

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

## Premature Baby Incubator Disinfectant

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1. Product Identifier

Trademark	: GBL® SURFACTO™ DIAPP
Product Name	: Premature Baby Incubator Disinfectant
Product REF No	: 6001

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance to the mixture and uses advised against:

Cleaning and disinfection of pediatric incubator

#### 1.3. Detailers of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

**Company Name** : GBL Gül Biyoloji Laboratuvarı Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi  
**Address** : **HQ:** Serifali Mah. Hattat Sk. No:10 P.O.: 34775 Ümraniye İstanbul TÜRKİYE  
**Factory:** Dudullu OSB Mah. İMES C Blok 305 Sk. No:16 P.O.: 34775 34775  
Ümraniye İstanbul TÜRKİYE  
**Telephone** : +90 216 364 15 00  
**Fax** : +90 216 314 15 69  
**E-mail** : [export@gbl.com.tr](mailto:export@gbl.com.tr)

#### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number:

Telephone: +90 (216) 364 15 00 or contact your local emergency telephone number.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

2.1.1. Product definition: Mixture

2.1.2. Classification according to regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (GLP/GHS):

Flammable liquids, Category 3; H226

#### 2.2. Label Elements

Labeling (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)

2.2.1. Hazard Pictograms



2.2.2. Signal word:

Warning

2.2.3. Hazard statement:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.

2.2.4. Precautionary statements:

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking

P233: Keep the container tightly closed.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin.

2.3. Other Hazards: None.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1. Substance:

Not applicable

#### 3.2. Mixture:

Chemical Name	EC No	CAS No	Concentration %	REGULATION(EC) No 1272/2008)
Ethyl alcohol denatured 96 %	200-578-6	64-17-5	10-20 %	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319
Isopropyl alcohol	200-661-7	67-63-0	5-10 %	Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3; H336
Benzethonium Chloride	204-479-9	121-54-0	<1 %	Acute Tox. 3, H301 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Benzotriazole	202-394-1	95-14-7	<0,5 %	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1. Description Of First Aid Measures

##### 4.1.1. General Advice:

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

##### 4.1.2. Inhalation:

Move the person to fresh air. If not breathing, consult a physician.

##### 4.1.3. Skin Contact:

Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

##### 4.1.4. Eye Contact:

Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.

##### 4.1.5. Ingestion:

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

##### 4.1.6. Information for doctor:

No further relevant information is available.

### 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1. Extinguishing Media:

##### 5.1.1. Suitable Extinguishing Media:

The product is combustible, the fire extinguishing method of surrounding areas must be considered.

##### 5.1.2. Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

None known.

#### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising from The Substance or Mixtures:

In the event of fire, the following can be released: Carbon monoxide (CO).

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters:

**5.3.1. Special precautions for firefighters:** by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

**5.3.2. Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Firefighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. Clothing

for firefighters (including helmets, protective boots, and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

**6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel:** No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear an appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**6.1.2. For emergency responders:** If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil, or air).

#### **Method and materials for containment and cleaning up.**

Move containers from the spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements, or confined areas. Vacuum or sweep up material and place it in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

### 6.3. References To Other Sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions For Safe Handling:

#### 7.1.1. Protective measures:

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in the eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation, or wear an appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse the container. Spillages should be cleaned up promptly to avoid damage to surrounding materials.

#### 7.1.2. Advice On General Occupational Hygiene:

Eating, drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored, and processed. Workers should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in the original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store locked up. Keep the container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

**7.3.1. Recommendations:** Not available.

**7.3.2. Industrial sector-specific solutions:** Not available.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONEL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters Occupational Exposure Limits

Recommended monitoring procedures: If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory

protective equipment. Reference should be made to European Standard EN 689 for methods for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances.

Chemical Name	Exposure Limits					
	TWA <sup>(3)</sup> (8 h) OSHA PEL		TWA <sup>(3)</sup> (8 h) NIOSH REL		STEL <sup>(4)</sup> (15 min.)	
	mg/m <sup>3</sup> (5)	ppm (6)	mg/m <sup>3</sup> (5)	ppm (6)	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
Ethyl alcohol denatured	1900	1000	-	-	-	-
Isopropyl alcohol	980	400	-	-	1225	500

### 8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate engineering controls. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor, or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

#### 8.2.1. Individual Protection Measures:

**8.2.1.1. Hygiene measure:** Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking, and using the lavatory, and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing it. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.



**8.2.1.2. Eye/face protection:** Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases, or dust.



**8.2.1.3. Hand Protections:** Not applicable.

**8.2.1.4. Body Protection:** 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.

**8.2.1.5. Other Skin Protection:** Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**8.2.1.6. Respiratory Protection:** Use a properly fitted, air-purifying, or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**8.2.1.7. Environmental Exposure Controls:** Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters, or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information On Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Form	: Liquid
Odor	: Odorless.
Color	: No information available.
pH @ 25 °C (ca)	: 6,5 +/- 0,2
Melting point/freezing point	: Not determined.
Flash point	: Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable.
Upper/Lower Flammability or explosive limits	: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	: Not determined.
Density	: 0,97 +/- 0,01
Solubility(ies)	: Soluble.
Viscosity	: Not applicable.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	: Not determined.

Note: Integers (i.e. 3 or 7) should be read in as decimals (3,0 or 7,0).

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity:

Reactions with strong alkalis and oxidizing agents.

