SAFETY DATA SHEET

17072

Section 1. Identification

Product name : ACE® RUST STOP Protective Enamel Indoor/Outdoor Black Gloss

Product code : 17072

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product type : Aerosol.

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

Not applicable.

Manufacturer : Manufactured for: ACE Hardware Corporation
2200 Kensington Court
Oak Brook, IL 60523

Emergency telephone number of the company : (800) 535-5053
1-352-323-3500

Product Information Telephone Number : (800) 777-6797

Regulatory Information Telephone Number : (216) 566-2902

Transportation Emergency Telephone Number : (800) 535-5053
1-352-323-3500

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown oral toxicity: 43.5%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown dermal toxicity: 68%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown inhalation toxicity: 70.5%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable aerosol.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

General : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Response : Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements

DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Keep upright in a cool, dry place. Do not discard empty can in trash compactor.

Hazards not otherwise classified : DANGER: Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
[illegible]oane	≥10 - ≤25	74-98-6
[illegible]tone	≥10 - ≤25	67-64-1
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	≥10 - ≤25	64742-89-8
n-Butyl Acetate	≥10 - ≤25	123-86-4
Butane	≤10	106-97-8
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	≤5	763-69-9
Xylene	≤3	1330-20-7
Carbon Black	≤3	1333-86-4
Ethylbenzene	<1	100-41-4
Hydrotreated Heavy Petroleum Naphtha	≤0.3	64742-48-9
Unsaturated Fatty Acids	≤0.3	-

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Section 4. First aid measures

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
phosphorus oxides
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

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

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Propane	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).** TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 10 hours. **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].**
Acetone	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).** TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).** TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours. **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	None.
n-Butyl Acetate	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).** TWA: 150 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).** TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 710 mg/m³ 8 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).** STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Butane	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).** TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).** STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	None.
Xylene	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Carbon Black	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).** TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 0.1 mg of PAHs/cm³ 10 hours. **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).** TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ 8 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).** TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction
Ethylbenzene	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).** TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Hydrotreated Heavy Petroleum Naphtha	None.
Unsaturated Fatty Acids	None.

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Propane	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).** 8 hrs OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).** TWAEV: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Acetone	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).** 8 hrs OEL: 1200 mg/m³ 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 500 ppm 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).** TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).** TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).** TWAEV: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1190 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 2380 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
n-Butyl Acetate	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).** 15 min OEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. 15 min OEL: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 150 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 713 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).** TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).** TWAEV: 150 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 713 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 200 ppm 15 minutes.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	STEV: 950 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours.
Butane	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).** 8 hrs OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).** TWA: 600 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).** TWAEV: 800 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).** TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).** 8 hrs OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 15 min OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. 8 hrs OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).** TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).** STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).** 8 hrs OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. 8 hrs OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. 15 min OEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes. 15 min OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2017).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).** TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Propane	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Acetone	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes.
n-Butyl Acetate	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** TWA: 150 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 200 ppm 15 minutes.
Butane	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : Not available.

Odor : Not available.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : 7

Melting point/freezing point : Not available.

Boiling point/boiling range : Not available.

Flash point : Closed cup: -29°C (-20.2°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]

Evaporation rate : 5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 0.9%
Upper: 12.8%

Vapor pressure : 101.3 kPa (760 mm Hg) [at 20°C]

Vapor density : 1.55 [Air = 1]

Relative density : 0.74

Solubility : Not available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm^2/s (<20.5 cSt)

Molecular weight : Not applicable.

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol : Spray

Heat of combustion : 29.101 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

ute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acetone	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
n-Butyl Acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m³	4 hours
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
Xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
Carbon Black	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15400 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
Hydrotreated Heavy Petroleum Naphtha	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	8500 mg/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>6 g/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 parts per million	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 microliters	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 milligrams	-
n-Butyl Acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Ethyl 3-Ethoxypropionate	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Xylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-
Ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

rcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Xylene	-	3	-
Carbon Black	-	2B	-
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Propane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Acetone	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
n-Butyl Acetate	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Butane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Xylene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Ethylbenzene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Hydrotreated Heavy Petroleum Naphtha	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Propane	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Acetone	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Butane	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Xylene	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Ethylbenzene	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Hydrotreated Heavy Petroleum Naphtha	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Propane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Butane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Hydrotreated Heavy Petroleum Naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	34233.7 mg/kg
Dermal	20484.2 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	85676.5 ppm

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6900 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Daphniidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fundulus heteroclitus	4 weeks
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Acute LC50 >100000 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
n-Butyl Acetate	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Xylene	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6530 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2930 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Acetone	-	-	Readily
n-Butyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
Xylene	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	-	10 to 2500	high
Xylene	-	8.1 to 25.9	low
Hydrotreated Heavy Petroleum Naphtha	-	10 to 2500	high

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	- **ERG No.** 126	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2. 13-2.17 (Class 2). **ERG No.** 126	- **ERG No.** 126	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.	**Emergency schedules** F-D, S-U

Special precautions for user : Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code : Not available.

Proper shipping name : Not available.

Ship type : Not available.

Pollution category : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 313

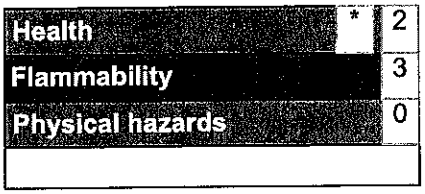
SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.45) supplier notification can be found on the Environmental Data Sheet.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)



The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	Calculation method
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

History

Date of printing : 5/25/2018

Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/25/2018

Date of previous issue : 5/16/2018

Version : 10.01

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and y hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by Sherwin-Williams, including but not limited to the incorporation of non Sherwin-Williams products or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by Sherwin-Williams. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.

Safety Data Sheet
acc. to OSHA HCS

Printing date 04/07/2022 Revision date 04/07/2022

1 Identification

· **Product identifier**

· **Trade name: Acetazolamide**

· **Article number:** 21218
· **CAS Number:**
59-66-5
· **EC number:**
200-440-5
· **Application of the substance / the mixture**
This product is for research use - Not for human or veterinary diagnostic or therapeutic use.

· **Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**
· **Manufacturer/Supplier:**
Cayman Chemical Co.
1180 E. Ellsworth Rd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48108
USA

· **Information department:** Product safety department
· **Emergency telephone number:**
During normal opening times: +1 (734) 971-3335
US/CANADA: 800-424-9300
Outside US/CANADA: 703-741-5970

2 Hazard(s) identification

· **Classification of the substance or mixture**


GHS08 Health hazard

Repr. 2 H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.


GHS07

Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.
Eye Irrit. 2A H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

· **Label elements**
· **GHS label elements**
The substance is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

(Contd. on page 2)

(Contd. from page 1)

· **Hazard pictograms**

GHS07 GHS08

· **Signal word** Warning
· **Hazard statements**
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
· **Precautionary statements**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P321	Specific treatment (see on this label).
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

· **Classification system:**
· **NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)**

Health = 2
Fire = 0
Reactivity = 0

· **HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)**

Health = 2
Fire = 0
Reactivity = 0

· **Other hazards**
· **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**
· **PBT:** Not applicable.
· **vPvB:** Not applicable.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

· **Chemical characterization: Substances**
· **CAS No. Description**
59-66-5 Acetazolamide

(Contd. on page 3)

(Contd. from page 2)

· **Identification number(s)**
· **EC number:** 200-440-5

4 First-aid measures

· **Description of first aid measures**
· **After inhalation:** In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.
· **After skin contact:** Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.
· **After eye contact:**
Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor.
· **After swallowing:** If symptoms persist consult doctor.
· **Information for doctor:**
· **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**
May cause anemia, cough, CNS depression, drowsiness, headache, heart damage, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), liver damage, narcosis, reproductive effects, teratogenic effects.
No further relevant information available.
· **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**
No further relevant information available.

5 Fire-fighting measures

· **Extinguishing media**
· **Suitable extinguishing agents:**
Use fire fighting measures that suit the environment.
A solid water stream may be inefficient.
· **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture** No further relevant information available.
· **Advice for firefighters**
· **Protective equipment:** No special measures required.

6 Accidental release measures

· **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** Not required.
· **Environmental precautions:** Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.
· **Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:**
Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13.
· **Reference to other sections**
See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.
· **Protective Action Criteria for Chemicals**
· **PAC-1:** Substance is not listed.
· **PAC-2:** Substance is not listed.
· **PAC-3:** Substance is not listed.

7 Handling and storage

· **Handling:**
· **Precautions for safe handling**
No special precautions are necessary if used correctly.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure.

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. from page 3)

Keep away from sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.re.
· **Information about protection against explosions and fires:** No special measures required.

· **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**
· **Storage:** Store in accordance with information listed on the product insert.
· **Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:** No special requirements.
· **Information about storage in one common storage facility:** Not required.
· **Further information about storage conditions:** Keep receptacle tightly sealed.
· **Specific end use(s)** No further relevant information available.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

· **Additional information about design of technical systems:** No further data; see item 7.

· **Control parameters**
· **Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:** Not required.
· **Additional information:** The lists that were valid during the creation were used as basis.

· **Exposure controls**
· **Personal protective equipment:**
· **General protective and hygienic measures:**
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.
Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
· **Breathing equipment:** Not required.
· **Protection of hands:**

Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.
Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.
Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation
· **Material of gloves**
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.
· **Penetration time of glove material**
The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.
· **Eye protection:**

Tightly sealed goggles

(Contd. on page 5)

(Contd. from page 4)

9 Physical and chemical properties

· **Information on basic physical and chemical properties**	
· **General Information**	
· **Appearance:**	
Form:	Solid
Color:	Not determined.
· **Odor:**	Characteristic
· **Structural Formula**	C4H6N4O3S2
· **Molecular Weight**	222.3 g/mol
· **Odor threshold:**	Not determined.
· **pH-value:**	Not applicable.
· **Change in condition**	
Melting point/Melting range:	260.5 °C (500.9 °F)
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Undetermined.
· **Flash point:**	Not applicable.
· **Flammability (solid, gaseous):**	Product is not flammable.
· **Decomposition temperature:**	Not determined.
· **Auto igniting:**	Not determined.
· **Danger of explosion:**	Product does not present an explosion hazard.
· **Explosion limits:**	
Lower:	Not determined.
Upper:	Not determined.
· **Vapor pressure:**	Not applicable.
· **Density:**	Not determined.
· **Relative density**	Not determined.
· **Vapor density**	Not applicable.
· **Evaporation rate**	Not applicable.
· **Solubility in / Miscibility with**	
Water:	Not determined.
· **Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):**	Not determined.
· **Viscosity:**	
Dynamic:	Not applicable.
Kinematic:	Not applicable.
SOLUBILITY	DMF: 15 mg/ml; DMSO: 15 mg/ml; DMSO:PBS(pH 7.2) (1:3): 0.25 mg/ml
· **Other information**	No further relevant information available.

10 Stability and reactivity

· **Reactivity** No further relevant information available.
· **Chemical stability**
· **Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:**
No decomposition if used according to specifications.
· **Possibility of hazardous reactions** No dangerous reactions known.

(Contd. on page 6)

(Contd. from page 5)

· **Conditions to avoid** No further relevant information available.
· **Incompatible materials:** strong oxidizing agents
· **Hazardous decomposition products:**
carbon dioxide, carbon monoixde, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides

11 Toxicological information

· **RTECS Number** AC8225000
· **Information on toxicological effects**
· **Acute toxicity:**

· **LD/LC50 values that are relevant for classification:**		
Oral	TDLO	54 ml/kg/5D intermittent (man)
	LD50	4,300 mg/kg (mouse)
	Intraperitoneal LD50	2,750 mg/kg (rat)
	Subcutaneous LD50	>3 g/kg (mouse)

· **Primary irritant effect:**
· **on the skin:** Irritant to skin and mucous membranes.
· **on the eye:** Irritating effect.
· **Sensitization:** No sensitizing effects known.
· **Additional toxicological information:**

· **Carcinogenic categories**
· **IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)** Substance is not listed.
· **NTP (National Toxicology Program)** Substance is not listed.
· **OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)** Substance is not listed.

12 Ecological information

· **Toxicity**
· **Aquatic toxicity:** No further relevant information available.
· **Persistence and degradability** No further relevant information available.
· **Behavior in environmental systems:**
· **Bioaccumulative potential** No further relevant information available.
· **Mobility in soil** No further relevant information available.
· **Additional ecological information:**
· **General notes:**
Water hazard class 1 (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water
Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.
· **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**
· **PBT:** Not applicable.
· **vPvB:** Not applicable.
· **Other adverse effects** No further relevant information available.

13 Disposal considerations

· **Waste treatment methods**
· **Recommendation:**
Must not be disposed of together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.

(Contd. on page 7)

(Contd. from page 6)

· **Uncleaned packagings:**
· **Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

14 Transport information

· **UN-Number** · **DOT, IMDG, IATA**	not regulated
· **UN proper shipping name** · **DOT, IMDG, IATA**	not regulated
· **Transport hazard class(es)** · **DOT, ADN, IMDG, IATA** · **Class**	not regulated
· **Packing group** · **DOT, IMDG, IATA**	not regulated
· **Environmental hazards:**	Not applicable.
· **Special precautions for user**	Not applicable.
· **Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code**	Not applicable.
· **UN "Model Regulation":**	not regulated

15 Regulatory information

· **Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**
No further relevant information available.
· **Sara**
· **Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):** Substance is not listed.
· **Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):** Substance is not listed.
· **TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):** ACTIVE
· **Hazardous Air Pollutants** Substance is not listed.
· **Proposition 65**
· **Chemicals known to cause cancer:** Substance is not listed.
· **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:** Substance is not listed.
· **Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:** Substance is not listed.
· **Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:** Substance is listed.

· **Carcinogenic categories**
· **EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)** Substance is not listed.
· **TLV (Threshold Limit Value)** Substance is not listed.
· **NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)** Substance is not listed.
· **Chemical safety assessment:** A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other information

All chemicals may pose unknown hazards and should be used with caution. This SDS applies only to the material as packaged. If this product is combined with other materials, deteriorates, or becomes contaminated, it may pose hazards not mentioned in this SDS. Cayman Chemical Company assumes no responsibility for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of

(Contd. on page 8)

(Contd. from page 7)

these data. It shall be the user's responsibility to develop proper methods of handling and personal protection based on the actual conditions of use. While this SDS is based on technical data judged to be reliable, Cayman Chemical Company assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information contained herein.

