

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 1 of 13

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

microSEPT AO

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

Use of the substance/mixture

Disinfectants

Uses advised against

Any non-intended use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name:	microsTECH AG	
Street:	Solothurnerstrasse 259	
Place:	CH-4600 Olten	
Telephone:	+41 62 211 00 00	Telefax: +41 62 211 00 09
Responsible Department:	info@microstech.com	
<u>1.4. Emergency telephone</u>	145 (24h) Schweizerische Toxikolo	ogische Informationszentrum "STIZ" - Telefon:
<u>number:</u>	145; from abroad: +41 44 251 51 5	51, www.toxi.ch

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Hazard categories: Flammable liquid: Flam. Liq. 2 Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eye Irrit. 2 Hazard Statements: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Causes serious eye irritation.

Danger

2.2. Label elements

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

Signal word:

Pictograms:



Hazard statements

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to local/regional/national/international regulations.

Special labelling of certain mixtures

Read attached instructions before use.



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 2 of 13

2.3. Other hazards

In case of insufficient ventilation and/or through use, explosive/highly flammable mixtures may develop. The substances in the mixture do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to REACH, annex XIII.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous components

CAS No	Chemical name				
	EC No	Index No	REACH No		
	GHS Classification				
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol		70 - 80 %		
	200-578-6	603-002-00-5	01-2119457610-43		
	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2; H225 H319				
67-63-0	propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isop	ropanol	3 - < 5 %		
	200-661-7	603-117-00-0	01-2119457558-25		
	Flam. Liq. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3; H225 H319 H336				

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

Further Information

Product does not contain listed SVHC substances > 0,1 % according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Article 59 (REACH)

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Remove affected person from the danger area and lay down . In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

After inhalation

In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice. In case of allergic symptoms, especially in the breathing area, seek medical advice immediately.

After contact with skin

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. In case of skin irritation, seek medical treatment.

After contact with eyes

Rinse immediately carefully and thoroughly with eye-bath or water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

After ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Let water be drunken in little sips (dilution effect). Seek medical advice.

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

Acute effects: Mucous membrane irritation after eye contact or inhalation.

Delayed effects: Impairment of inhibitory functions of the central nervous system, skin redness, nausea after ingestion of large amounts.

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

Treat symptomatically.

Percutaneously absorbed and inhaled substance causes next to irritation of affected mucous membranes only an indicated impairment of the inhibitory functions of the central nervous system, clinically recognizable as the beginning of a euphoric stage. At the same time face and skin redness is caused by dilation of peripheral blood vessels in the body.



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 3 of 13

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry extinguishing powder. alcohol resistant foam. Atomized water.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

High power water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Vapours are heavier than air and will spread at floor level. Can be released in case of fire: Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Additional information

Use water spray jet to protect personnel and to cool endangered containers. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Do not allow entering drains or surface water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate affected area. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Special danger of slipping by leaking/spilling product. Wear personal protection equipment. (refer to chapter 8)

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Due to danger of explosion, prevent leakage of vapours into cellars, flues and ditches. Prevent spread over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). In case of gas escape or of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents). Ventilate affected area.

Treat the recovered material as prescribed in the section on waste disposal .

Clear contaminated areas thoroughly.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See protective measures under point 7 and 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Wear personal protection equipment. (See section 8.)

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from sources of ignition. - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges . Flammable vapours can accumulate in head space of closed systems. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting.

Further information on handling

General protection and hygiene measures: refer to chapter 8

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Keep/Store only in original container. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 4 of 13

against direct sunlight.

Ensure adequate ventilation of the storage area. Concentrated vapours are heavier than air. Suitable material for Container: Stainless steel. (1.4301 (V2), 1.4401 (V4)); iron. solvent resistant plastics. Unsuitable materials for Container: Aluminium. Rubber. various plastics.

Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: Gas. Explosives. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids and solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Oxidizing liquids. Oxidizing solids. ammonium nitrate. Self-reactive substances and mixtures. Organic peroxides. Non-combustible toxic substances. Radioactive substances. Infectious substances.

