC - Annex I ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI 4. Classification drawn from C&L

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air at once.
Ingestion	Unlikely route of exposure. However, in the event of ingesting liquid: Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.
Skin contact	Safe for use on unbroken skin. In the unlikely event of irritation cease use and seek medical advice. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Eye contact	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. If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

5.1. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

5.2. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Extinguish with alcohol stable foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder, water spray or fog

5.2. 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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. 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 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	Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carbon dioxide (CO₂) • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Avoid discharge into drains.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Prevent dust cloud. With clean shovel (preferably non-sparking) place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely. Move containers from spill area. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
 Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so.
 Contain or cover with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
 Wash area with water and dike for later disposal; prevent runoff into drains.
 After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7. SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction. Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Protect containers from exposure to weather and from direct sunlight

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions	Keep only in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames.
Storage incompatibility	Isopropanol : - forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation - reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium - reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas - reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzinc, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane - attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings - reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature may generate electrostatic charges

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8. SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in the table below, an occupational exposure limit is not available for the component.

		<u>ISOPROPANOL (CAS: 67-63-0)</u>
Derived no effect level (DNEL)	Professional - Dermal; 1 d Chronic effects: 888 mg/kg Professional - Inhalation; Chronic effects: 500 mg/m ³	
Predicted no effect level (PNEC)	- Fresh water; 140.9 mg/l - Marine water; 140.9 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 552 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 552 mg/kg - Soil; 28 mg/kg	
Occupational exposure limits (OEL)	Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs): - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 400 ppm 999 mg/m ³ - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute STEL): WEL 500 ppm 1250 mg/m ³ - Peak: Not Available	
Emergency limits	TEEL: 1400 ppm; TEEL-2: 2000 ppm; TEEL-3: 12000 ppm Original IDLH: 12,000 ppm; Revised IDLH: 2,000 [LEL] ppm	
Material data	Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)	

TWA: Time-Weighted-Average

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol

8.2. Exposure controls

- 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls** Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below relevant Exposure limit value.
 Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

8.2.2. Personal protection (PPE)	Based on the exposure assessment select and use eye/face protection. Indirect vented goggles use is recommended. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly No chemical protective gloves are required.
8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls	Based on the exposure assessment select and use a respirator. Half or full face piece air-purifying respirator suitable for organic vapors and particulates is recommended.
Thermal hazards	See section 12 Not Available

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Plastic cap with IPA; Liquid (IPA) Odour, Color , Grade IPA is a colorless clear liquid, with solvent smell pH Not Available Melting Point Not Applicable Boiling Point 82.8 °C (IPA) Flash point 18.3 °C (IPA) Viscosity 2.2 cSt (IPA) Evaporation rate 1.7 (IPA) Vapor Pressure 32.4 mmHg @ 68 °F (IPA) Vapor Density 2.1 Ref Std: AIR=1 Solubility in Water Miscible	Odour threshold Not Available Relative density (Water = 1) 0.877 g/ml (IPA) Partition coefficient n-octanol / water 0.05 Auto-ignition temperature 399 °C Decomposition temperature Not Available Flammability (solid, gas) Not Applicable Flammable Limits(LEL) 2 % Flammable Limits(UEL) 12.7 % Volatile Organic Compounds Not Available Solubility- non-water Moderate
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9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. The effects in animals subject to a single exposure, by inhalation, included inactivity or anaesthesia and histopathological changes in the nasal canal and auditory canal.	
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation. Ingestion of near-lethal doses of isopropanol produces histopathological changes of the stomach, lungs and kidneys, incoordination, lethargy, gastrointestinal tract irritation, and inactivity or anaesthesia. Swallowing 10 ml. of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 ml. may be fatal if not promptly treated. The adult single lethal doses is approximately 250 ml. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.	
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.	
Eye	Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration	
Disinfecting Cap Isopropanol	TOXICITY No data available Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 32000 ppm/8hr ^[2] Ingestion (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. 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.	