· **Department issuing SDS:** Environment protection department.
· **Contact:** -
· **Date of preparation / last revision** 04/07/2022 / -
· **Abbreviations and acronyms:**
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
DOT: US Department of Transportation
IATA: International Air Transport Association
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety
OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
REL: Recommended Exposure Limit
Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2A: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2A
Repr. 2: Reproductive toxicity – Category 2

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 28-Apr-2009 **Revision Date** 27-Sep-2016 **Revision Number** 2

1. Identification

Product Name Acetone

Cat No. : AC177170000; AC177170010; AC177170025; AC177170050; AC177170100; AC177170250

Synonyms 2-Propanone

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.

Uses advised against No Information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company
Fisher Scientific
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Entity / Business Name
Acros Organics
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Emergency Telephone Number
For information **US** call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / **Europe** call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number **US:**001-201-796-7100 / **Europe:** +32 14 57 52 99
CHEMTREC Tel. No.**US:**001-800-424-9300 / **Europe:**001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Target Organs - Central nervous system (CNS).	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - (repeated exposure) Target Organs - Kidney, Liver, spleen, Blood.	Category 2

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Keep cool
Response
Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell
Inhalation
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
Fire
In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction
Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store locked up
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Acetone	67-64-1	>95

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

Inhalation Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects	Breathing difficulties. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting: May cause pulmonary edema
Notes to Physician	Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	CO_2, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Water may be ineffective
Flash Point	-20 °C / -4 °F
Method -	Closed cup
Autoignition Temperature	465 °C / 869 °F
Explosion Limits	
Upper	12.8 vol %
Lower	2.5 vol %
Oxidizing Properties	Not oxidising
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Flammable. Risk of ignition. Containers may explode when heated. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO_2) Formaldehyde Methanol
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
1	3	0	N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and inhalation of vapors.
Environmental Precautions	Should not be released into the environment.
Methods for Containment and Clean Up	Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof equipment. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded.
Storage	Flammables area. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Acetone	TWA: 250 ppm STEL: 500 ppm	(Vacated) TWA: 750 ppm (Vacated) TWA: 1800 mg/m³ (Vacated) STEL: 2400 mg/m³ (Vacated) STEL: 1000 ppm TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2400 mg/m³	IDLH: 2500 ppm TWA: 250 ppm TWA: 590 mg/m³

Component	Quebec	Mexico OEL (TWA)	Ontario TWAEV
Acetone	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1190 mg/m³ STEL: 1000 ppm STEL: 2380 mg/m³	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2400 mg/m³ STEL: 1260 ppm STEL: 3000 mg/m³	TWA: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm

Legend

***ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists*
***OSHA** - Occupational Safety and Health Administration*
***NIOSH IDLH:** The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*

Engineering Measures Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin and body protection Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Protection Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Hygiene Measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	sweet
Odor Threshold	19.8 ppm
pH	7
Melting Point/Range	-95 °C / -139 °F
Boiling Point/Range	56 °C / 132.8 °F
Flash Point	-20 °C / -4 °F
Method -	Closed cup
Evaporation Rate	5.6 (Butyl Acetate = 1.0)
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	12.8 vol %
Lower	2.5 vol %
Vapor Pressure	247 mbar @ 20 °C
Vapor Density	2.0
Specific Gravity	0.790
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	465 °C / 869 °F

Decomposition Temperature	> 4°C
Viscosity	0.32 mPa.s @ 20 °C
Molecular Formula	C3 H6 O
Molecular Weight	58.08
Refractive index	1.358 - 1.359

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard None known, based on information available

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Heat, flames and sparks. Incompatible products. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents, Strong reducing agents, Strong bases, Peroxides, Halogenated compounds, Alkali metals, Amines

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Formaldehyde, Methanol

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Acetone	5800 mg/kg (Rat)	> 15800 mg/kg (rabbit) > 7400 mg/kg (rat)	76 mg/l, 4 h, (rat)

Toxicologically Synergistic Products Carbon tetrachloride; Chloroform; Trichloroethylene; Bromodichloromethane; Dibromochloromethane; N-nitrosodimethylamine; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Styrene; Acetonitrile, 2,5-Hexanedione; Ethanol; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation Irritating to eyes and skin

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Acetone	67-64-1	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure Central nervous system (CNS)

STOT - repeated exposure Kidney Liver spleen Blood

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting: May cause pulmonary edema

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Acetone	NOEC = 430 mg/l (algae; 96 h)	Oncorhynchus mykiss: LC50 = 5540 mg/l 96h Alburnus alburnus: LC50 = 11000 mg/l 96h Leuciscus idus: LC50 = 11300 mg/L/48h Salmo gairdneri: LC50 = 6100 mg/L/24h	EC50 = 14500 mg/L/15 min	EC50 = 8800 mg/L/48h EC50 = 12700 mg/L/48h EC50 = 12600 mg/L/48h

Persistence and Degradability Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility.

Component	log Pow
Acetone	-0.24

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Component	RCRA - U Series Wastes	RCRA - P Series Wastes
Acetone - 67-64-1	U002	-

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN1090
Proper Shipping Name ACETONE
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN1090
Proper Shipping Name ACETONE
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No UN1090
Proper Shipping Name ACETONE
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN1090
Proper Shipping Name ACETONE
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Acetone	X	X	-	200-662-2	-		X	X	X	X	X

Legend:
X - Listed
E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.
F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.
N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.
P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance
R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.
S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule
T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B).
Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.
Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313 Not applicable

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act) Not applicable

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Not applicable

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Acetone	5000 lb	-

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Acetone	X	X	X	-	X

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ):	Y
DOT Marine Pollutant	N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant	N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
This product contains the following DHS chemicals:

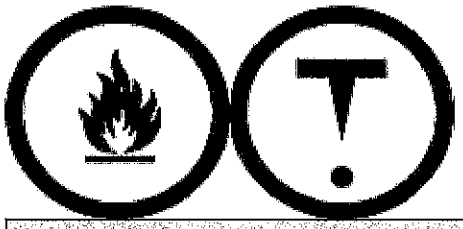
Component	DHS Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard
Acetone	2000 lb STQ

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade Serious risk, Grade 3

Canada
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR

WHMIS Hazard Class B2 Flammable liquid
D2B Toxic materials



16. Other information

Prepared By Regulatory Affairs
Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

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Print Date 27-Sep-2016
Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

Disclaimer
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS

SAFTEY DATA SHEET

Acid Buffer

This data sheet was prepared in conformity with the Globally Harmonized System as promulgated by Title 29 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and by European Directives (EC) No. 1272/2008 and 1907/2006/EC. Accordingly, it is only for informational purposes as intended thereby.

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Acid Buffer

Other Product Name: N/A

Product Use: Buffer for ornamental aquariums..

Supplier Details:
COMPANY NAME: Seachem Laboratories, Inc.
ADDRESS: 1000 Seachem Drive, Madison, GA 30650 USA
ELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION: 706-343-6060
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 706-343-6060

Date of Preparation: 05/16/2011

Date of Last Revision: 11/9/2023

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200, and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (GHS).
Hazard Classification:
Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4
Skin Corrosion Category 1B
Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1

Label elements:

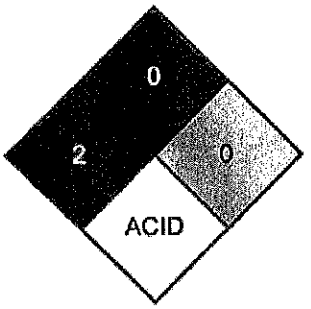
Hazard Pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

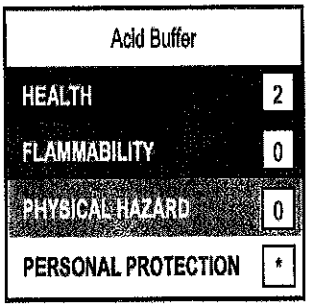
Hazard Statements:
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H290: May be corrosive to metals.

Precautionary Statements:
P280: Wear eye or face protection
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN: Remove all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD RATINGS
Health (Blue): 2 Injury may occur
Flammability (Red): 0 Minimal
Instability (Yellow): 0 Minimal
Other (White): Acid



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS)
Health Hazard (Blue): 2 Injury may occur
Flammability Hazard (Red): 0 Minimal
Physical Hazard (Orange): 0 Minimal
Protective Equipment: See section 8



Section 3: COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No.	EC No.	Percentage Wt.
Salts*	*	*	*

Proprietary mixture of salts. The identity and weight of proprietary, main ingredients are withheld as a trade secret. Other ingredients are present in amounts less than 1% and are non-hazardous.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INGESTION: Rinse mouth with water and drink a glass of water. Further first aid not generally required. If unconscious, do not induce vomiting. If in doubt, contact a poison information center or a doctor.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash contaminated area with soap and plenty of and water. Get medical advice if needed.

INHALATION: In case of inhalation of dust, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest and warm. If victim feels unwell, call a doctor or physician.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptomatically. First aid responders should ɐar suitable protective equipment for eyes, skin, and protective mask depending on the situation

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Material is non-flammable.
FLASH POINT: None
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Applicable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): Not Applicable

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Wear suitable protective equipment described in section 8. Sweep up scattered materials or vacuum them using a vacuum cleaner so as not to cause dust then collecting into an empty container. Do not eat drink or smoke near release area, handling, or storage location. Take measures to prevent the flow or spread of materials into drains, sewers, basements, or other closed areas.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Install or use appropriate equipment and wear ..uitable protective apparatus described in Section 8. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid generating and breathing dusts or particulates generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Store material in original containers. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS-PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:
The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or equivalent standard of Canada, or standards of EU member states, and those of Japan. Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below guidelines listed above, if applicable. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93, the European Standard EN 529:2005, or EU member states. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under U.S. Federal OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998) or the regulations of various U.S. States, Canada, EU Member States, or those of Japan. Air-purifying respirators with dust/mist/fume filters are recommended if operations may involve prolonged exposures to mists or sprays from this product.
EYE PROTECTION:
Splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors, or relevant European Standards, Australian Standards, or Japanese Standards.

HAND PROTECTION:
Wear neoprene or butyl rubber gloves for routine industrial use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138, or relevant European, Canadian, Australian or Japanese Standards.

BODY PROTECTION:
Use body protection appropriate for the task (e.g., apron, lab coat, overalls, etc.) If necessary, refer to appropriate Standards of Canada, the European Union, Australia, or Japan.

Section 9: PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: White Solid
ODOR: Fresh
pH: ≤ 2 (1% solution)
BOILING POINT: Not applicable
FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not applicable
FLASH POINT: Not applicable
EVAPORATION RATE (n-Butyl Acetate = 1): Not applicable

FLAMMABILITY (solid, gas): Not flammable
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20 OC: Not applicable
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 2.7
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble

Section 10: STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY:
This product is stable under normal conditions of use.
REACTIVITY:
This product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Temperatures above the boiling point or flash point.
MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:
Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide, Alcohols, Ethers, Hydrocarbons, Polymer fragments.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE) are calculated according to US OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200. The calculation is based on specific toxicology data for components present in concentrations greater than 1%.

ACUTE TOXICITY
Acute oral toxicity
The calculated ATE(mix) for this product is > 2000.
Acute dermal toxicity
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Acute inhalation toxicity
Destructive to the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Can cause irritation and chemical burns to the respiratory tract with burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing , wheezing, shortness of breath, and pulmonary edema.
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION
Can cause severe skin irritation or burns.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION
Can cause severe eye irritation or burns.
SENSITIZATION
The components of this product are not known to be human skin or respiratory sensitizers.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.
CARCINOGENICITY

The components of this product are not listed by U.S. FEDERAL OSHA, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.
TERATOGENICITY

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:
This product will biodegrade in the environment.
EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS OR ANIMALS:
This product is not expected to cause harm to plants or animals.
EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:
No data are currently available on the effects of a release of this product to bodies of water.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL:
Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations, those of Canada, EU Member States, Australia, and Japan. When disposing, consult to a certificated waste trader or local office if they deal with the waste. The used container should be recycled after cleaning or dispose of in compliance with related laws and local regulations. Contents should be removed completely when disposing of empty containers.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable for wastes of this product.

EUROPEAN UNION EWC CODE: Waste from this product is NOT considered as a hazardous waste pursuant to the relevant EEC Directive on hazardous waste, and is NOT subject to the provisions of that directive.

Section 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

This product is NOT hazardous as defined by (1) the U.S. Department of Transportation (49 CFR 172.101), (2) per regulations of Transport Canada, (3) per the International Air Transport Association, (4) per rules of the International Maritime Organization, (5) per the Economic Commission for Europe (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)). Additionally, this product is NOT classified as a Marine Pollutant as defined by 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B, U.S. Department of Transportation).

When transporting, confirm no leakage from containers. When loading, prevent containers from failing, dropping or damaging. Take preventative measures against collapse.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:
U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The component of this product is NOT subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: The component of this product has no specific Threshold Planning Quantity. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement

filing threshold of 10,000 pounds (4540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.
U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No
U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The component of this product is listed on the TSCA Inventory.
U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable
OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
• The component of this product is not subject to the reporting requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000.
• The component of this product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112® of the Clean Air Act.
• The component of this product is not a Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemical (40 CFR part 82).
• The component of this product is not listed under Table 1 as Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Release Prevention.
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The component of this product is not on the California Proposition 65 Lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The component of this product is included in the DSL Inventory.
CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The component of this product is not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This product does not meet the criteria to be classified as a Controlled Product.
CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: Not applicable.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS:
EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION: This product does not meet the definition of hazardous as defined by European Economic Community Guidelines.
EU CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable.
EU RISK PHRASES: R 36 (irritating to eyes); R 37 (irritating to respiratory system)
EU SAFETY PHRASES: S 22 (do not breathe dust); S 25 (avoid contact with eyes)
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ANNEX II HAZARD SYMBOL: Not applicable
EUROPEAN UNION CLASSIFICATION ON COMPONENTS:
CARBON: A classification by the European Union Directives has not yet been published for this compound.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of Seachem Laboratories' knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

PREPARED BY: SEACHEM LABORATORIES, INC.

