according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Chlorhexidine Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc Address : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue

Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065

Telephone : 908-740-4000 Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product Restrictions on use : Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Combustible dust

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Liver)

- repeated exposure

Other hazards

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : If small particles are generated during further processing, han-

dling or by other means, may form combustible dust concentra-

tions in air.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver) through prolonged or

repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.

Response:

P314 Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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disposal plant.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration (% w/w)	Trade secret
Ethanol#	64-17-5*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Chlorhexidine	55-56-1*	>= 3 - <= 7	TSC
Linalyl acetate	115-95-7*	>= 0.1 - <= 1	TSC

[#] Voluntarily-disclosed substance

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical

advice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty

of water.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of eye contact : If in eyes, rinse well with water.

Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

٠ +

the skin.

delayed

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

^{*} Indicates that the identifier is a CAS No.

TSC- the actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- :

tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces

with compressed air).

Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate

containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material

can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate

container.

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable

absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to

determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust

causing an explosion.

Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding

and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation. Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe mist or vapors.

Do not swallow.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure

assessment

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Strong oxidizing agents

Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis	
Ethanol	64-17-5	STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH	
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL	
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1	
Chlorhexidine	55-56-1	TWA	40 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal	
	Further information: RSEN, DSEN				
		Wipe limit	100 μg/100 cm2	Internal	

Engineering measures : Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing

technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-

less quick connections).

All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face

containment devices). Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where

concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and

use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any

hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled

release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide

adequate protection.

Hand protection

Material Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks Consider double gloving.

Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. Eye protection

If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions,

mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.

Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or

aerosols.

Work uniform or laboratory coat. Skin and body protection

> Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide Hygiene measures

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the

working place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the

use of administrative controls.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance liquid

Color light pink

Odor No data available

Odor Threshold No data available

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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pH : 5.0 - 6.5

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : No data available

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing,

handling or other means.

Flammability (liquids) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Molecular weight : No data available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard. Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

tions

Possibility of hazardous reac- : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing,

handling or other means.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid dust formation.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

products

: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 10,470 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): 116.9 mg/l

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): > 15,800 mg/kg

Chlorhexidine:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 Oral (Mouse): 1,260 mg/kg

LD50 Oral (Rabbit): 1,100 mg/kg

LD50 Oral (Rat): 2,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of:

administration)

LD50 (Rat): 21 mg/kg

Application Route: Intravenous

Linalyl acetate:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 9,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Linalyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Chlorhexidine:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Mild eye irritation

Linalyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:

Test Type : Mouse ear swelling test (MEST)

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse Result : negative

Linalyl acetate:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization

rate in humans

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Chlorhexidine:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: dominant lethal test

Species: Mouse Result: negative

Test Type: Cytogenetic assay

Species: Hamster

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Result: negative

Linalyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Chlorhexidine:

Species : Rat

Application Route : oral (drinking water)

Exposure time : 2 Years
Frequency of Treatment : daily

NOAEL : 38 mg/kg body weight

Result : negative

Species : Rat

Application Route : oral (drinking water)

Exposure time : 2 Years
Frequency of Treatment : daily

NOAEL : 158 mg/kg body weight

Result : negative

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

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Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Chlorhexidine:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Fertility: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight

Effects on fetal development : Species: Rat

Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg body weight

Species: Rabbit

Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 40 mg/kg body weight

Linalyl acetate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening

test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Chlorhexidine:

Target Organs : Liver

Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Linalyl acetate:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethanol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 1,730 mg/kg LOAEL : 3,200 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 90 Days

Chlorhexidine:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 158 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 2 y

Species: RabbitLOAEL: 250 mg/kgApplication Route: DermalExposure time: 13 WeeksTarget Organs: Skin, Liver

Linalyl acetate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 30 - 300 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 28 Days

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 91 Days

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Chlorhexidine:

General Information : Symptoms: Headache Inhalation : Target Organs: Lungs

Symptoms: Asthmatic appearance, bronchospasm, discomfort

in the chest, upper respiratory tract infection

Ingestion : Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract

Symptoms: Gastrointestinal disturbance, Gastrointestinal tract

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П damage

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 14,200 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 5,012 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 11.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): >= 79 mg/l

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 100 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aguatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Exposure time: 9 d

Toxicity to microorganisms

: EC50 (Protozoa): 5,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Chlorhexidine:

Toxicity to fish (Fish): 2.088 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relation-

ships)

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.222 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relation-

ships)

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.124

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 96 hrs

Method: ECOSAR (Ecological Structure Activity Relation-

ships)

Linalyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

aquatic invertebrates

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

plants

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min Method: ISO 8192

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 84 % Exposure time: 20 d

Chlorhexidine:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not inherently biodegradable.

Linalyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: The test was conducted according to guideline

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: -0.35

octanol/water
Chlorhexidine:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 4.85

octanol/water

Linalyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 3.9

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 107

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П

Mobility in soil

Components:

Ethanol:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

log Koc: 0.2

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Chlorhexidine)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Chlorhexidine)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

: 964

964

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Chlorhexidine)

Class : 9

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Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Chlorhexidine)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : CLASS 9 ERG Code : 171

Marine pollutant : yes(Chlorhexidine)

Remarks : Above applies only to containers over 119 gallons or 450

liters.

Shipment by ground under DOT is non-regulated; however it may be shipped per the applicable hazard classification to facilitate multi-modal transport involving ICAO (IATA) or IMO.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Combustible dust

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Water 7732-18-5 Ethanol 64-17-5

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Chlorhexidine 55-56-1
Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monooleate 9005-65-6

California List of Hazardous Substances

Ethanol 64-17-5

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Ethanol 64-17-5

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS : not determined

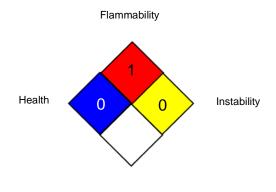
DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:



Special hazard

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Chlorhexidine Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 04/14/2025 3.0 06/18/2025 5322116-00015 Date of first issue: 11/25/2019

and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance: ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC -International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

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Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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