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity	Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification	Carcinogenicity	Data Not Available to make classification
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Data Not Available to make classification	Reproductivity	Data Not Available to make classification
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Data available to make classification	STOT - Single Exposure	Data available to make classification

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation Data Not Available to make classification
Mutagenicity Data Not Available to make classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure Data Not Available to make classification
Aspiration Hazard Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Disinfecting Cap Isopropanol	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	LC50	96	Fish	183.844mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	42.389mg/L	3
	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4

12.2. Ecotoxicity

IPA has been shown to have a low order of acute aquatic toxicity. Bioconcentration of IPA in aquatic organisms is not expected to occur.

12.3. Toxicity To Plants

Toxicity of IPA to plants is expected to be low, based on a 7-day toxicity threshold value of 1,800 mg/L for a freshwater algae, and an EC50 value of 2,100 mg/L from a lettuce seed germination test. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.4. Persistence and degradability

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

12.5. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient: Isopropanol Bioaccumulation LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

12.6. Mobility in soil

Ingredient: Isopropanol Mobility HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

12.7. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.8. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations. Recycle wherever possible. 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. Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. EPA Hazardous Waste Number (RCRA): D001 (Ignitable)

Waste treatment options Not Available
Sewage disposal options Not Available

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport labels (Pictograms)



Marine Pollutant NO
HAZCHEM 1Z
UN Number

ADR/RID 3175
IMDG 3175
ICAO 3175
AND 3175

UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROPAN-2-OL)
IMDG SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROPAN-2-OL)
ICAO SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROPAN-2-OL)
AND SOLIDS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PROPAN-2-OL)

Transport hazard class(es) (ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO/AND)

ADR/RID 4.1
IMDG 4.1
ICAO 4.1
AND 4.1

Packing group (ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO/AND)

ADR/RID II
IMDG II
ICAO II

AND II

Special precautions for user

EmS F-A, S-I
 ADR transport category 2
 Emergency Action Code 1Z
 Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) 40
 Tunnel restriction code E

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
 European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments

15.1. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out. For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

15.2. ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
isopropanol	67-63-0	603-117-00-0	01-2119457558-25-XXXX
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Flam.Liq. 2, Eye Irrit.2, STOT SE 3	GHS07, GHS02, Dgr	H225, H319, H336
2	Flam.Liq. 2, Eye Irrit.2, STOT SE 3, STOT SE 1, Repr.2, STOT RE 2, Eye Irrit.2A	GHS02, Dgr, GHS08, Wng, GHS03	H225, H319, H336, H335, H370, H340, H312, H302, H361, H373

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification

National Inventory	Status	National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y	Japan - ENCS	N (isopropanol)
Canada - DSL	Y	Korea - KECI	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (isopropanol)	New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
China - IECSC	Y	Philippines - PICCS	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y	USA - TSCA	Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1. Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370 Causes damage to organs.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Other information

Only trained personnel should use this material. This document is a Safety Data Sheet, NOT a CoSHH assessment. It is the customer's responsibility to conduct a full CoSHH assessment, taking into account the information held within this document along with other local factors considered in a risk assessment. The Risk and Hazard statements listed below are the full text of abbreviations used in this document. They are not the final classification, for this refer to section 2

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection
 EN 340 Protective clothing
 EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
 EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
 EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

16.2. Definitions and abbreviations

(EC) No.1272/2008 : EU Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures.

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

vPvB - Very Persistent, Very bioaccumulative.

PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative & Toxic.

REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorization & restriction of Chemicals (Regulation EC 1907/2006).

DNEL - Derived No Effect Limit.

PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration.

COSHH - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

MSDS Code	Issue Date	Revision No.	Revision Date.
P-25 F.03	11.02.2020	00	-

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16.3. Notice to Reader

All chemicals may pose unknown hazards and should be used with caution. This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) applies only to the material as packaged. If this product is combined with other materials, deteriorates, or becomes contaminated, it may pose hazards not mentioned in this MSDS. It shall be the user's responsibility to develop proper methods of handling and personal protection based on the actual conditions of use. While this MSDS is based on technical data judged to be reliable, Asset Medikal Tasarım, assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information contained herein.