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United States of America
706/343-6060

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR The European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (Economic Commission for Europe)
Autoignition Temperature Minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition.
Biological Exposure Indices Reference values intended as guidelines for the evaluation of potential health hazards in the practice of industrial hygiene, published by the ACGIH. BEIs represent the levels of determinants that are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.
CAL/OSHA The Division of Occupational Safety and Health for the State of California.
CAS # The Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.
CEPA Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CERCLA The United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, sometimes known as the Superfund Act
CFR The US Code of Federal Regulations
CSA The Canadian Standards Association
DOT The United States Department of Transportation
DSL/NDSL The Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List
EC # Sometimes known as the EINECS # (European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances), which uniquely identifies each constituent.
Embryotoxin A chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e., within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines.
EN European standards for products and services by European Committee for Standardization (Comité Européen de Normalisation).
EPA The United States Environmental Protection Agency.
EPA Waste Number A code developed by the EPA to identify characteristics of hazardous waste (e.g., ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, etc.)
EU European Union
EWC European Waste Catalogue, a publication of the European Union, which catalogs hazardous chemical wastes.
Flash Point Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable product with air.
HMIS Hazardous Materials Identification System, a rating system developed by the National Paint and Coating Association that has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.
H-Phrase H320 Causes eye irritation
H-Phrase H335 May cause respiratory irritation
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer, an agency of the World Health Organization.
IATA International Air Transport Association
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

IMO International Maritime Organization
LD50 Lethal Dose 50%, or median lethal dose, the dose of a toxin, pathogen, or radiation required to kill half the members of a tested population after a specified test duration. The LD50 is frequently used as a general indicator of a substance's acute toxicity.
LEL Lower Explosive Limit, the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.
Mutagen A chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines.
NFPA National Fire Protection Association, which has established a rating system for chemical hazards.
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, a Federal research agency focusing on occupational safety and health.
NTP National Toxicology Program, an agency of the Federal Department of Health and Human Services.
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration, an agency of the United States Department of Labor.
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit. This has the exact same meaning as TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA.
REL Recommended Exposure Limit. This has the same meaning as TLV, but is a recommendation by NIOSH.
Reproductive Toxin Any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.
RID International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
TEL This is the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit reported under Threshold Limit Value and OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit.
TC Transport Canada
Teratogen A chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines.
TLV Threshold Limit Value , the airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must also be considered. See the definitions of TWA and STEL.
TSCA The United States Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA This is the 8-hour Time Weighted Average reported under Threshold Limit Value and OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit.
UEL Upper Explosive Limit, the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.
WHMIS Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
Translation note: the original of this SDS was published in English; any doubts in translation shall be resolved by reference to the English version of this SDS.

Material Safety Data Sheet Activated Carbon (Powdered, Granular or Pelletized)

Section I - Identity

Identity (As Used on Label and List):, Activated Carbon (Powdered, Granular or Pelletized)

Manufacturers Name: General Carbon Corporation
33 Paterson Street
Paterson , NJ 07501
Tel: (973) 523-2223
Date Prepared: April 15, 1997

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information
Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Name)
Other Limits
OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV Recommended %
Carbon: Activated Carbon N/A N/A N/A 100%
This Product Is Non-Hazardous According To The Definition For "Health Hazard" And "Physical Hazard" Provided In The OSHA Hazard Communication Law (29 CFR Part 1910).

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics
Boiling Point: N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1): N/A
Specific Gravity (H20 = 1): 2.3 g/cc real density
Melting Point: N/A
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) N/A
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Appearance and Odor: Solid Black, Powder, Granule or Pellet, Odorless
Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used): N/A
Flammable Limits: N/A
LEL: N/A
UEL: N/A
Extinguishing Method: Flood with copious amounts of water or use foam, CO2 or Dry Chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: Contact with strong oxidizers such as ozone, liquid oxygen, chlorine, permanganate, etc. may result in fire.

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong oxidizers; i.e., ozone, oxygen, chlorine, permanganate, etc.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon Monoxide may be generated in the event of fire.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry: Inhalation: Yes
Skin: Yes
Ingestion: Yes
Health Hazard (Acute and Chronic): Acute inhalation is LC50 (RAT) is 64.4 mg/l (nominal concentration) for activated carbon. The product is not a primary skin-irritant. The primary skin irritation index Rabbit is 0. The product is non-toxic through ingestion. The acute oral LD50 RAT is 10 g/kg.
Carcinogenicity: N/A
NTP: N/A
IARC Monographs: N/A
OSHA Regulated: N/A
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: N/A
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Contact Lens Users Without Proper Eye Protection
Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Eyes - Flush With Water For At Least 15 Minutes
Skin - Wash With Soap And Water

Section VII - Precautions For Safe Handling and Use

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled: Sweep up unused carbon and discard in refuse container or repackage. Use mask to avoid breathing dust.
Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of unused carbon in refuse container. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Precautions To Be Taken In Handling And Storing: Wet activated carbon removes oxygen from air causing a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and enclosed or confined spaces. Do not get in eyes, or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust.
Other Precautions: Before entering such an area, sampling and work procedures for low oxygen levels should be taken to ensure ample oxygen availability, observing all local, state and federal regulations.

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protections (specify type): NIOSH approved particulate filter respirator is recommended if excessive dust is generated.
Ventilation: Local Exhaust: recommended
Mechanical (General): recommended

Special: N/A
Other: N/A
Protective Gloves: Rubber gloves recommended
Eye Protection: Safety goggles/glasses recommended
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: None

Work/Hygienic Practices: Wash thoroughly after handling.

The information contained herein is accurate to the best of our knowledge. General Carbon Corporation makes no warranty with respect hereto said information and disclaims all liability from reliance there on. 33 Paterson Street • Paterson, NJ 07501 • Tel: 973 523-2223 Fax: 973 523-1494

AJAX TRADITIONAL DISHWASHING HAND LIQUID

This industrial Safety Data Sheet is not intended for consumers and does not address consumer use of the product. For information regarding consumer applications of this product, refer to the product label.

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 04/05/2022
1.1	10/10/2022	660000016500	Date of first issue: 04/05/2022

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : AJAX TRADITIONAL DISHWASHING HAND LIQUID
B02972940009

Product code : 200000066320

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Colgate-Palmolive Co
300 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Telephone : US: Consumer Affairs - 1-800-468-6502

Emergency telephone number : For emergencies involving spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident call CHEMTREC (24hr) at (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887.

Global-CHEMTREC- +1 703-741-5970

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : dishwashing liquid

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Eye irritation : Category 2A

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

AJAX TRADITIONAL DISHWASHING HAND LIQUID

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Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Sodium C10-16 Alketh-2 Sulfate	68585-34-2	>= 5 - < 10
Lauramidopropylamine Oxide	61792-31-2	>= 1 - < 5

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Do not leave the victim unattended.

If inhaled : If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact : If skin irritation persists, call a physician.
If on skin, rinse well with water.
If on clothes, remove clothes.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses.
Protect unharmed eye.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed : Keep respiratory tract clear.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Causes serious eye irritation.

Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	High volume water jet
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.
Hazardous combustion products	:	No hazardous combustion products are known
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use personal protective equipment.
Environmental precautions	:	Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
Advice on safe handling	:	Do not breathe vapours/dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters
Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required.

Hand protection

Remarks : The suitability for a specific workplace should be discussed with the producers of the protective gloves.

Eye protection : Eye wash bottle with pure water
Tightly fitting safety goggles
Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Skin and body protection : Impervious clothing
Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Hygiene measures : When using do not eat or drink.
When using do not smoke.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : orange

pH : 7.10

Flash point	:	No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Chemical stability	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
Conditions to avoid	:	No data available
Incompatible materials	:	Not applicable

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

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

Components:

Sodium C10-16 Alketh-2 Sulfate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: No information available.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Remarks: No data available

Lauramidopropylamine Oxide:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium C10-16 Alketh-2 Sulfate:

Result : Severe skin irritation

Lauramidopropylamine Oxide:
Result : Severe skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Sodium C10-16 Alketh-2 Sulfate:
Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Lauramidopropylamine Oxide:
Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sodium C10-16 Alketh-2 Sulfate:
Exposure routes : Inhalation
Remarks : No data available

Exposure routes : Dermal
Remarks : No data available

Lauramidopropylamine Oxide:
Exposure routes : Inhalation
Remarks : No data available

Exposure routes : Dermal
Species : Guinea pig
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406
Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.
IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed

human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : This product has not been tested as a whole. However, this formula was reviewed by expert toxicologists in the Product Safety Assurance Department of Colgate-Palmolive and is determined to be safe for its intended use. This review has taken into consideration available safety-related information including information on individual ingredients, similar formulas and potential ingredient interactions. This review is a component of the hazard determination used to prepare the statements in Section 2 of the SDS.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The product has not been tested as a whole for environmental toxicity. However, environmental information on the ingredients in this product have been reviewed by the Environmental Occupational Health and Safety group of Colgate-Palmolive and determined to have an acceptable environmental profile. This evaluation is based on available information on individual ingredients, interactions of ingredients, and similar ingredients. Biodegradability claims are supported by data on ingredients (i.e., surfactants are biodegradable).

AJAX TRADITIONAL DISHWASHING HAND LIQUID

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Send to a licensed waste management company.

Contaminated packaging : Empty remaining contents.
Dispose of as unused product.
Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT :

Not Regulated

TDG :

Not Regulated

IATA :

Not Regulated

IMDG :

Not Regulated

IMDG EmS Number : Not applicable.

ADR :

Not Regulated

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the RQ

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the 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 : Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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.

Clean Air Act

This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).
This product does not contain any hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112 (40 CFR 61).
This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(r) for Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130, Subpart F).
This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 111 SOCMI Intermediate or Final VOC's (40 CFR 60.489).

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Substances are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 116.4A:

SULFURIC ACID 7664-93-9

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

SULFURIC ACID 7664-93-9

This product does not contain any toxic pollutants listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act Section 307
This product does not contain any priority pollutants related to the U.S. Clean Water Act

US State Regulations

Massachusetts Right To Know

WATER	7732-18-5
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5
SULFURIC ACID	7664-93-9

Pennsylvania Right To Know

WATER	7732-18-5
Sodium C10-16 Alketh-2 Sulfate	68585-34-2
SODIUM SULFATE	7757-82-6

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

TSCA : All ingredients in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory

or are not required to be listed on the TSCA Inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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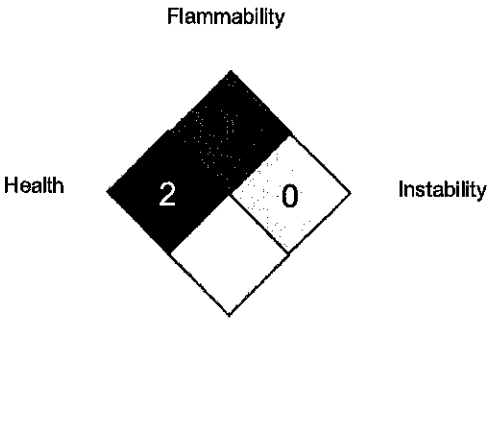
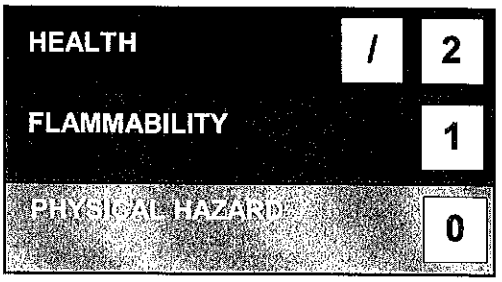
Further information

NFPA 704:



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.

Revision Date : 10/10/2022
US / EN

Safety Data Sheet

according to 1907/2006/EC (REACH), 1272/2008/EC (CLP), 29CFR1910/1200 and GHS Rev. 3

Effective date: 12.08.2015 **Revision** : 12.10.2015

Trade Name: Alconox

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier

1.1 Product identifier

Trade Name: Alconox
Synonyms:
Product number: Alconox

1.2 Application of the substance / the mixture : Cleaning material/Detergent

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer
Alconox, Inc.
30 Glenn Street
White Plains, NY 10603
1-914-948-4040

Supplier
Not Applicable

Emergency telephone number:
ChemTel Inc
North America: 1-800-255-3924
International: 01-813-248-0585

2 Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

In compliance with EC regulation No. 1272/2008, 29CFR1910/1200 and GHS Rev. 3 and amendments.

Hazard-determining components of labeling:
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium tripolyphosphate
Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate

2.2 Label elements:

Skin irritation, category 2.
Eye irritation, category 2A.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P501 Dispose of contents and container as instructed in Section 13.

Additional information: None.

Hazard description
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): None

Information concerning particular hazards for humans and environment:
The product has to be labelled due to the calculation procedure of the "General Classification guideline for preparations of the EU" in the latest valid version.

Classification system:
The classification is according to EC regulation No. 1272/2008, 29CFR1910/1200 and GHS Rev. 3 and amendments, and extended by company and literature data. The classification is in accordance with the latest editions of international substances lists, and is supplemented by information from technical literature and by information provided by the company.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Chemical characterization : None

3.2 Description : None

3.3 Hazardous components (percentages by weight)

Identification	Chemical Name	Classification	Wt. %
CAS number: 7758-29-4	Sodium tripolyphosphate	Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	12-28
CAS number: 68081-81-2	Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate	Acute Tox. 4; H303 Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	8-22
CAS number: 7722-88-5	Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate	Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319	2-16

3.4 Additional Information : None.

4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information: None.

After inhalation:
Maintain an unobstructed airway.
Loosen clothing as necessary and position individual in a comfortable position.

After skin contact:
Wash affected area with soap and water.
Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

After eye contact:
Rinse/flush exposed eye(s) gently using water for 15-20 minutes.
Remove contact lens(es) if able to do so during rinsing.
Seek medical attention if irritation persists or if concerned.

After swallowing:
Rinse mouth thoroughly.
Seek medical attention if irritation, discomfort, or vomiting persists.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None

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

No additional information.

5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:

Use appropriate fire suppression agents for adjacent combustible materials or sources of ignition.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents : None

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture :

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment:

Wear protective eye wear, gloves and clothing.
Refer to Section 8.