Further information on storage conditions

Recommended storage temperature: 5-25°C Protect against: UV-radiation/sunlight. heat. Cold.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limits (EH40)

CAS No	Substance	ppm	mg/m³	fibres/ml	Category	Origin
64-17-5	Ethanol	1000	1920		TWA (8 h)	WEL
67-63-0	Propan-2-ol	400	999		TWA (8 h)	WEL
		500	1250		STEL (15 min)	WEL

DNEL/DMEL values

CAS No	Substance			
DNEL type Exposure route Effect				Value
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol			
Worker DNEL,	acute	inhalation	local	1900 mg/m ³
Worker DNEL,	long-term	dermal	systemic	343 mg/kg bw/day
Worker DNEL,	long-term	inhalation	systemic	950 mg/m ³
Consumer DNE	EL, acute	inhalation	local	950 mg/m ³
Consumer DNE	EL, long-term	dermal	systemic	206 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer DNE	EL, long-term	inhalation	systemic	114 mg/m ³
Consumer DNE	EL, long-term	oral	systemic	87 mg/kg bw/day
67-63-0	propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol			
Worker DNEL,	long-term	inhalation	systemic	500 mg/m ³
Consumer DNEL, long-term		inhalation	systemic	89 mg/m ³
Worker DNEL, long-term		dermal	systemic	888 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer DNEL, long-term		oral	systemic	26 mg/kg bw/day
Consumer DNE	EL, long-term	dermal	systemic	319 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC values

CAS No	Substance				
Environmental compartment Value					
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol				
Freshwater 0,96 mg/l					



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 5 of 13

Freshwater (intermittent releases)	2,75 mg/l
Marine water	0,79 mg/l
Marine water (intermittent releases)	2,75 mg/l
Freshwater sediment	3,6 mg/kg
Marine sediment	2,9 mg/kg
Secondary poisoning	0,72 mg/kg
Micro-organisms in sewage treatment plants (STP)	580 mg/l
Soil	0,63 mg/kg
67-63-0 propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol	
Freshwater	140,9 mg/l
Freshwater (intermittent releases)	140,9 mg/l
Marine water	140,9 mg/l
Freshwater sediment	552 mg/kg
Marine sediment	552 mg/kg
Secondary poisoning	160 mg/kg
Micro-organisms in sewage treatment plants (STP)	2251 mg/l
Soil	28 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls



Appropriate engineering controls

Technical measures and the application of suitable work processes have priority over personal protection equipment.

Provide adequate ventilation.

If local exhaust ventilation is not possible or not sufficient , the entire working area should be ventilated by technical means.

Protective and hygiene measures

Always close containers tightly after the removal of product. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and after work. Take off contaminated clothing. Protect skin by using skin protective cream.

Eye/face protection

Tightly sealed safety glasses. BS/EN 166

Hand protection

In case of prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact:

Tested protective gloves are to be worn:

Suitable material:

Butyl rubber. (0,7 mm, Breakthrough time >=480 min, penetration time (maximum wearing period): 160 min): NBR (Nitrile rubber). (0,4 mm, Breakthrough time >=120 min, penetration time (maximum wearing period): 40 min)

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Before using check leak tightness / impermeability. In the case of wanting to use the gloves again, clean them before taking off and air them well.

Skin protection

Protective clothing. (fire retardant.)

Minimum standard for preventive measures while handling with working materials are specified in the TRGS

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Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 6 of 13

500 (D).

Respiratory protection

With correct and proper use, and under normal conditions, breathing protection is not required. Respiratory protection necessary at:

Insufficient ventilation.

Exceeding exposure limit values

Generation/formation of aerosols

Suitable respiratory protective equipment:

gas filtering equipment (EN 141). Type : A

The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapour/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If the concentration is exceeded, self-contained breathing apparatus must be used.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

<u>9.1</u>

. Information on basic physical and cher	mical properties
Physical state:	liquid
Colour:	colourless
Odour:	characteristic
pH-Value:	not determined
Changes in the physical state	
Melting point:	not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	78 (Ethanol)°C
Sublimation point:	not determined
Softening point:	not determined
Pour point:	not determined
Flash point:	< 21 °C
Explosive properties In case of insufficient ventilation and/or Vapours can travel considerable distar	r through use, explosive/highly flammable mixtures may develop. nces to a source of ignition where they can ignite , flash back, or explode.
Lower explosion limits:	3,5 (Ethanol) vol. %
Upper explosion limits:	15 (Ethanol) vol. %
Ignition temperature:	400 (Ethanol) °C
Auto-ignition temperature	
Gas:	not determined
Oxidizing properties none	
Vapour pressure: (at 20 °C)	58 (Ethanol) hPa
Density:	0,86 g/cm ³
Water solubility:	not determined
Solubility in other solvents not determined	
Viscosity / dynamic:	not determined
Viscosity / kinematic:	not determined
Flow time:	not determined