### 10.2. Chemical Stability

The product is stable in conditions without the supply of air, or moisture.

### 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous

Reactive with strong alkalis and oxidizing agents.

Reactions can lead to the risk of an explosion.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid.

no data available

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids, phenol, metals, nitrile, cyanide salt, oxidizing materials, organic chemicals – combustible.

### 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: No dangerous substances are released.

## 11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects:

#### 11.1.1. Acute Toxicity:

Chemical name	Concentration %	LD50 Oral (mg/kg)	LD50 Dermal (mg/kg)	LC50 Inhalasyon (mg/l)
Ethyl alcohol denatured	10-20	3450 (rat)	20000 (rabbit)	-
Isopropyl alcohol	5-10	5045 (rat)	12800 (rabbit)	-
Benzotriazole	< 0,5	560 (rat)	> 1000 (rat)	-
Benzethonium Chloride	< 1	295 (rat)	-	-

## 11.2. Irritation/Corrosion

11.2.1. Eyes: May cause irritation.

11.2.2. Skin: no irritation.

## 11.3. Sensitizer

11.3.1. Skin: no irritation

11.3.2. Respiratory: No data available

## 11.4. Mutagenicity:

11.4.1. Conclusion/Summary: No mutagenic effect.

## 11.5. Carcinogenicity:

11.5.1. Conclusion/Summary: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 11.6. Reproductive toxicity:

11.6.1. Conclusion/Summary: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

11.7. Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Not available.

11.8. Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Not available.

11.9. Aspiration Hazard: This information is not available.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

#### Components:

##### Ethanol [CAS No 64-17-5]

##### LC50 Fish (96 hours)

Minimum: 42 mg/l

Maximum: 14200 mg/l

Median: 11000 mg/l

Study number: 5

Reference: Bengtsson, B.E., L. Renberg, and M. Tarkpea 1984. Molecular Structure and Aquatic Toxicity - An Example with C1-C13 Aliphatic Alcohols. Chemosphere 13(5/6):613-622.

##### Ethanol [CAS No 64-17-5]

##### LC50 Crustaceans (48 hours)

Minimum: 3720 mg/l

Maximum: 20700 mg/l

Median: 9280 mg/l

Study number: 20

Reference: Takahashi, I.T., U.M. Cowgill, and P.G. Murphy 1987. Comparison of Ethanol Toxicity to Daphnia magna and Ceriodaphnia dubia Tested at Two Different Temperatures: Static Acute Toxicity Test Results. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 39(2):229-236; Ziegenfuss, P.S., W.J. Renaudette, and W.J. Adams 1986. Methodology for Assessing the Acute Toxicity of Chemicals Sorbed to Sediments: Testing the Equilibrium Partitioning Theory. In: T.M. Poston and R. Purdy (Eds.), Aquatic Toxicology and Environmental Fate, 9th Volume, ASTM STP 921, Philadelphia, PA:479-493.

##### Isopropyl alcohol [CAS No 67-63-0]

##### LC50 Fish (96 hours)

Minimum: 4200 mg/l

Maximum: 11100 mg/l

Median: 9640 mg/l

Study number: 5

Reference: Brooke, L.T., D.J. Call, D.L. Geiger, and C.E. Northcott 1984. Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (Pimephales promelas), Vol. 1. Center for Lake Superior Environmental Stud., Univ. of Wisconsin-Superior, Superior, WI :414.

##### Isopropyl alcohol [CAS No 67-63-0]

##### LC50 Crustaceans (48 hours)

Minimum: 1400 mg/l

Maximum: 1400 mg/l

Median: 1400 mg/l

Study number: 1

Reference: Blackman, R.A.A. 1974. Toxicity of Oil-Sinking Agents. Mar. Pollut. Bull. 5:116-118.

## 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

12.2.1. *Conclusion/Summary:* Easily soluble in the following materials: water, air.

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not applicable.

## 12.4. Mobility In Soil

12.4.1. *Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC):* no data available

12.4.2. *Mobility:* no data available

## 12.5. Result of PBT and vPvB Assessment:

12.5.1. PBT: No

12.5.2. vPvB: No

## 12.6. Other Advers Effects:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods:

#### 13.1.1. Product:

**Methods of disposal:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable treatment. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions, and any by-products should always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

#### 13.1.2. Packaging:

**Methods of disposal:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

**Special precautions:** This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR <sup>3</sup> /RID <sup>4</sup>	ADNR <sup>5</sup>	IMDG <sup>6</sup>	ICAO <sup>7</sup> /IATA <sup>8</sup>
UN/ID No.	1987	1987	1987	1987
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.
CLASS	3	3	3	3
PACKING GROUP	II	II	II	II
CLASSIFICATION CODE	F1	-	-	-
EmS	-	-	F-E; S-D	-
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDOUS	no	-	No	no
LABEL	3	3	3	3

<sup>3</sup> ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

<sup>4</sup> RID: Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail

<sup>5</sup> ADNR: European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

<sup>6</sup> IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

<sup>7</sup> ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

<sup>8</sup> IATA: International Air Transport Association.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

### 15.1. Chemical Safety Assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### **Notice to Reader** :

*The information contained herein is accurate to the latest knowledge and describes the product from the point of view of help and environmental protection as well as safe handling. The information presented in this SDS refers to the technical product only and will not apply to any processed product. Final determination of suitability of any materials is the sole responsibility of the user.*