5.4 Additional information :

Avoid inhaling gases, fumes, dust, mist, vapor and aerosols.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures :

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Ensure air handling systems are operational.

6.2 Environmental precautions :

Should not be released into the environment.
Prevent from reaching drains, sewer or waterway.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up :

Wear protective eye wear, gloves and clothing.

6.4 Reference to other sections : None

7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling :

Avoid breathing mist or vapor.
Do not eat, drink, smoke or use personal products when handling chemical substances.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities :

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

No additional information.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters :

7722-88-5, Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, OSHA TWA 5 mg/m3.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling.

Respiratory protection:

Not needed under normal conditions.

Protection of skin:

Select glove material impermeable and resistant to the substance.

Eye protection:

Safety goggles or glasses, or appropriate eye protection.

General hygienic measures:

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color):	White and cream colored flakes - powder	**Explosion limit lower**: **Explosion limit upper**:	Not determined or not available. Not determined or not available.
Odor:	Not determined or not available.	**Vapor pressure at 20°C**:	Not determined or not available.
Odor threshold:	Not determined or not available.	**Vapor density**:	Not determined or not available.
pH-value:	9.5 (aqueous solution)	**Relative density**:	Not determined or not available.
Melting/Freezing point:	Not determined or not available.	**Solubilities**:	Not determined or not available.
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not determined or not available.	**Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)**:	Not determined or not available.
Flash point (closed cup):	Not determined or not available.	**Auto/Self-ignition temperature**:	Not determined or not available.
Evaporation rate:	Not determined or not available.	**Decomposition temperature**:	Not determined or not available.

Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not determined or not available.	**Viscosity**:	a. Kinematic: Not determined or not available. b. Dynamic: Not determined or not available.
Density at 20°C:	Not determined or not available.		

10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity : None

10.2 Chemical stability : None

10.3 Possibility hazardous reactions : None

10.4 Conditions to avoid : None

10.5 Incompatible materials : None

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products : None

11 Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects :

Acute Toxicity:

Oral:

: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg oral rat - Product .

Chronic Toxicity: No additional information.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Causes skin irritation. .

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Causes serious eye irritation .

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate: Rabbit - Risk of serious damage to eyes .

Respiratory or skin sensitization: No additional information.

Carcinogenicity: No additional information.

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer): None of the ingredients are listed.

NTP (National Toxicology Program): None of the ingredients are listed.

Germ cell mutagenicity: No additional information.

Reproductive toxicity: No additional information.

STOT-single and repeated exposure: No additional information.

Additional toxicological information: No additional information.

12 Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity:

Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Fish, LC50 1.67 mg/l, 96 hours.
Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Aquatic invertebrates, EC50 Daphnia 2.4 mg/l, 48 hours.
Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Aquatic Plants, EC50 Algae 29 mg/l, 96 hours.
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate: Fish, LC50 - other fish - 1,380 mg/l - 96 h.
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate: Aquatic invertebrates, EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 391 mg/l - 48 h.

12.2 Persistence and degradability: No additional information.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: No additional information.

12.4 Mobility in soil: No additional information.

General notes: No additional information.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

PBT: No additional information.

vPvB: No additional information.

12.6 Other adverse effects: No additional information.

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods (consult local, regional and national authorities for proper disposal)

Relevant Information:

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to properly characterize all waste materials according to applicable regulatory entities. (US 40CFR262.11).

14 Transport information

14.1 UN Number: ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA		None
14.2 UN Proper shipping name: ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA		None
14.3 Transport hazard classes: ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA	**Class:** **Label:** **LTD. QTY:**	None None None

US DOT

Limited Quantity Exception: None

Bulk:	**Non Bulk:**
RQ (if applicable): None	**RQ (if applicable):** None
Proper shipping Name: None	**Proper shipping Name:** None
Hazard Class: None	**Hazard Class:** None
Packing Group: None	**Packing Group:** None
Marine Pollutant (if applicable): No additional information.	**Marine Pollutant (if applicable):** No additional information.

	Comments: None	**Comments:** None
14.4	**Packing group:** ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA	None
14.5	**Environmental hazards** :	None
14.6	**Special precautions for user:**	None
	Danger code (Kemler):	None
	EMS number:	None
	Segregation groups:	None
14.7	**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code:** Not applicable.	
14.8	**Transport/Additional information:**	
	Transport category:	None
	Tunnel restriction code:	None
	UN "Model Regulation":	None

15 Regulatory information

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

North American

SARA

Section 313 (specific toxic chemical listings): None of the ingredients are listed.
Section 302 (extremely hazardous substances): None of the ingredients are listed.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Clean up and Liability Act) Reportable

Spill Quantity: None of the ingredients are listed.

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

Inventory: All ingredients are listed.
Rules and Orders: Not applicable.

Proposition 65 (California):

Chemicals known to cause cancer: None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females: None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males: None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity: None of the ingredients are listed.

Canadian

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL):
All ingredients are listed.

EU

REACH Article 57 (SVHC): None of the ingredients are listed.

Germany MAK: Not classified.

Asia Pacific

Australia

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS): All ingredients are listed.

China

Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC): All ingredients are listed.

Japan

Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS): All ingredients are listed.

Korea

Existing Chemicals List (ECL): All ingredients are listed.

New Zealand

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZOIC): All ingredients are listed.

Philippines

Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS): All ingredients are listed.

Taiwan

Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCI): All ingredients are listed.

16 Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms: None

Summary of Phrases

Hazard statements:

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P501 Dispose of contents and container as instructed in Section 13.

Manufacturer Statement:

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

NFPA: 1-0-0

Safety Data Sheet

according to 1907/2006/EC (REACH), 1272/2008/EC (CLP), 29CFR1910/1200 and GHS Rev. 3

Effective date: 12.08.2015 **Revision** : 12.10.2015

Trade Name: Alconox

HMIS: 1-0-0

Seachem Just add water. We'll do the rest.

SEACHEM LABORATORIES, INC. **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

This data sheet was prepared in conformity with the Globally Harmonized System as promulgated by Title 29 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and by European Directives (EC) No. 1272/2008 and 1907/2006/EC. Accordingly, it is only for informational purposes as intended thereby.

Alkaline Buffer

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Alkaline Buffer
OTHER PRODUCT NAMES:	N/A
PRODUCT USE:	Buffer for ornamental aquariums.

SUPPLIER DETAILS

COMPANY NAME:	Seachem Laboratories, Inc.
ADDRESS:	1000 Seachem Drive, Madison, GA 30650 USA
TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION:	706-343-6060
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:	706-343-6060
DATE OF PREPARATION:	May 16, 2011
DATE OF LAST REVISION:	Jan 12, 2016

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification:

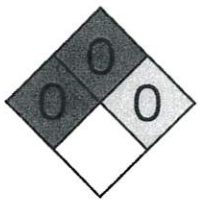
Under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200, and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (GHS):

This material is not hazardous.

Label elements: **No measures required**

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) HAZARD RATINGS

Health (Blue): 0 – Minimal
Flammability (Red): 0 – Minimal
Instability (Yellow): 0 – Minimal
Other (White): None



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS)
Health Hazard (Blue): 0 – Minimal
Flammability Hazard (Red): 0 – Minimal
Physical Hazard (Orange): 0 – Minimal
Protective Equipment: See section 8

HEALTH	0
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	0

Section 3: COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	EC #	Wt %
Salts*	*	*	*

* Proprietary mixture of salts. The identity and weight of proprietary, non-hazardous, main ingredients are withheld as a trade secret. Other ingredients are present in amounts less than 1% and are non-hazardous.

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INGESTION: Rinse mouth with water and drink a glass of water. Further first aid not generally required. If unconscious, do not induce vomiting. If in doubt, contact a poison information center or a doctor.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash contaminated area with soap and plenty of and water. Get medical advice if needed.

INHALATION: In case of inhalation of dust, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest and warm. If victim feels unwell, call a doctor or physician.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptomatically. First aid responders should wear suitable protective equipment for eyes, skin, and protective mask depending on the situation

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Material is non-flammable.
FLASH POINT: None
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Applicable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): Not Applicable

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Wear suitable protective equipment described in section 8. Sweep up scattered materials or vacuum them using a vacuum cleaner so as not to cause dust then collecting into an empty container. Do not eat drink or smoke near release area, handling, or storage location. Take measures to prevent the flow or spread of materials into drains, sewers, basements, or other closed areas.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Install or use appropriate equipment and wear suitable protective apparatus described in Section 8. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Avoid generating and breathing dusts or particulates generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Store material in original containers. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS-PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132) or equivalent standard of Canada, or standards of EU member states, and those of Japan. Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below guidelines listed above, if applicable. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93, the European Standard EN 529:2005, or EU member states. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under U.S. Federal OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998) or the regulations of various U.S. States, Canada, EU Member States, or those of Japan. Air-purifying respirators with dust/mist/fume filters are recommended if operations may involve prolonged exposures to mists or sprays from this product.

EYE PROTECTION:

Splash goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-M1982, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors*, or relevant European Standards, Australian Standards, or Japanese Standards.

HAND PROTECTION:

Wear neoprene or butyl rubber gloves for routine industrial use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138, or relevant European, Canadian, Australian or Japanese Standards.

BODY PROTECTION:

Use body protection appropriate for the task (e.g., apron, lab coat, overalls, etc.) If necessary, refer to appropriate Standards of Canada, the European Union, Australia, or Japan.

Section 9: PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND COLOR:	White powder
ODOR:	None
pH:	~ 9 (1% solution)

BOILING POINT:	Not applicable
FREEZING/MELTING POINT:	Not applicable
FLASH POINT:	None
EVAPORATION RATE (n-Butyl Acetate = 1):	Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY (solid, gas):	Non-flammable
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20 °C:	Not applicable
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):	Not applicable
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1):	2.2 - 2.4
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Soluble

Section 10: STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

This product is stable under normal conditions of use.

REACTIVITY:

This product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Temperatures above the boiling point or flash point.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:

Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide, Alcohols, Ethers, Hydrocarbons, Polymer fragments.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE) are calculated according to US OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200. The calculation is based on specific toxicology data for components present in concentrations greater than 1%.

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute oral toxicity

The calculated **ATE(mix)** for this product is **> 5,000.**

Product has negligible toxicity if swallowed.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Typical for this family of materials. LD50, Rabbit **> 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.**

Acute inhalation toxicity

No adverse effects are anticipated from inhalation.

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION

Essentially nonirritating to skin.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION

May cause eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

SENSITIZATION

The components of this product are not known to be human skin or respiratory sensitizers.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN SYSTEMIC TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

CARCINOGENICITY

The components of this product are not listed by U.S. FEDERAL OSHA, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

TERATOGENICITY

The components of this product are not reported to produce teratogenic effects in humans.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

The components of this product are not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

MUTAGENICITY

The components of this product are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:

This product will not biodegrade in the environment.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS OR ANIMALS:

This product is not expected to cause harm to plants or animals.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:

No data are currently available on the effects of a release of this product to bodies of water.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL:

Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations, those of Canada, EU Member States, Australia, and Japan. When disposing, consult to a certificated waste trader or local office if they deal with the waste. The used container should be recycled after cleaning or dispose of in compliance with related laws and local regulations. Contents should be removed completely when disposing of empty containers.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable for wastes of this product.

EUROPEAN UNION EWC CODE: Waste from this product is NOT considered as a hazardous waste pursuant to the relevant EEC Directive on hazardous waste, and is NOT subject to the provisions of that directive.

Section 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

This product is NOT hazardous as defined by (1) the U.S. Department of Transportation (49 CFR 172.101), (2) per regulations of Transport Canada, (3) per the International Air Transport Association, (4) per rules of the International Maritime Organization, (5) per the Economic Commission for Europe (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)). Additionally, this product is NOT classified as a Marine Pollutant as defined by 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B, U.S. Department of Transportation).

When transporting, confirm no leakage from containers. When loading, prevent containers from failing, dropping or damaging. Take preventative measures against collapse.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:
U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The component of this product is NOT subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: The component of this product has no specific Threshold Planning Quantity. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 pounds (4540 kg) therefore applies, per 40 CFR 370.20.
U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No
U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The component of this product is listed on the TSCA Inventory.
U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable
OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- The component of this product is not subject to the reporting requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000.
- The component of this product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112® of the Clean Air Act.
- The component of this product is not a Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemical (40 CFR part 82).
- The component of this product is not listed under Table 1 as Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Release Prevention.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The component of this product is not on the California Proposition 65 Lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The component of this product is included in the DSL Inventory.
CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The component of this product is not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This product does not meet the criteria to be classified as a Controlled Product.
CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: Not applicable.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS:
EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION: This product does not meet the definition of hazardous as defined by European Economic Community Guidelines.
EU CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable.
EU RISK PHRASES: R 36 (irritating to eyes); R 37 (irritating to respiratory system)
EU SAFETY PHRASES: S 22 (do not breathe dust); S 25 (avoid contact with eyes)
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ANNEX II HAZARD SYMBOL: Not applicable
EUROPEAN UNION CLASSIFICATION ON COMPONENTS:
CARBON: A classification by the European Union Directives has not yet been published for this compound.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

This Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of Seachem Laboratories' knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific

product. If this product is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

PREPARED BY: SEACHEM LABORATORIES, INC.
1000 Seachem Drive
Madison, GA 30650
United States of America
706/343-6060

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR	The European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (Economic Commission for Europe)
Autoignition Temperature	Minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition.
Biological Exposure Indices	Reference values intended as guidelines for the evaluation of potential health hazards in the practice of industrial hygiene, published by the ACGIH. BEIs represent the levels of determinants that are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.
CAL/OSHA	The Division of Occupational Safety and Health for the State of California.
CAS #	The Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each constituent.
CEPA	Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CERCLA	The United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, sometimes known as the Superfund Act
CFR	The US Code of Federal Regulations
CSA	The Canadian Standards Association
DOT	The United States Department of Transportation
DSL/NDSL	The Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List
EC #	Sometimes known as the EINECS # (European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances), which uniquely identifies each constituent.
Embryotoxin	A chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e., within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines.
EN	European standards for products and services by European Committee for Standardization (Comité Européen de Normalisation).
EPA	The United States Environmental Protection Agency.
EPA Waste Number	A code developed by the EPA to identify characteristics of hazardous waste (e.g., ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, etc.)
EU	European Union
EWC	European Waste Catalogue, a publication of the European Union, which catalogs hazardous chemical wastes.
Flash Point	Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable product with air.
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System, a rating system developed by the National Paint and Coating Association that has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.
H-Phrase H320	Causes eye irritation
H-Phrase H335	May cause respiratory irritation
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer, an agency of the World Health Organization.
IATA	International Air Transport Association

IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.
IMO	International Maritime Organization
LD_{50}	Lethal Dose 50%, or median lethal dose, the dose of a toxin, pathogen, or radiation required to kill half the members of a tested population after a specified test duration. The LD_{50} is frequently used as a general indicator of a substance's acute toxicity.
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit, the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.
Mutagen	A chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines.
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association, which has established a rating system for chemical hazards.
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, a Federal research agency focusing on occupational safety and health.
NTP	National Toxicology Program, an agency of the Federal Department of Health and Human Services.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration, an agency of the United States Department of Labor.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit. This has the exact same meaning as TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA.
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit. This has the same meaning as TLV, but is a recommendation by NIOSH.
Reproductive Toxin	Any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.
RID	International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
STEL	This is the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit reported under Threshold Limit Value and OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit.
TC	Transport Canada
Teratogen	A chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value , the airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must also be considered. See the definitions of TWA and STEL.
TSCA	The United States Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	This is the 8-hour Time Weighted Average reported under Threshold Limit Value and OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit.
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit, the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.
WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Safety Data Sheet

According to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012 and Canadian HPR - WHMIS 2015

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Code	**HI772S**
Product name	**Alkalinity Reagent**

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

Intended use	**Determination of Alkalinity in Seawater Samples.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	**Hanna Instruments S.R.L.**
Full address	**str. Hanna Nr 1**
District and Country	**457260 loc. Nusfalau (Salaj)** **Romania** **Tel. +40 260607700** **Fax +40 260607700**
e-mail address of the competent person responsible for the Safety Data Sheet	**sds@hannainst.com**
Product distribution by:	**Hanna Instruments, Inc - 584 Park East Drive, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, USA 02895 - Technical Service Contact Information: +1 8004266287**

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to	**USA Emergency Contact Information: +1 8004249300 - CHEMTREC 24 hours/365 days - International Emergency Contact Information: +1 7035273887 - CHEMTREC 24 hours/365 days**

2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is not classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Hazard pictograms:	--
Signal words:	--
Hazard statements:	--
Precautionary statements:	
Prevention:	--
Response:	--
Storage:	--
Disposal:	--

2.2. Other hazards

Information not available

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

The product does not contain substances classified as being hazardous to human health or the environment pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200).

4. First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Not specifically necessary. Observance of good industrial hygiene is recommended.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION
Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use breathing equipment if fumes or powders are released into the air. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Confine using earth or inert material. Collect as much material as possible and eliminate the rest using jets of water. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep the product in clearly labelled containers. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details

7. Handling and storage ... / >>

Specific end use(s)

Information not available

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Information not available

8.2. Exposure controls

Comply with the safety measures usually applied when handling chemical substances.
HAND PROTECTION
None required.
SKIN PROTECTION
None required.
EYE PROTECTION
None required.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
None required, unless indicated otherwise in the chemical risk assessment.
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	liquid
Colour	green
Odour	odourless
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	3.7
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not available
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Lower inflammability limit	Not available
Upper inflammability limit	Not available
Lower explosive limit	Not available
Upper explosive limit	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	1.00
Solubility	soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	not applicable
Oxidising properties	not applicable

9.2. Other information

Total solids (250°C / 482°F)	1,13 %

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10. Stability and reactivity ... / >>

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

11. Toxicological information

According to currently available data, this product has not yet produced health damages. Anyway, it must be handled according to good industrial practices.

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, and OSHA.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

11. Toxicological information ... / >>

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

12. Ecological information

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity

Information not available

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Information not available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Information not available

12.4. Mobility in soil

Information not available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Information not available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods
Reuse, when possible. Neat product residues should be considered special non-hazardous waste.
Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.
CONTAMINATED PACKAGING
Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

14. Transport information

The product is not dangerous under current provisions of the Code of International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) and by Rail (RID), of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

14.1. UN number

Not applicable

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable

14. Transport information ... / >>

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Information not relevant

15. Regulatory information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA:
All components are listed on TSCA Inventory.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):
No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Priority Pollutants:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act – Toxic Pollutants:
No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):
No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):
No component(s) listed.

EPA List of Lists:
313 Category Code:
No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ:
No component(s) listed.

EPCRA 304 EHS RQ:
No component(s) listed.

CERCLA RQ:
124-04-9 ADIPIC ACID

EPCRA 313 TRI:
No component(s) listed.

RCRA Code:
No component(s) listed.

CAA 112 (r) RMP TQ:
No component(s) listed.

15. Regulatory information .../ >>

State Regulations

Massachussetts:
124-04-9 ADIPIC ACID

Minnesota:
124-04-9 ADIPIC ACID

New Jersey:
124-04-9 ADIPIC ACID

New York:
124-04-9 ADIPIC ACID

Pennsylvania:
124-04-9 ADIPIC ACID

California:
124-04-9 ADIPIC ACID

Proposition 65:
This product does not contain any substances know to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive harm or birth defects.

International Regulations
Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None

Candadian WHMIS
Information not available

16. Other information

LEGEND:
- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act Section 313 Category Code
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAA 112 ® RMP TQ: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112®)
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
- EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
- EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
- EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
- EPCRA 313 TRI: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit

16. Other information ... / >>

- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Comunication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112® of the Clean Air Act
- Massachussetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minensota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:
The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:
The following sections were modified:
01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 06 / 08 / 09 / 11 / 12 / 15 / 16.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
SDS DATE 05/24/18

Health Hazard	0
Fire Hazard	3
Reactivity	0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

1.1 Product Identifier

PRODUCT NAME: PURE ALMOND EXTRACT (ALL BRANDS & FOLDS)

SUPPLIER: **OliveNation LLC**
ADDRESS: **50 Terminal Street, Bldg. 2, Ste. 712, Charlestown, MA 02129**
PHONE: **617-580-3667**

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or moisture and uses advised against

Recommended Use Food and beverage flavoring

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

For further information, please contact
Email: support@olivenation.com

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Telephone: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 for US/ 703-527-3887 outside US

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Flammable liquids	Category 3

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548 EEC or 1999/45/EC
For the full text of the R-phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16

Symbols
Not Dangerous

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word
Warning

Hazard Statements
H402-Harmful to aquatic life
H226- Flammable liquid and vapor
Precautionary Statements
P370 + P378 – In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction
P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/ hot surfaces. – No smoking.

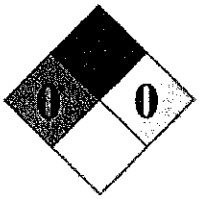
SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

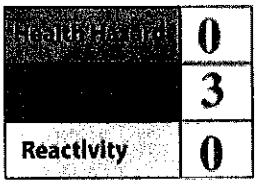
3.1. Substances

Product contains ethanol at a percentage below the cut off concentration limit and does not present a health risk

3.2 Mixture

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.





SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact: Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes.

Ingestion: Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Abdominal pain.
Confusion, slurred speech.
Internal (stomach and intestinal) bleeding.
Slowed breathing.
Stupor (decreased level of alertness), even coma.
Unsteady walking.
Vomiting, sometimes bloody.
Chronic alcohol overuse can lead to additional symptoms and multiple organ failure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Seek immediate medical attention if any of the above symptoms are present.

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. use alcohol-resistant foam.

Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons
No information available

5.2 Special Hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Special Hazard
None

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear

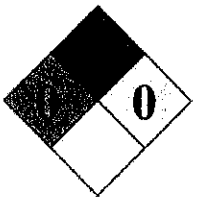
SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

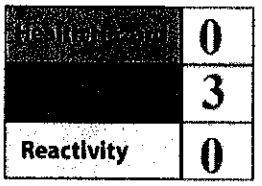
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.
See Section 12 for additional Ecological information.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.





6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust)

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure adequate ventilation.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure Limits	This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.
Derived No Effect level (DNEL)	No information available
Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)	No information available

8.2 Exposure controls

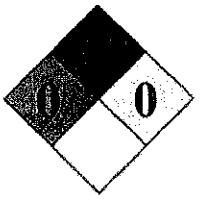
Engineering Controls	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Eye Protection	Tightly fitting safety goggles
Hand Protection	Protective gloves
Skin and Body Protection	Long sleeved clothing
Respiratory Protection	When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate certified respirators
General Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice
Environmental Exposure Controls	No information available

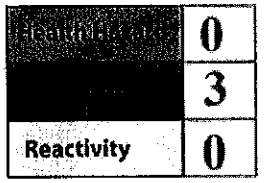
SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	**Liquid**
Odor	**Almond**

Property	
pH	No Information available
Melting/freezing point	No Information available
Boiling point/boiling range	No information available
Flash point(closed cup)	**24°C**
Evaporation rate	No information available
Flammability(solid/gas)	No information available
Flammability limits in air	
Upper flammability limit	No Information available
Lower flammability limit	No information available
Vapor pressure mm Hg 20°C	No information available
Vapor density	No information available
Relative density	No information available





Specific gravity @ 25°C	No information available
Specific gravity @20°C	No information available
Refractive index	No information available
Water solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No information available
Autoignition temperature	No information available
Decomposition temperature	No information available
Viscosity, dynamic	No information available
Explosive properties	No information available
Oxidizing properties	No information available

9.2 Other information

VOC Content(%)	**50%**
Molecular weight	No information available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

The product is non-reactive.

10.2 Chemical Stability

The product is stable under normal pressures and temperatures.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

No known hazardous reactions.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames, and sparks

10.5 Incompatible Material

No materials to be especially mentioned

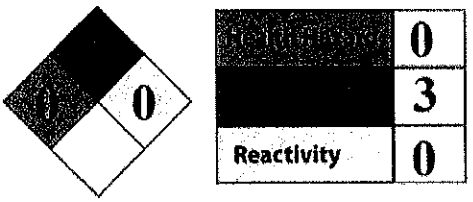
10.5 Hazardous Decomposition Products

None under normal use conditions

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

11.1 Information of toxicological effects
The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document (Rev. 1, 2005)

Acute toxicity	There is no data available for this product
Inhalation	There is no data available for this product
Eye contact	There is no data available for this product
Skin contact	There is no data available for this product
Ingestion	Symptoms include: Abdominal pain. Confusion, slurred speech. Internal (stomach and intestinal) bleeding. Slowed breathing. Stupor (decreased level of alertness), even coma. Unsteady walking. Vomiting, sometimes bloody. Chronic alcohol overuse can lead to additional symptoms and multiple organ failure.
Acute toxicity	100%of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity



11.2 Inhalation

Skin corrosion/irritation	No information available
Eye damage/irritation	No information available
Sensitization	No information available
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	No information available
Carcinogenicity	No information available
Specific target organ systemic toxicity(single exposure)	No information available
Specific target organ systemic toxicity(repeated exposure)	No information available
Target Organ Effects	Blood, Central nervous system, Eyes, Liver, Reproductive system, Respiratory system, Skin
Aspiration hazard	No information available

11.3 Carcinogen Reports

Not listed as a carcinogenic substance by the National Toxicology Program or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer Monographs.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

Contains no substances known to be hazardous to the environment or not degradable in waste water treatment plants

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

No information available

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

No information available

12.4 Mobility in Soil

No information available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB

No information available

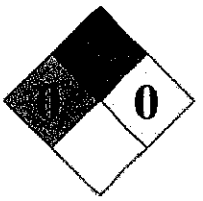
12.6 Other Adverse Effects

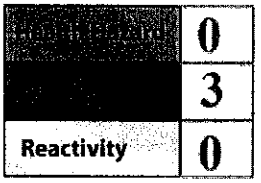
No information available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods:

Waste from residues/ unused products: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal





SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping Name	EXTRACT, FLAVORING, LIQUID
Class	3
UN/ID No	1197
Packing Group	III

ICAO/IATA

UN/ID No	1197
Proper Shipping Name	EXTRACT, FLAVORING, LIQUID
Class	3
Packing Group	III
ERG Code	127

SECTION 15: OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal and State Regulations:
California Prop 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning statute: Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof California prop 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: Organic Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute. Organic Ethyl alcohol 190 proof Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Organic Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof Pennsylvania RTK: Organic Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof Florida: Organic Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof Massachusetts RTK Organic Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof New Jersey: Organic Ethyl Alcohol 190 Proof TSCA 8(b) inventory: Organic Ethyl Alcohol 200 proof.

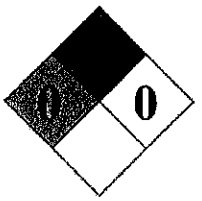
Other regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

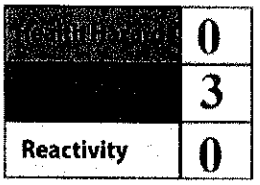
WHMIS (Canada): Class B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8 deg C (100 deg F)

DSCL (EEC):
R11Highly Flammable. S2-Keep out of reach of children

National Fire Protections Association (USA):
Health: 0
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 0
Specific Hazard: None

Protective Equipment:
Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.





SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

References: Not available

Other special Considerations: Not available

Created: 01/03/2015
Last updated: 05/24/2018

Revision Note: Not applicable.

Warning/Disclaimer: The ingredient(s) has not been tested, nor has it been deemed safe, for inhalation or use in electronic smoking devices, electronic nicotine delivery systems, electronic cigarettes or other similar devices (collectively "E-cigarettes").
In supplying this ingredient, OliveNation LLC instructs and by receiving this ingredient recipient confirms, that this ingredient will not be used in connection with the manufacture and distribution of E-cigarettes or any component thereof.

