HENRY SCHEIN®
DENTAL

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Material Safety Data Sheet Cover-Sheet – This page provides additional New Zealand specific information for this product and must be read in conjunction with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) attached

Product Name:	Henry Schein IPA 70% Hospital Grade Disinfectant
Supplier:	Henry Schein
SDS Expiry:	30 September 2026
Supplier Details:	Henry Schein New Zealand 243-249 Bush Road, Rosedale, Auckland, 0632 PO Box 101 140, North Shore, Auckland 0745 Ph. 0800 808 855 www.henryschein.co.nz
Emergency Contacts:	Poisons/Hazardous Chemical Info Centre – 0800POISON/0800764766 (24 Hours) Phone 111 for Fire, Ambulance or Police
HSNO Class/Category:	3 / 6
HSNO Group Standard:	Dental Products Flammable Group Standard 2020 HSR002556
Statements/Pictograms:	As per attached Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
Date Prepared:	This coversheet was prepared – March 2025

This SDS coversheet has been produced by Henry Schein NZ and has been prepared in accordance with NZ EPA advice on making overseas SDS compliant to HSNO Act. The above information is based on the present state of our knowledge of the product at the time of publication. It is given in good faith, no warranty is implied with respect to the quality or the specifications of the product. Users must satisfy that the product is entirely suitable for their purpose. The SDS and this coversheet may be revised from time to time, please ensure you have a current copy.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Henry Schein IPA 70% Hospital Grade Disinfectant

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Henry Schein IPA 70% Hospital Grade Disinfectant Towelettes and Refill Pack
Product Codes:	HS-572-2624, HS-572-2625
Recommended use:	IPA 70% is active against Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Bacterial spores are considered to be resistant. IPA 70% can be used to disinfect surfaces such as tables, glass, dental bracket tables and trolleys.
Contact Information:	Henry Schein Halas Pty. Ltd. Building 3, Level 6, 189 O'Riordan Street, Mascot, NSW, 2020 Phone: 1300 658 822
Emergency Telephone Number:	1300 658 822
Poisons Information Centre:	24 hour, 7 days a week in an emergency call: 13 11 26

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification:	Hazardous Material. Dangerous goods according to WHS regulations and the ADG code
Signal Word:	DANGER
Label Elements: Pictograms	
Hazard Statement:	H319 Causes serious eye irritation H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour H336 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H019 May form explosive peroxides
Precautionary Statements (Prevention):	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment

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P242 Use only non-sparking tools
P242 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray
P223 Keep container tightly closed
P262 Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P301+310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P321 Do NOT induce vomiting
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do and continue rinsing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victims to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary Statements (Storage):

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition	CAS No.	Proportion
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	70%
Purified water	7732-18-5	30%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of Necessary First Aid Measures

Ingestion:

If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

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Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Eye: If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation: If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Indication for any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

First Aid Facilities: Eye wash stations and safety showers should be readily available.

Rubber or plastic gloves should be used when handling.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
There are no antidotes. Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.

Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes. Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:	Alcohol stable foam, Dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), Carbon dioxide, Water spray or log – Large fires only
Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:	Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.
Advice for firefighters:	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide(CO). Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO2) Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.
Special protective equipment:	Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used or stored.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	See section 8
Environmental precautions:	See section 12
Small spills:	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours

Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.

DO NOT use plastic buckets.

Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. Use spark-free tools when handling.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep containers securely sealed.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

No smoking, naked lights, heat, or ignition sources.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements, or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well-ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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Materials to avoid: Strong acids, strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards:

PEL/TLV: 400 ppm (Isopropyl alcohol)

TWA: 400 ppm (Isopropyl alcohol)

STEL: 500 ppm (Isopropyl alcohol).

Biological Limit Values: No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls: Adequate general and local ventilation is required.

Personal Protective Equipment:

SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, RESPIRATOR.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted. Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear: Colorless solution
Odour:	Typical Alcohol-like odour
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling point:	81°C to 83°C
Melting point:	-89°C
Flash point:	12°C
Flammability:	Flammable

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Lower Explosivity Limit (L.E.L.):	2 vol %
Upper Explosivity Limit (U.E.L.):	13 vol%
Oxidizing properties:	None
Vapour pressure:	44 hPa (20°C)
Relative density:	Not applicable
Specific gravity (of liquid):	0.87 g/mL
Solubility (of liquid):	100% in water
Viscosity:	2.27 mPas (20°C)
Vapour density (air = 1):	Similar to water
Evaporation rate (n-butane = 1):	Not available
Miscibility (of liquid):	Miscible with water

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Stable under normal conditions
Chemical Stability:	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions To Avoid:	See Section 7
Incompatible Materials and Possible Hazardous Reactions:	See Section 7
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	See Section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute

Swallowed:

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema,

progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols. These include headache, muscle

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weakness, giddiness, ataxia, (loss of muscle coordination), confusion, delirium and coma.
Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In the absence of effective treatment, respiratory arrest is the most common cause of death in animals acutely poisoned by the higher alcohols. Aspiration of liquid alcohols produces an especially toxic response as they are able to penetrate deeply in the lung where they are absorbed and may produce pulmonary injury. Those possessing lower viscosity elicit a greater response. The result is a high blood level and prompt death at doses otherwise tolerated by ingestion without aspiration. In general the secondary alcohols are less toxic than the corresponding primary isomers. As a general observation, alcohols are more powerful central nervous system depressants than their aliphatic analogues.

Eye:

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.

Skin:

Brief exposures to vapour and liquid are not irritating but prolonged contact with liquid can be irritating.

Inhaled:

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract 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.

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Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Respiratory tract involvement may produce irritation of the mucosa, respiratory insufficiency, respiratory depression secondary to CNS depression, pulmonary oedema, chemical pneumonitis and bronchitis. Cardiovascular involvement may result in arrhythmias and hypotension. Gastrointestinal effects may include nausea and vomiting. Kidney and liver damage may result following massive exposures.
Alcohols and glycols (diols) rarely represent serious hazards in the workplace, because their vapour concentrations are usually less than the levels which produce significant irritation which, in turn, produce significant central nervous system effects as well.

Chronic: Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: No data available

Persistence and Degradability: No data available

Bioaccumulation Potential: No information available

Aquatic toxicity data for ingredients: Isopropyl alcohol: LC50 (fishes, 48 hours): 8970 mg/L

Other Adverse Effects: No recognized unusual toxicity to plants.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Method: 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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling

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Disposal (if all else fails)

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. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Disposal of Contaminated Packaging:	Recycle /reconditioned at an approved facility.
Environmental Regulations:	Not relevant

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land transport/Sea transport:

U.N. Number:	1219	**Dangerous Goods Class:**	3.1
Hazchem Code:	2YE	**Subsidiary Risk**:	Not Applicable
CAS Number:	67-63-0	**Pack. Group:**	II

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

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSDP Poisons Schedule:	N/A
Prohibition / Licensing Requirements:	N/A
This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product is considered safe if used as intended.
Product is intended for professional dental/medical use only.

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information or the product to which the information refers. Each user must review this SDS in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace.

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