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Revision date: 22.10.2020	microSEPT AO Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000	Page 7 of 13
Vapour density:	not determined	
Evaporation rate:	not determined	
Solvent separation test:	not determined	
Solvent content:	not determined	
9.2. Other information		
Solid content:	not determined	

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No information available.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under storage at normal ambient temperatures.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Explosion risk in contact with: Oxidizing agents, strong. nitric acid. Hydrogenium peroxide. Exothermic reactions with: Alkali metals. Alkaline earth metals. Reducing agents, strong.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat. Protect against direct sunlight. Protect from moisture. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Heating causes rise in pressure with risk of bursting. Recommended storage temperature: < 40 °C

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acid. Oxidizing agents. Alkali metals. Alkaline earth metals. Peroxides. phosphorus oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Hydrogenium peroxide. Nitric acid. hydrochloric acid. Sulfuric acid. Perchlorates. Chromium oxides. Acid chlorides.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Can be released in case of fire: Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicocinetics, metabolism and distribution

Adsorption.

Ethanol has a low molecular weight and has a good water and fat solubility. Therefor it can be adsorbed well in the entire gastrointestinal tract, lungs and the skin. After swallowing approximately 90% is taken up via the gastrointestinal tract. When inhaled, this value is 61%. Because of the rapid evaporation of ethanol the dermal adsorption is very limited; theoretically 21% can be accommodated, however, the absorption rate of uncovered skin is only 1 to 2%.

Distribution:

Regardless of the exposure pathway ethanol is distributed via the bloodstream throughout the body, comparable to the distribution of water. Highly perfused organs (brain, lung and liver) are passed quickly. An equal distribution between tissue and blood is reached after 1 to 1.5 h.

metabolism:

Even before the absorption a small proportion of ethanol is enzymatically metabolized in the stomach (alcohol dehydrogenase). After absorption ethanol is preferably metabolized in the liver (92-95%) and partly in the kidneys and lungs. Metabolism occurs usually in three steps: 1. oxidation of ethanol to acetaldehyde; 2. oxidation of acetaldehyde to acetate; 3. oxidation of acetate to carbon dioxide and water

elimination:

The vast majority of ethanol is eliminated by metabolism, the excretion via breath, urine and sweat plays a



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 8 of 13

minor role. The maximum elimination of ethanol is estimated on the 127 mg / kgbw / h.

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

CAS No	Chemical name						
	Exposure route	Dose		Species	Source	Method	
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol						
	oral	LD50 mg/kg	>5000	Rat	ECHA Dossier		
	inhalation (4 h) vapour	LC50 mg/l	124,7	Rat	ECHA Dossier		
67-63-0	propan-2-ol; isopropyl alco	ohol; isopropa	anol				
	oral	LD50 mg/kg	5840	Rat	ECHA Dossier		
	dermal	LD50 mg/kg	> 5000	Rabbit	ECHA Dossier		

Irritation and corrosivity

Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Irritant effect on the skin: slightly irritant but not relevant for classification.

Ethanol.: Specific concentration limit (SCL): Eye Irrit. 2 > 50%

Sensitising effects

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. The product is: not sensitising. The statement is derived form the properties of the components.

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

In-vitro mutagenicity: No experimental indications of mutagenicity in-vitro exist.

Reproductive toxicity: Exposure time: 18 weeks; Species: CD-1 Mouse. Method: OECD Guideline 416; Result: NOAEL = 20700 mg/kg/day. Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: Exposure time: 19d; Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat. Method: OECD Guideline 414; Result: NOAEL = 16000 ppm (maternal toxicity), Result: NOAEL >= 20000 ppm (teratogenicity); Literature information: ECHA Dossier

propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol (CAS-No.: 67-63-0):

OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay) = negative., AllgK267153: ECHA Dossier; OECD Guideline 474 (Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test) = negative., Literature information: ECHA Dossier; No indications of human carcinogenicity exist., Literature information: ECHA Dossier; Reproductive toxicity: Method: OECD Guideline 415 (One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study); Species: Rat; Result: NOAEL = 853 mg/kg; Literature information: ECHA Dossier; Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: Method: (oral.) OECD Guideline 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study); Species: Rabbit ; Result: NOAEL = 480 mg/kg; Literature information: ECHA Dossier

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-repeated exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

