

## HIP (Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection)

### SciCan GmbH

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 16/12/2025

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S.REACH.CHE.EN

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

### 1.1. Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	HIP (Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection)
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>UFI</b>	W800-UORP-T008-1KYQ

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection for HYDRIM L110 / M2
<b>Uses advised against</b>	No specific uses advised against are identified.

### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	SciCan GmbH
<b>Address</b>	Wangener Strasse 78 DE-88299 Leutkirch
<b>Telephone</b>	+ 49 7561 98 343 0
<b>Fax</b>	+ 49 7561 98 343 699
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.scican.com/">http://www.scican.com/</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info.eu@scican.com">info.eu@scican.com</a>

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number


<b>Association / Organisation</b>	InfoTrac
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	1-800-535-5053
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [2]</b>	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H302 – Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### 2.2. Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	Warning

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### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P264</b>	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/eye protection.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P301+P312</b>	IF SWALLOWED: call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>P330</b>	Rinse mouth.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P305+P351+ P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local or regional regulations.
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### 2.3. Other hazards

Not applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

### 3.2. Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 14860-53-8* 2. 238-928-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	5-10	<u>tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphate</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H302, H319 <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
1. 1300-72-7 2. 215-090-9 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	5-10	<u>sodium xylenesulfonate</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
1.2687-94-7 2.403-700-8 3.613-098-00-0 4. Not Available	1-5	<u>1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H314, H411 <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
1. 68439-51-0* 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	<3	<u>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H319, H400, H410 <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

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### SECTION 4 First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wash skin and hair with running water.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ No specific first aid measures are required.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▸ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▸ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Combustible.</li> <li>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ On combustion, may emit irritating/ toxic fumes.</li> <li>▸ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

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### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

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

See section 8

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

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

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT</b> eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	<p>See section 5</p>

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<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>
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### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</b>	Not Available
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	Not Available

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	Dermal 2.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 17.45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 1.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 5.75 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 1.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.012 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.076 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.001 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.081 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.008 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.059 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 2.5 mg/L (STP)

\* Values for General Population

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available	Not Available
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

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### Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
sodium xylenesulfonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	C	> 1 to ≤ 10 parts per million (ppm)
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

### 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>										
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:									
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)									
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)									
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)									
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)										
<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Lower end of the range</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>		Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only										

### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



### Eye and face protection

- ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should

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	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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
<b>Body protection</b>	▶ Not normally required.
<b>Other protection</b>	▶ Eye wash unit.

### Respiratory protection

Not normally required.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.113
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	9.3-9.8	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>93.3	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Nanoform Solubility</b>	Not Available	<b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>	Not Available
<b>Particle Size</b>	Not Available		

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>10.1.Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2

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<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

### SECTION 11 Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.  Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.  Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.  Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Although the salt of the organophosphate has not been tested, animal testing on the free acid aminotris(methylenephosphonic) acid revealed loss in body weight and changes in the weight of the liver, spleen and kidney.

<b>HIP (Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation LC50: > 20 mg/L	Not available
	Oral LD50: >500 mg/kg	Not available
	Dermal LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Not available
<b>tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 520 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>sodium xylenesulfonate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >10 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2050 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2290 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**Legend:**

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

<b>tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate</b>	For ATMP (aminotris(methylenephosphonic acid)) and its salts: ATMP acid, the monosodium salt and hexasodium salts cause serious eye irritation, while the disodium to pentasodium salts do not cause eye irritation. The low pH would predict that ATMP acid should be severely irritant or corrosive to skin as well as eyes. Acute toxicity: In animals, ATMP has low acute toxicity. Sensitisation: Based on animal data and human exposure reports, ATMP is not classified with respect to skin sensitization.
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	<p>Toxicity after repeated exposure: Not classified.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity / mutation-causing potential: ATMP and its salts do not cause genetic toxicity or mutations.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: ATMP sodium salts and the acid are not expected to cause cancer.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Based on animal testing, ATMP and its salts do not cause reproductive toxicity.</p>
<b>sodium xylenesulfonate</b>	<p>For alkyl sulfates; alkane sulfonates and alpha-olefin sulfonates</p> <p>Most chemicals of this category are not defined substances, but mixtures of homologues with different alkyl side chains. They result in structurally similar breakdown products, and are, together with the surfactant properties, responsible for similar environmental behavior and essentially identical hazard profiles with regard to human health.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: These substances are well absorbed after ingestion; penetration through the skin is however, poor. After absorption, these chemicals are distributed mainly to the liver. In animals, signs of poisoning by mouth include lethargy, hair standing up, decreased motor activity and breathing rate, and diarrhea. Poisoning from skin contact caused irritation, tremor, tonic-clonic convulsions, breathing failure, and weight loss. In eye irritation tests: with increasing alkyl chain length, the irritating potential decreases, and the longer species are only mildly irritant.</p> <p>Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced skin inflammation in predisposed individuals.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: The liver seems to be the only organ that is affected by repeated exposure, with elevated levels of liver enzymes, an increase in liver weight and enlargement of liver cells being seen.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Alkyl sulfates and alkyl-olefin sulfonates do not appear to cause mutations or genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing suggested that alpha-olefin sulfonates do not have cancer-causing potential.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: In animal testing, these substances only caused harm to the fetus and/or offspring at levels which were toxic to the mother.</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: Alkane sulfonates are not considered to be toxic to development.</p> <p>Toxicological data is available and well documented for representative toluene, xylene and cumene sulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammonium and calcium salts). These data show that hydrotropes have low toxicity for all routes, do not cause genetic damage, show no evidence of causing cancer in long-term skin studies, and have not caused birth defects, developmental defects or reduced fertility.</p>
<b>1-OCTYL-2-PYRROLIDONE</b>	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>
<b>alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated</b>	<p>* [Henkel CCINFO 1450373]</p> <p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact.</p> <p>Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates.</p> <p>Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties.</p> <p>As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
– Data available to make classification

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

### 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## HIP (Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection)

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## 12.1. Toxicity

HIP (Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection)	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~252mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>400mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=230mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	40mg/l	2
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.27mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7.59mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	~17.8mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	840h	Fish	0.91mg/l	2	
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW	LOW

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (LogKOW = 3.3314)

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (KOC = 1593)

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✘	✘	✘
vPvB	✘	✘	✘
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

## 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

## HIP (Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection)

### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> <li>▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

### SECTION 14 Transport information

#### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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#### Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	

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<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

### Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

#### 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

#### 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	Not Available
sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate	Not Available

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sodium xylenesulfonate	Not Available
1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated	Not Available

### SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

**tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

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

**sodium xylenesulfonate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

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

**1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone is found on the following regulatory lists**

Europe EC Inventory

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

**alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

#### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

#### Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

<b>Seveso Category</b>	Not Available
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#### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

#### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate)
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium xylenesulfonate; 1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate; 1-octyl-2-pyrrolidone; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated propoxylated)

National Inventory	Status
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (tetrapotassium 1-hydroxyethylidene diphosphonate)

#### Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## HIP (Cleaning Solution with Instrument Protection)

### SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	16/12/2025
<b>Initial Date</b>	09/11/2015

#### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

#### Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4, H302	Test

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