The information in this SDS is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text. We make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty expressed or implied, with respect to such information, we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigation to determine suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall OliveNation LLC be liable for any claims, losses or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if OliveNation LLC has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970),
Hazard Communication Standard 2012 (29 CFR 1910-1200) (HazCom 2012)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product:	Amazing Mold Putty, Mold Putty & Mold Putty 15 "A" Side
Version #:	Version #1
Date:	May 15, 2015
CAS #:	Non-Applicable
Product Use:	Mold Making and Casting
Manufacturer/Supplier:	
Company Name:	Alumilite
Company Address:	315 E. North St. Kalamazoo, MI 49007
Emergency Telephone Number:	Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

2.1 GHS Classification

Health
Not Classified

Environmental
Not Classified

Physical
Not Classified

2.2 GHS Signal Word, Hazard Statement, Symbol

Pictograms by CLP/GHS:	**Not Required**
Pictograms by DPD:	**Not Required**
Signal Word:	**Not Required**

Hazard Statements
Causes mild skin irritation and mild eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements
Wear appropriate protective gloves, protective spectacles, and the protection side.
Wash hands well after handling.
Avoid discharge into the environment.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

List of ingredients was submitted for review and none of the ingredients are hazardous substances.

Section 4 – First Aid

Eyes:	Flush with large amounts of clean water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin:	Remove paste from skin with dry cloth or towel, and wash exposed area with detergent.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting! Do not give Liquids! Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:	Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	N/A
Flash Point:	>200℃ (open cup)

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

General: Contain the spill or leak. Scrape up with cardboard or rag and place in container.
Waste Disposal: Can be burned in accordance with regulations.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

General: Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated skin contact.
Storage: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool place. Keep away from heat and flame.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls & Personal Protection

Clothing: Gloves, coveralls, apron, boots as necessary to prevent skin contact.
Eyes: Chemical goggles; also wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.
Respiration: Approved organic vapor mist respirator unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or Exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.
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.
Ventilation: Use local exhaust to control vapors/mists.

Section 9 – Physical & Chemical Properties

Color: Milky Color
Form: Paste
Odor: Slight
Odor Intensity: Mild
Specific Gravity: N/A
Solubility: None

Section 10 – Stability & Reactivity

Stability: Unstable
Incompatibility: Polymerization initiators including peroxides, strong base oxidizing agents, copper, copper alloys, carbon steel, iron.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Fumes produced when heated to decomposition may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen.
Hazardous Polymerization: May occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Storage >100F, exposure to light, loss of dissolved air, loss or polymerization inhibitors contamination with incompatible materials.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

No applicable data for this section

Section 12 – Ecological Information (Non-Mandatory)

No applicable data for this section

Section 13 – Disposal Information (Non-Mandatory)

Waste Disposal: Incinerate or bury in a licensed facility. Do not discharge into waterways or sewer systems without proper authority.

Container Disposal: Steel drums must be emptied (as defined by RCRA, Section 261.7 or state regulations that may be more stringent) and can be sent to a licensed drum reconditioner for reuse, a scrap metal dealer, or an approved landfill. Drums destined for a scrap dealer or landfill must be punctured or crushed to prevent reuse.

Section 14 – Transportation Information (Non-Mandatory)

Not regulated by the Department of Transportation

Section 15 – Regulatory Information (Non-Mandatory)

Hazardous Rating: No Data Available

Section 16 – Other Information

No data available

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, Alumilite does not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be handled with care. Although we have described herein all of the hazards to which we are currently aware, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist. While the descriptions, designs, data, and information contained herein are presented in good faith and believed to be accurate, it is provided for your guidance only. Further, you expressly understand and agree that the descriptions, designs, data, and information furnished by Alumilite hereunder are given gratis and Alumilite assumes no obligation or liability for the description, designs, data, and information given or results obtained, all such being given and accepted at your risk.

Date: May, 2015
Document Number: 67315-05002 (A)

Safety Data Sheet Provided By:
Modern Testing Services, LLC
244 Liberty Street, Unit 1-2, Brockton, MA 02301
Tel: (508) 638 1793 | Website: www.mts-global.com

In accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act (1970),
Hazard Communication Standard 2012 (29 CFR 1910-1200) (HazCom 2012)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Product:	Amazing Mold Putty, Mold Putty & Mold Putty 15 "B" Side
Version #:	Version #1
Date:	May 15, 2015
CAS #:	Non-Applicable
Product Use:	Mold Making and Casting
Manufacturer/Supplier:	
Company Name:	Alumilite
Company Address:	315 E. North St. Kalamazoo, MI 49007
Emergency Telephone Number:	Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

2.1 GHS Classification

Health
Not Classified

Environmental
Not Classified

Physical
Not Classified

2.2 GHS Signal Word, Hazard Statement, Symbol

Pictograms by CLP/GHS:	**Not Required**
Pictograms by DPD:	**Not Required**
Signal Word:	**Not Required**

Hazard Statements
Causes mild skin irritation and mild eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements
Wear appropriate protective gloves, protective spectacles, and the protection side.
Wash hands well after handling.
Avoid discharge into the environment.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients:

List of ingredients was submitted for review and none of the ingredients are hazardous substances.

Section 4 – First Aid

Eyes:	Flush with large amounts of clean water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin:	Remove paste from skin with dry cloth or towel, and wash exposed area with detergent.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting! Do not give Liquids! Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:	Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.
Fire Fighting Instructions:	N/A
Flash Point:	94℃ (open cup)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

General: Contain the spill or leak. Scrape up with cardboard or rag and place in container. In such a Case, pay attention to generation of hydrogen gas by contaminants.
Waste Disposal: Can be burned in accordance with regulations.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

General: Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated skin contact.
Storage: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool place. Keep away from heat and flame. Do not lay the container on its side.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls & Personal Protection

Clothing: Plastic film or rubber gloves, coveralls, apron, and boots as necessary to prevent skin contact.
Eyes: Safety glasses.
Respiration: Not required.
Ventilation: Not required.
Other: Eyewash equipment.

Section 9 – Physical & Chemical Properties

Color: Yellow
Form: Paste
Odor: None
Odor Intensity: None
Specific Gravity: 1.35 (at 25°C)
Solubility: Not soluble
Vapor Pressure: Negligible (at 25°C)

Section 10 – Stability & Reactivity

Stability: Unstable.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with acidic, basic, and oxidizing materials.
Incompatibility: Acidic, basic, and oxidizing materials.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Flammable hydrogen gas.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

No applicable data for this section

Section 12 – Ecological Information (Non-Mandatory)

No applicable data for this section

Section 13 – Disposal Information (Non-Mandatory)

Waste Disposal: Can be burned in accordance with regulations.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 14 – Transportation Information (Non-Mandatory)

Not regulated by the Department of Transportation

Section 15 – Regulatory Information (Non-Mandatory)

No applicable data for this section.

Section 16 – Other Information

No data available

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, Alumilite does not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be handled with care. Although we have described herein all of the hazards to which we are currently aware, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist. While the descriptions, designs, data, and information contained herein are presented in good faith and believed to be accurate, it is provided for your guidance only. Further, you expressly understand and agree that the descriptions, designs, data, and information furnished by Alumilite hereunder are given gratis and Alumilite assumes no obligation or liability for the description, designs, data, and information given or results obtained, all such being given and accepted at your risk.

Date:	May, 2015
Document Number:	67315-05002 (B)
Safety Data Sheet Provided By:	Modern Testing Services, LLC 244 Liberty Street, Unit 1-2, Brockton, MA 02301 Tel: (508) 638 1793 | Website: www.mts-global.com

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ammonia

Airgas
an Air Liquide company

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Ammonia

Chemical name : ammonia, anhydrous

Other means of identification : ammonia; anhydrous ammonia; Aqueous ammonia; Aqua ammonia

Product use : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.

Synonym : ammonia; anhydrous ammonia; Aqueous ammonia; Aqua ammonia

SDS # : 001003

Supplier's details : Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253

24-hour telephone : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 2
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable gas.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May cause frostbite.
May form explosive mixtures in Air.
Harmful if inhaled.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

General : Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Always keep container in upright position. Approach suspected leak area with caution.

Prevention : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing gas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Response : Collect spillage. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified : Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

Chemical name : ammonia, anhydrous

Other means of identification : ammonia; anhydrous ammonia; Aqueous ammonia; Aqua ammonia

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 7664-41-7

Product code : 001003

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
ammonia, anhydrous	100	7664-41-7

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Inhalation : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin contact : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Do not rub affected area. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.

Skin contact : Causes severe burns. Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Ingestion : Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:, pain, watering, redness, frostbite

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:, pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, frostbite

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite, stomach pains

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is very toxic to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
nitrogen oxides

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

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

Environmental precautions : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Large spill : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe gas. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

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

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
ammonia, anhydrous	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).** STEL: 24 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 17 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).** STEL: 27 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 18 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours. **OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).** TWA: 35 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** STEL: 27 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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

Individual protection measures

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

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If contact with the liquid is possible, insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures should be worn. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Body protection	:	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other skin protection	:	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	:	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	:	Gas. [Liquefied gas]
Color	:	Colorless.
Molecular weight	:	17.03 g/mole
Molecular formula	:	H3-N
Boiling/condensation point	:	-33°C (-27.4°F)
Melting/freezing point	:	-77.7°C (-107.9°F)
Critical temperature	:	132.85°C (271.1°F)
Odor	:	Pungent.
Odor threshold	:	Not available.
pH	:	Not available.
Flash point	:	Not available.
Burning time	:	Not applicable.
Burning rate	:	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	:	Lower: 15% Upper: 28%
Vapor pressure	:	114.1 (psig)
Vapor density	:	0.59 (Air = 1)
Specific Volume (ft^3/lb)	:	22.7273
Gas Density (lb/ft^3)	:	0.044
Relative density	:	Not applicable.
Solubility	:	Not available
Solubility in water	:	540 g/l
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	:	651°C (1203.8°F)
Decomposition temperature	:	Not available.
SADT	:	Not available.
Viscosity	:	Not applicable.
Physical/chemical properties comments	:	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (AIR=1): @ 70°F (21.1°C) = 0.59 PH: Approx. 11.6 for 1 N Sol'n. in water

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizers

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous polymerization : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
ammonia, anhydrous	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	7338 ppm	1 hours

IDLH : 300 ppm

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Section 11. Toxicological information

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage. Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.

Skin contact : Causes severe burns. Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

Ingestion : Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:, pain, watering, redness, frostbite

Inhalation : No specific data.

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:, pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, frostbite

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite, stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Other information : IDLH : 300 ppm

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
ammonia, anhydrous	Acute EC50 29.2 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva fasciata - Zoea	96 hours
	Acute LC50 2080 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.53 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 300 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Hypophthalmichthys nobilis	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.204 mg/l Marine water	Fish - Dicentrarchus labrax	62 days

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Mobility in soil

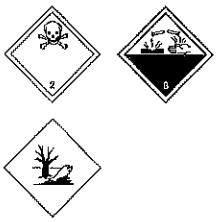
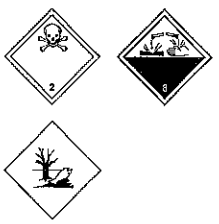
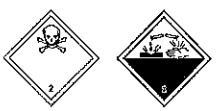
Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1005	UN1005	UN1005	UN1005	UN1005
UN proper shipping name	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS; OR ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.2 	2.3 (8) 	2.3 (8) 	2.3 (8) 	2.3 (8) 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environment	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Additional information	Inhalation hazard This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a. **Reportable quantity** 100 lbs / 45.4 kg Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2), 2.40-2.42 (Class 8), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail. **Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index** 0 **ERAP Index** 3000	Toxic Inhalation Hazard Zone D	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations. **Passenger and Cargo Aircraft**Quantity limitation: 0 Forbidden **Cargo Aircraft Only** Quantity limitation: Forbidden

Section 14. Transport information

	to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements. **Limited quantity** Yes. **Packaging instruction** **Passenger aircraft** Quantity limitation: Forbidden. **Cargo aircraft** Quantity limitation: Forbidden. **Special provisions** 13,T50	**Passenger Carrying Ship Index** Forbidden **Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index** Forbidden **Special provisions**			

"Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product."

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: ammonia, anhydrous

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: ammonia, anhydrous

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
ammonia, anhydrous	100	Yes.	500	-	100	-

SARA 304 RQ : 100 lbs / 45.4 kg

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
Sudden release of pressure
Immediate (acute) health hazard

Section 15. Regulatory information

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
ammonia, anhydrous	100	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	ammonia, anhydrous	7664-41-7	100
Supplier notification	ammonia, anhydrous	7664-41-7	100

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts : This material is listed.
New York : This material is listed.
New Jersey : This material is listed.
Pennsylvania : This material is listed.

International regulations

International lists

National inventory

Australia : This material is listed or exempted.
Canada : This material is listed or exempted.
China : This material is listed or exempted.
Europe : This material is listed or exempted.
Japan : This material is listed or exempted.
Malaysia : This material is listed or exempted.
New Zealand : This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines : This material is listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea : This material is listed or exempted.
Taiwan : This material is listed or exempted.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class A: Compressed gas.
Class B-1: Flammable gas.
Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class E: Corrosive material

CEPA Toxic substances: This material is listed.
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
Canadian NPRI: This material is listed.
Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

Canada Label requirements : Class A: Compressed gas.
Class B-1: Flammable gas.
Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class E: Corrosive material

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

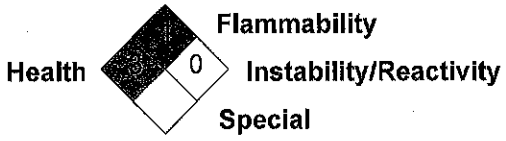
Section 16. Other information

Health	3
Flammability	1
Physical hazards	2

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Gas 2, H221	Expert judgment
Press. Gas Liq. Gas, H280	Expert judgment
Acute Tox. 4, H332	Expert judgment
Skin Corr. 1, H314	Expert judgment
Eye Dam. 1, H318	Expert judgment
Aquatic Acute 1, H400	Expert judgment

History

Date of printing : 5/24/2016

Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/24/2016

Date of previous issue : 2/19/2016

Version : 0.06

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

239100

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Aquatic Eco-Systems, Inc,
1767 Benbow Court
Apopka, FL 32707

INFORMATION: (407)-886-3939
EMERGENCY: (407) 886-3939
FAX NUMBER: (407) 886-1811

SECTION 1 PRODUCT INFORMATION

BRAND NAME: PROLINE **DATE WRITTEN:1-26-2001**
PRODUCT NAME: AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
CHEMICAL NAME: AMMONIUM SALT
CAS NUMBER: NONE – 12125-02-9
NFPA (704) RATING: HEALTH 1 FLAMMABILITY 0 REACTIVITY 0 SPECIAL 0

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS:

NAME	CAS NUMBER	OTHER LIMITS OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER	% (OPTIONAL)
Ammonium chloride	12125-02-9				98-100%

SECTION III PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTIC

BULK GRAVITY: 2.53
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 374 g/L **VAPOR DENSITY:** 1.9 (air = 1)
Molecular Weight: 53.49
BOILING POINT: 520 deg C
FREEZE POINT: N/A
EVAPORATION RATE: N/A
APPEARANCE AND ODOR : Corless/white, no odor.