Subchronic oral toxicity: Exposure time: 90d; Species: Sprague-Dawley Rat. Method: OECD Guideline 408; Result: NOAEL = 1280 mg/kg; Literature information: ECHA Dossier

propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol (CAS-No.: 67-63-0): Chronic inhalative toxicity (Rat): NOAEC = 5000 ppm (OECD 451), Literature information: ECHA Dossier



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Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 9 of 13

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific effects in experiment on an animal

No data available

Practical experience

Other observations

Depending on the ingested quantity the following symptoms can be induced: a reduction of inhibitions, euphoria but also dysphoria, aggressiveness, impaired motoric skills, impaired responsiveness, blurred vision and fatigue.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5): Acute earthworm toxicity: LC50 (48h) = <1mg/cm2 (Eisenia fetida, non-guideline study) Acute plant toxicity: EC50 (6d) = 11800 mg/l (Allium cepa, non-guideline study) Sediment organisms: LC59 (18h) = 8200 mg/l (Hyallela sp, non-guideline study)

CAS No Chemical name Aquatic toxicity Dose [h] | [d] Species Source Method 64-17-5 ethanol, ethyl alcohol LC50 Acute fish toxicity 14200 96 h Pimephales promelas ECHA Dossier mg/l ErC50 ECHA Dossier Acute algae toxicity 275 mg/l 72 ł Chlorella vulgaris EC50 5012 Ceriodaphnia dubia 48 h **FCHA** Dossier Acute crustacea toxicity mg/l ECHA Dossier NOEC Crustacea toxicity (9,6)9 d Daphnia magna mg/l 67-63-0 propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol LC50 OECD Guideline Acute fish toxicity 10000 96 h Pimephales promelas Publication (1983) mg/l 203 ErC50 Acute algae toxicity 1800 Scenedesmus ECHA Dossier mg/l quadricauda Acute crustacea toxicity **EC50** >10000 48 h Daphnia magna (24h) ECHA Dossier OECD Guideline 202 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5): Chemical Oyxgen Demand (COD): CSB = 1900 mg/g Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): BSB5 = 1000 mg/g Abiotic degradation in water: Hydrolysis t 1/2 (20°C, pH 7) = >1 - <36 a. Abiotic degradation in Air t 1/2 (Air.) = 38 d; 1/2 (Air. 100 ppm NO2) = 11,5 h

CAS No	Chemical name			
	Method	Value	d	Source
	Evaluation			
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol			
	other guideline	84%	20	ECHA Dossier
	Biodegradable.			
67-63-0	propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol			
	EU Method C.5/ EU Method C.6	53%	5	ECHA Dossier
	Easily biodegradable (concerning to the criteria of the OECD)			

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

microSEPT AO

Revision date: 22.10.2020

Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000

Page 10 of 13

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water

CAS No	Chemical name	Log Pow
64-17-5	ethanol, ethyl alcohol	-0,31
67-63-0	propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isopropanol	0,05

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ethanol. (CAS-No.: 64-17-5):

Volatility Henry constant: 3,3*10-6 atm. m3/mol;dimension less 1,28*10-4 (Calculation method.) Distribution: Calculation according to: Mackay, EPIWIN: Air. 45,0%; Water. 33,1%; soil: 13,7%; sediment:

0,1%

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substances in the mixture do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to REACH, annex XIII.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

Further information

Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Consult the local waste disposal expert about waste disposal. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled. According to (EWC) European Waste Catalogue, allocation of waste identity numbers/waste descriptions must be carried out in a specific way for every industry and process.

Control report for waste code/ waste marking according to (EWC) European Waste Catalogue:

List of Wastes Code - residues/unused products

070104 WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES; wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals; other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - used product

070104 WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES; wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals; other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors; hazardous waste

List of Wastes Code - contaminated packaging

150110 WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste); packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances; hazardous waste

Contaminated packaging

Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

<u>14.1. UN number:</u>	UN 1170
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	3
14.4. Packing group:	II
Hazard label:	3