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED): NOT COMBUSTIBLE **FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** NEGLIGIBLE FIRE HAZARD
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: ALL STANDARD FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA. USE MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR SURRONDING FIRE.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: NONE KNOWN
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: NONE KNOWN

SECTION V REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: STABLE **CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** EXTREME HEAT
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): STRONG ACIDS OR STRONG BASES. INTERHALOGENS, POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND SILVER SALTS.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: MAY YEILD AMMONIA, HYDROCHLORIC ACID AND NITROGEN OXIDE.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: NONE KNOWN

PRODUCT NAME: PROLINE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

SECTION VI HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: INHALATION? YES **SKIN?** YES **INGESTION?** YES **EYES?** YES

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): NONE KNOWN.

CARCINOGENICITY: **NTP?** N/A **IARC MONOGRAPHS?** N/A **OSHA REGULATED?** N/A
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: INGESTION : MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTRESS
SKIN: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION FOLLOWING PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT.
EYES: WILL CAUSE IRRITATION .
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: ALLERGIES.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:
WASH SKIN WITH SOAP AND WATER, REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND WASH.
FLUSH EYES WITH WATER FOR 15 MINUTES IF IRRITATION PERSISTS OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.
IF SWALLOWED , . DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. GIVE SEVERAL GLASSES OF WATER TO DILUTE AMMONIA. DO NOT GIVE FLUIDS IF VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS OR HAVING CONVULSIONS.

SECTION VII PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: SWEEP UP SPILL. PUT IN COMNTAINER.. DISPOSE OF MATERIAL PER LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: SMALL QUANTITIES AND LARGE QUANTITIES SWEEP UP AND PUT IN CONTAINER, DISPOSE IN LOCAL LAND FILL PER LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. PRESENTS NO HEALTH HAZARD.
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: STORE IN DRY PLACE..
OTHER PRECAUTIONS: NONE KNOWN

SECTION VIII CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PRECAUTION (SPECIFY TYPE): NONE KNOWN

VENTILATION: **LOCAL EXHAUST:** NOT REQUIRED **SPECIAL:** NONE KNOWN
MECHANICAL: NOT REQUIRED **SPECIAL:** NONE KNOWN
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: NOT REQUIRED
EYE PROTECTION: NOT REQUIRED
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT : NONE KNOWN
WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES : WASH HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER USE

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

EPA SUPERFUND (SARA TITLE III) - HAZARD CLASSIFICATION & ASSOCIATED INFORMATION : LISTED
EPA CERCLA/SUPERFUND, 40 CFR 302 (REPORTABLE SPILL QUANTITY : LISTED
EPA SARA TITLE III , CFI 355 (EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES) : LISTED
EPA SARA TITLE III , 40 CR. 372 (LIST OF TOXIC CHEMICALS) ; NOT LISTED
CHEMICALS LISTED ON FOLLOWING CHEMICAL INVENTORIES :
TOSCO: LISTED
EPA - RCA (HAZARDOUS WASTE), 40 CFI 261 : LISTED
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: LISTED

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name Ammonia Cyanurate

Other means of identification
Product Code(s) 2653199

Safety data sheet number M00128

UN/ID no UN2680

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Laboratory Use. Reagent for ammonia test.
Uses advised against Consumer use.
Restrictions on use For Laboratory Use Only.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company, P.O.Box 389, Loveland, CO 80539, USA, +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number
+1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

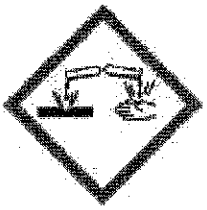
Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 3
Combustible dust	Yes

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Label elements

Signal word
Danger



Hazard statements
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection
P301 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant
P273 - Avoid release to the environment

Other Hazards Known
May be harmful if swallowed
Harmful to aquatic life

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Not applicable

Mixture

Chemical Family Mixture.
Chemical nature Mixture of inorganic salts.

Percent ranges are used where confidential product information is applicable.

Chemical name	CAS No	Percent Range	HMRIC #
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	1310-66-3	1 - 5%	-
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt	2893-78-9	1 - 5%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Self-protection of the first aider	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Burning sensation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated. Do not give chemical antidotes. Asphyxia from glottal edema may occur. Marked decrease in blood pressure may occur with moist rales, frothy sputum, and high pulse pressure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.
Hazardous combustion products	May emit toxic and corrosive fumes.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

U.S. Notice	Only persons properly qualified to respond to an emergency involving hazardous substances may respond to a spill according to federal regulations (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(v)) and per your company's emergency response plan and guidelines/procedures. See Section 13, Special Instructions for disposal assistance. Outside of the US, only persons properly qualified according to state or local regulations should respond to a spill involving chemicals.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Attention! Corrosive material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.
Other Information	Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Should not be released into the environment. Do not allow to enter into soil/subsoil. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods for cleaning up	Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.
Prevention of secondary hazards	Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.
Reference to other sections	See section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from moisture. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children. Store away from other materials.
Flammability class	Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines	This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls	Showers Eyewash stations Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.
Hand Protection	Wear suitable gloves. Impervious gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it. Chemical resistant gloves made of butyl rubber or nitrile rubber category III according to EN 374-1:2016.
Eye/face protection	Face protection shield.
Skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron.

General Hygiene Considerations Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Environmental exposure controls Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water.

Thermal hazards None under normal processing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid
Appearance powder
Odor Chlorine
Color white
Odor threshold No data available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Molecular weight	Not applicable	
pH	12.33	5% @ 20°C
Melting point / freezing point	> 240 °C / 464 °F	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure	Not applicable	
Relative vapor density	No data available	
Specific Gravity	1.783	
Partition coefficient	No data available	
Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Dynamic viscosity	Not applicable	
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable	

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Solubility in other solvents

Chemical Name	Solubility classification	Solubility	Solubility Temperature
Acid	Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other information

Metal Corrosivity
Classified as corrosive to metal according to GHS criteria

Steel Corrosion Rate	Not applicable
Aluminum Corrosion Rate	Not applicable

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content
Not applicable

Chemical name	CAS No	Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	CAA (Clean Air Act)
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	1310-66-3	No data available	-
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt	2893-78-9	No data available	-

Explosive properties

Upper explosion limit	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available

Flammable properties

Flash point	Not applicable

Flammability Limit in Air

Upper flammability limit:	No data available
Lower flammability limit:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
Bulk density	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not applicable.

Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods.

Incompatible materials
Acids. Bases. Oxidizing agent.

Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating and toxic gases and vapors.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Inhalation — Corrosive by inhalation. Inhalation of corrosive fumes/gases may cause coughing, choking, headache, dizziness, and weakness for several hours. Pulmonary edema may occur with tightness in the chest, shortness of breath, bluish skin, decreased blood pressure, and increased heart rate. Inhaled corrosive substances can lead to a toxic edema of the lungs. Pulmonary edema can be fatal.

Eye contact — Causes burns. Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Causes serious eye damage. May cause irreversible damage to eyes.

Skin contact — Corrosive. Causes severe burns. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

Ingestion — Causes burns. Ingestion causes burns of the upper digestive and respiratory tracts. May cause severe burning pain in the mouth and stomach with vomiting and diarrhea of dark blood. Blood pressure may decrease. Brownish or yellowish stains may be seen around the mouth. Swelling of the throat may cause shortness of breath and choking. May cause lung damage if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms — Redness. Burning. May cause blindness. Coughing and/ or wheezing.

Acute toxicity
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Mixture
Test data reported below.

Oral Exposure Route

Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Rat LD_{50}	3613 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	Outside testing

Ingredient Acute Toxicity Data
Test data reported below.

Oral Exposure Route

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1 - 5%) CAS#: 1310-66-3	Rat LD_{50}	120 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	LOLI
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	Rat LD_{50}	750 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	ERMA HSDB

Dermal Exposure Route

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%)	Rabbit LD_{50}	> 10000 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	No information available

CAS#: 2893-78-9					

Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1 - 5%) CAS#: 1310-66-3	Rat LC_{50}	0.96 mg/L	4 hours	None reported	LOLI
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	Rat LC_{50}	1.17 mg/L	4 hours	None reported	IUCLID

Unknown Acute Toxicity
0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Acute Toxicity Estimations (ATE)

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)	No information available
ATEmix (dermal)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	26.66 mg/l
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	No information available

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes severe burns.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
Test data reported below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1 - 5%) CAS#: 1310-66-3	Existing human experience	Human	None reported	None reported	Corrosive to skin	ERMA
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	Existing human experience	Human	None reported	None reported	Skin irritant	HSDB

Serious eye damage/irritation
Classification based on data available for ingredients. Causes burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
Test data reported below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and

						sources for data
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	Existing human experience	Human	None reported	None reported	Corrosive to eyes	HSDB

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Sensitization Data
No data available.

STOT - single exposure
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data
No data available.

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Data
No data available.

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

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Carcinogenicity Data
No data available.

Chemical name	CAS No	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate	1310-66-3	-	-	-	-
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt	2893-78-9	-	-	-	-

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	Does not apply
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Does not apply
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Does not apply
OSHA	Does not apply

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

Mixture *invitro* Data
No data available.

Substance *invitro* Data
No data available.

Mixture *invivo* Data
No data available.

Substance *invivo* Data
No data available.

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

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Reproductive Toxicity Data
Test data reported below.

Oral Exposure Route

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	Mouse TD_{Lo}	4000 mg/kg	9 days	**Effects on Newborn** Growth statistics (e.g. % reduced weight gain) Physical **Specific Developmental Abnormalities** Musculoskeletal system	RTECS

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Unknown aquatic toxicity 0% of the mixture consists of components(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

Mixture

Aquatic Acute Toxicity
No data available.

Aquatic Chronic Toxicity
No data available.

Substance

Aquatic Acute Toxicity
Test data reported below.

Fish

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	96 hours	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	LC_{50}	0.25 mg/L	PEEN

Crustacea

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	48 Hours	*Daphnia magna*	LC_{50}	0.28 mg/L	ECHA PEEN

Aquatic Chronic Toxicity
No data available.

Persistence and degradability

Mixture
No data available.

Bioaccumulation
There is no data for this product
Mixture
No data available.

Partition coefficient No data available

Mobility

Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient No data available

Other adverse effects
No information available

Chemical name	EU - Endocrine Disrupters Candidate List	EU - Endocrine Disrupters - Evaluated Substances	Endocrine disrupting potential
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: 2893-78-9	Group III Chemical	-	-

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse empty containers.

US EPA Waste Number D002

Special instructions for disposal Dilute to 3 to 5 times the volume with cold water. Adjust to a pH between 6 and 9 with an acid, such as sulfuric or citric. Open cold water tap completely, slowly pour the reacted material to the drain. Flush system with plenty of water.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT
UN/ID no UN2680
Proper shipping name Lithium Hydroxide
Transport hazard class(es) 8

Packing Group	II
Emergency Response Guide Number	154

TDG

UN/ID no	UN2680
Proper shipping name	Lithium hydroxide
TDG Technical Name	Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing Group	II
Description	UN2680, Lithium hydroxide, 8, II

IATA

UN number or ID number	UN2680
Proper shipping name	Lithium hydroxide
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	II
ERG Code	8L

IMDG

UN number or ID number	UN2680
Proper shipping name	Lithium hydroxide
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing Group	II
EmS-No	F-A, S-B

Note: No special precautions necessary.

Additional information
There is a possibility that this product could be contained in a reagent set or kit composed of various compatible dangerous goods
If the item is not in a reagent set or kit, the classification given above applies.
If the item is part of a reagent set or kit the classification would change to the following:
UN3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.
If the item is not regulated, the Chemical Kit classification does not apply.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

International Inventories

EINECS/ELINCS	Does not comply
ENCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies
KECL - Existing substances	Complies
PICCS	Complies
TCSI	Complies
AICS	Complies
NZIoC	Complies

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

IMERC: Not applicable

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

This product may contain substances regulated by state right-to-know regulations.

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate 1310-66-3	X	-	-
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt 2893-78-9	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

Chemical name	FIFRA	FDA
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt	180.0940	-

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Special Comments
None

Additional information

Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)

Chemical name	Global Automotive Declarable Substance List Classifications	Global Automotive Declarable Substance List Thersholds
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium salt 2893-78-9	Declarable Substance (LR) Prohibited Substance (LR)	None reported

NFPA and HMIS Classifications

NFPA	**Health hazards** - 3	**Flammability** - 0	**Instability** - 0	**Physical and chemical properties** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** - 3	**Flammability** - 0	**Physical hazards** - 0	**Personal protection** - X - I

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ACGIH	ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
ATSDR	ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry)
CCRIS	CCRIS (Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System)
CDC	CDC (Center for Disease Control)
CEPA	CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Agency)
CICAD	CICAD (Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents)
ECHA	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
EEA	EEA (European Environment Agency)
EPA	EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
ERMA	ERMA (New Zealands Environmental Risk Management Authority)
ECOSARS	Estimation through ECOSARS v1.11 part of the Estimation Programs Interface (EPI) Suite™
FDA	FDA (Food & Drug Administration)
GESTIS	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)
HSDB	HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
INERIS	INERIS (The National Industrial Environment and Risks Institute)
IPCS INCHEM	IPCS INCHEM (International Programme on Chemical Safety)
IUCLID	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)
NITE	Japan National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
NIH	NIH (National Institutes of Health)
NIOSH	NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
LOLI	LOLI (List of Lists - An International Chemical Regulatory Database)
NDF	no data
NICNAS	Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
NIOSH IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
OSHA	OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
PEEN	PEEN (Pan European Ecological Network)
RTECS	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
SIDS	SIDS (Screening Information Dataset) for High Volume Chemicals
SYKE	The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
USDA	USDA (United States Department of Agriculture)
USDC	USDC (United States Department of Commerce)
WHO	WHO (World Health Organization)

Legend - Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	Ceiling	Ceiling Limit Value
X	Listed	Vacated	These values have no official status. The only binding levels of contaminants are those listed in the final OSHA PEL. These lists are for reference purposes only. Please note that some reference state regulations of these "liberated" exposure limits in their state

regulations.