MICCOSTECH WHERE SCIENCE BECOMES REALITY

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

Povision data: 22 10 2020	microSEPT AO	Dogo 11 of 12
Revision date. 22. 10.2020	F1000ct code. MISAO 100, MISAO 300, MISAO 1000	Page 11 01 15
Classification code: Special Provisions: Limited quantity: Excepted quantity: Transport category: Hazard No: Tunnel restriction code:	F1 144 601 1 L E2 2 33 D/E	
Inland waterways transport (ADN)		
14.1. UN number:14.2. UN proper shipping name:14.3. Transport hazard class(es):14.4. Packing group:Hazard label:	UN 1170 ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION) 3 II 3	
Classification code: Special Provisions: Limited quantity: Excepted quantity:	F1 144 601 1 L E2	
Marine transport (IMDG)		
<u>14.1. UN number:</u>	UN 1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOLSOLUTION)	
<u>14.3. Transport hazard class(es):</u>	3	
<u>14.4.</u> Packing group: Hazard label:		
Marine pollutant: Special Provisions: Limited quantity: Excepted quantity: EmS:	NO 144 1 L E2 F-E. S-D	
Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)		
<u>14.1. UN number:</u>	UN 1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name:	ETHANOL SOLUTION	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es):	3	
14.4. Packing group:	II	
Hazard label:	3	
Special Provisions: Limited quantity Passenger:	A3 A58 A180 1 L	



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

	microSEPT AO	
Revision date: 22.10.2020 Prod	uct code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000	Page 12 of 13
Passenger LQ: Excepted quantity: IATA-packing instructions - Passenger: IATA-max. quantity - Passenger: IATA-packing instructions - Cargo: IATA-max. quantity - Cargo:	Y341 E2 353 5 L 364 60 L	
14.5. Environmental hazards ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS:	no	
14.6. Special precautions for user Refer to section 6-8		
14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex not relevant	II of Marpol and the IBCCode	
SECTION 15: Regulatory information		
15.1. Safety, health and environmental regu	lations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	
EU regulatory information Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII) Entry 40: ethanol, ethyl alcohol		
2010/75/EU (VOC):	=< 75 % (calculated)	
2004/42/EC (VOC): Information according to 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III):	=< 650 g/l (calculated) P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	
Additional information		
Safety Data Sheet according to Regul The mixture is classified as hazardous REACH 1907/2006 Appendix XVII, No	ation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (amended by Regulation (EU) No 2019/957) according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]. (mixture): 3, 40	
National regulatory information		
Employment restrictions:	Observe restrictions to employment for juvenils according to the 'juven work protection guideline' (94/33/EC).	ile
Water hazard class (D):	1 - slightly hazardous to water	
15.2. Chemical safety assessment	xture a chemical safety assessment has been carried out	
ethanol, ethyl alcohol propan-2-ol; isopropyl alcohol; isoprop	anol	

SECTION 16: Other information

Changes

Rev. 1.00; Neuerstellung , 08.04.2020

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) CAS Chemical Abstracts Service CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures DNEL: Derived No Effect Level d: day(s) EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European Llst of Notified Chemical Substances ECHA: European Chemicals Agency EWC: European Waste Catalogue



according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

	microSEPT AO		
Revision date: 22.10.2020	Product code: MSAO100, MSAO500, MSAO1000	Page 13 of 13	
IARC: INTERNATIONAL A	GENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER		
IMDG: International Maritim	e Code for Dangerous Goods		
IATA: International Air Tran	isport Association		
IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goo	ods Regulations by the "International Air Transport Association" (IATA)		
ICAO: International Civil Av	riation Organization		
ICAO-TI: Technical Instruct	ions by the "International Civil Aviation Organization" (ICAO)		
GHS: Globally Harmonized	System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals		
GefStoffV: Gefahrstoffveror	dnung (Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, Germany)		
h: hour			
LOAEL: Lowest observed a	adverse effect level		
LOAEC: Lowest observed a	adverse effect concentration		
LC50: Lethal concentration	, 50 percent		
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 perc	ent		
NOAEL: No observed adve	NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level		
NOAEC: No observed adve	effect concentration		
NLP: No-Longer Polymers			
N/A: not applicable			
OECD: Organisation for Ec	onomic Co-operation and Development		
PNEC: predicted no effect of	concentration		
PBT: Persistent bioaccumu	lative toxic		
RID: Règlement internation	al concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin	de	
fer (Regulations Concerning	g the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail)		
REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation of Chemicals			
SVHC: substance of very high concern			
IRGS: Lechnische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe			
UN: United Nations	UN: United Nations		
VOC: Volatile Organic Com	ipounas		
Classification for mixtures and	used evaluation method according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/200		

Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification	Classification procedure
Flam. Liq. 2; H225	On basis of test data and / or calculated and / or estimated.
Eye Irrit. 2; H319	Calculation method

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Further Information

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] - Classification procedure:

Health hazards: Calculation method.

Environmental hazards: Calculation method.

Physical hazards: On basis of test data and / or calculated and / or estimated.

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.

(The data for the hazardous ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)