SKN*	Skin designation	SKN+	Skin sensitization
RSP+	Respiratory sensitization	**	Hazard Designation
C	Carcinogen	R	Reproductive toxicant
M	mutagen		

Prepared By	Hach Product Compliance Department
Issue Date	04-Dec-2019
Revision Date	08-Feb-2023
Revision Note	SDS sections updated 2

Disclaimer

USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

End of Safety Data Sheet

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name Ammonia Salicylate Reagent

Other means of identification
Product Code(s) 2653299

Safety data sheet number M00127

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Water Analysis. Reagent for ammonia test.
Uses advised against Consumer use.
Restrictions on use For Laboratory Use Only.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company, P.O.Box 389, Loveland, CO 80539, USA, +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number
+1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

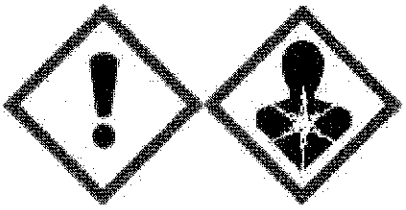
Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Label elements

Signal word
Warning



Hazard statements
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary statements
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P330 - Rinse mouth
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P405 - Store locked up
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Other Hazards Known
None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Not applicable

Mixture

Chemical Family Mixture.
Chemical nature Mixture of inorganic salts.

Percent ranges are used where confidential product information is applicable.

Chemical name	CAS No	Percent Range	HMRIC #
Sodium salicylate	54-21-7	40 - 50%	-
Sodium tartrate dihydrate	6106-24-7	10 - 13%	-
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)-	13755-38-9	<1%	-
m-Nitrophenol	554-84-7	<1%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Skin contact	Wash skin with soap and water.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.
Self-protection of the first aider	Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Burning sensation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	No information available.
Hazardous combustion products	May emit acrid smoke and fumes.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

U.S. Notice	Only persons properly qualified to respond to an emergency involving hazardous substances may respond to a spill according to federal regulations (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(v)) and per your company's emergency response plan and guidelines/procedures. See Section 13, Special Instructions for disposal assistance. Outside of the US, only persons properly qualified according to state or local regulations should respond to a spill involving chemicals.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.
Other Information	Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods for cleaning up	Take up mechanically, placing in appropriate containers for disposal.
Prevention of secondary hazards	Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.
Reference to other sections	See section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep out of the reach of children. Store locked up.
Flammability class	Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)- CAS#: 13755-38-9	TWA: 1 mg/m³ Fe	TWA: 5 mg/m³ (vacated) TWA: 1 mg/m³ (vacated) TWA: 5 mg/m³ *	IDLH: 25 mg/m³ CN TWA: 1 mg/m³ Fe

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls

Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required. Wear breathing apparatus if exposed to vapors/dusts/aerosols.
Hand Protection	Wear suitable gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it. Chemical resistant gloves made of butyl rubber or nitrile rubber category III according to EN 374-1:2016. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of skin.
Eye/face protection	If splashes are likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side-shields.
Skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
General Hygiene Considerations	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear

suitable gloves and eye/face protection. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Environmental exposure controls Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water.

Thermal hazards None under normal processing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid
Appearance powder
Color Tan
Odor Odorless
Odor threshold No data available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Molecular weight	No data available	
pH	7.84	5% @ 20°C
Melting point / freezing point	97 °C / 206.6 °F	
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure	Not applicable	
Relative vapor density	No data available	
Specific Gravity	1.689	
Partition coefficient	log K_{ow} ~ -0.6	
Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	log K_{oc} ~ -0.84	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Solubility in other solvents

Chemical Name	Solubility classification	Solubility	Solubility Temperature
Acid	Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other information

Metal Corrosivity

Steel Corrosion Rate	No data available
Aluminum Corrosion Rate	No data available

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content
Not applicable

Chemical name	CAS No	Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	CAA (Clean Air Act)
Sodium salicylate	54-21-7	No data available	-
Sodium tartrate dihydrate	6106-24-7	No data available	-
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)-	13755-38-9	No data available	-
m-Nitrophenol	554-84-7	No data available	-

Explosive properties

Upper explosion limit	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available

Flammable properties

Flash point	Not applicable

Flammability Limit in Air

Upper flammability limit:	No data available
Lower flammability limit:	No data available

Oxidizing properties	No data available.
Bulk density	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not applicable.

Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization
None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
None known based on information supplied.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.

Hazardous decomposition products
Cyanide. Nitrogen oxides. Sodium oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Inhalation	May cause irritation of respiratory tract.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation. May cause redness, itching, and pain.
Skin contact	May cause irritation. Prolonged contact may cause redness and irritation.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Harmful if swallowed.
Symptoms	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.

Acute toxicity
Harmful if swallowed

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Acute Toxicity Data
Test data reported below.

Oral Exposure Route

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	Rat LD_{50}	930 mg/kg	None reported	**Behavioral** Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold Muscle contraction or spasticity	RTECS
Sodium tartrate dihydrate (10 - 13%) CAS#: 6106-24-7	Mouse LD_{50}	4360 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	EPA
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)- (<1%) CAS#: 13755-38-9	Rat LD_{50}	99 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	LOLI
m-Nitrophenol (<1%) CAS#: 554-84-7	Rat LD_{50}	328 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	Vendor SDS

Unknown Acute Toxicity
44.2% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Acute Toxicity Estimations (ATE)

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)	1,666.30 mg/kg

ATEmix (dermal)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	No information available

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

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
Test data reported below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	OECD Test 404: Acute Dermal Corrosion/Irritation	Rabbit	500 mg	4 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA
m-Nitrophenol (<1%) CAS#: 554-84-7	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	20 mg	24 hours	Skin irritant	RTECS

Serious eye damage/irritation
Classification based on data available for ingredients. Irritating to eyes.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
Test data reported below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	OECD Test 439: In Vitro Skin Irritation: Reconstructed Human Epidermis (Rhe) Test Method	Human	50 mg	6 hours	Eye irritant	ECHA
Sodium tartrate dihydrate (10 - 13%) CAS#: 6106-24-7	None reported	Human	None reported	None reported	Not corrosive or irritating to eyes	ECHA
m-Nitrophenol (<1%) CAS#: 554-84-7	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	5 mg	24 hours	Corrosive to eyes	RTECS

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Sensitization Data
Test data reported below.

Skin Sensitization Exposure Route

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Results	Key literature references and

				sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	Based on human experience	Human	Not confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	Vendor SDS
Sodium tartrate dihydrate (10 - 13%) CAS#: 6106-24-7	None reported	Human	Not confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	ECHA

Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	Based on human experience	Human	Not confirmed to be a respiratory sensitizer	Vendor SDS
Sodium tartrate dihydrate (10 - 13%) CAS#: 6106-24-7	None reported	Human	Not confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	ECHA

STOT - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data
Test data reported below.

Oral Exposure Route

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	Human LD_{Lo}	700 mg/kg	None reported	**Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Dyspnea	RTECS

STOT - repeated exposure
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Data
No data available.

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

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Carcinogenicity Data
No data available.

Chemical name	CAS No	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Sodium salicylate	54-21-7	-	-	-	-
Sodium tartrate dihydrate	6106-24-7	-	-	-	-
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-,	13755-38-9	-	-	-	-

disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)-					
m-Nitrophenol	554-84-7	-	-	-	-

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	Does not apply
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Does not apply
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Does not apply
OSHA	Does not apply

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

Mixture *invitro* Data
No data available.

Substance *invitro* Data
Test data reported below.

Chemical name	Test	Cell Strain	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	OECD 471	*Salmonella typhimurium*	0.158 mg/plate	48 hours	Negative	No information available
m-Nitrophenol (<1%) CAS#: 554-84-7	Mutation in microorganisms	*Salmonella typhimurium*	1 mg/plate	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	CCRIS

Mixture *invivo* Data
No data available.

Substance *invivo* Data
Test data reported below.

Oral Exposure Route

Chemical name	Test	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	DNA damage	Rat	30 mg/L	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS

Reproductive toxicity
Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected reproductive toxin. The table below indicates ingredients above the cut-off threshold considered as relevant which are listed as reproductive toxins.

Mixture
No data available.

Ingredient Reproductive Toxicity Data
Test data reported below.

Oral Exposure Route

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%)	Rat TD_{Lo}	40 mg/kg	1 days	**Effects on Newborn** Stillbirth	RTECS

CAS#: 54-21-7					

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Unknown aquatic toxicity 0% of the mixture consists of components(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.

Mixture

Aquatic Acute Toxicity
No data available.

Aquatic Chronic Toxicity
No data available.

Substance

Aquatic Acute Toxicity
Test data reported below.

Fish

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium salicylate (40 - 50%) CAS#: 54-21-7	96 hours	*Pimephales promelas*	LC_{50}	1370 mg/L	GESTIS
Sodium tartrate dihydrate (10 - 13%) CAS#: 6106-24-7	96 hours	None reported	LC_{50}	612000 mg/L	ECOSARS

Crustacea

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium tartrate dihydrate (10 - 13%) CAS#: 6106-24-7	48 Hours	None reported	LC_{50}	263000 mg/L	ECOSARS

Algae

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium tartrate dihydrate (10 - 13%) CAS#: 6106-24-7	96 hours	None reported	EC_{50}	623770 mg/L	ECOSARS

Aquatic Chronic Toxicity
No data available.

Persistence and degradability

Mixture

No data available.

Bioaccumulation
MATERIAL DOES NOT BIOACCUMULATE
Mixture
No data available.

Partition coefficient log K_{ow} ~ -0.6

Mobility

Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient log K_{oc} ~ -0.84

Other adverse effects
No information available

Chemical name	EU - Endocrine Disrupters Candidate List	EU - Endocrine Disrupters - Evaluated Substances	Endocrine disrupting potential
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)- (<1%) CAS#: 13755-38-9	Group III Chemical	-	-

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse empty containers.

US EPA Waste Number Not applicable

Special instructions for disposal Dilute to 3 to 5 times the volume with cold water. Flush system with plenty of water. If permitted by regulation. Open cold water tap completely, slowly pour the material to the drain. Check with national, local municipal and state authorities and waste contractors for pertinent local information on the disposal of this article.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG Not regulated

Note: No special precautions necessary.

Additional information

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Inventories
TSCA Complies
DSL/NDSL Complies

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

International Inventories

EINECS/ELINCS	Does not comply
ENCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies
KECL - Existing substances	Complies
PICCS	Complies
TCSI	Complies
AICS	Complies
NZIoC	Complies

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

Chemical name	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)- (CAS #: 13755-38-9)	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl -, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)- 13755-38-9	-	X	X	-
m-Nitrophenol 554-84-7	-	-	-	X

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
m-Nitrophenol	100 lb	-	RQ 100 lb final RQ

554-84-7			RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

IMERC: Not applicable

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

This product may contain substances regulated by state right-to-know regulations.

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Ferrate(2-), pentakis(cyano-C)nitrosyl-, disodium, dihydrate, (OC-6-22)- 13755-38-9	X	-	X
m-Nitrophenol 554-84-7	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Special Comments

None

Additional information

Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)
Not applicable

NFPA and HMIS Classifications

NFPA	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Instability** - 0	**Physical and chemical properties** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** - 2 - *	**Flammability** - 0	**Physical hazards** - 0	**Personal protection** - X - I

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ACGIH	ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
ATSDR	ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry)
CCRIS	CCRIS (Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System)
CDC	CDC (Center for Disease Control)
CEPA	CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Agency)
CICAD	CICAD (Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents)
ECHA	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)
EEA	EEA (European Environment Agency)
EPA	EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
ERMA	ERMA (New Zealands Environmental Risk Management Authority)
ECOSARS	Estimation through ECOSARS v1.11 part of the Estimation Programs Interface (EPI) Suite™
FDA	FDA (Food & Drug Administration)
GESTIS	GESTIS (Information System on Hazardous Substances of the German Social Accident Insurance)
HSDB	HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
INERIS	INERIS (The National Industrial Environment and Risks Institute)
IPCS INCHEM	IPCS INCHEM (International Programme on Chemical Safety)
IUCLID	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)

NITE	Japan National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
NIH	NIH (National Institutes of Health)
NIOSH	NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
LOLI	LOLI (List of Lists - An International Chemical Regulatory Database)
NDF	no data
NICNAS	Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
NIOSH IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
OSHA	OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
PEEN	PEEN (Pan European Ecological Network)
RTECS	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
SIDS	SIDS (Screening Information Dataset) for High Volume Chemicals
SYKE	The Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)
USDA	USDA (United States Department of Agriculture)
USDC	USDC (United States Department of Commerce)
WHO	WHO (World Health Organization)

Legend - Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	Ceiling	Ceiling Limit Value
X	Listed	Vacated	These values have no official status. The only binding levels of contaminants are those listed in the final OSHA PEL. These lists are for reference purposes only. Please note that some reference state regulations of these "liberated" exposure limits in their state regulations.
SKN*	Skin designation	SKN+	Skin sensitization
RSP+	Respiratory sensitization	**	Hazard Designation
C	Carcinogen	R	Reproductive toxicant
M	mutagen		

Prepared By	Hach Product Compliance Department
Issue Date	08-Mar-2021
Revision Date	08-Feb-2023
Revision Note	None

Disclaimer

USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

End of Safety Data Sheet

API Ammonia Test Solution Bottle #1 (EU)

Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **35-1456**
Version No: **5.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **11/01/2019**
Print Date: **04/29/2020**
L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	API Ammonia Test Solution Bottle #1 (EU)
Synonyms	Solution ID: 3335A
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.**
Address	50 E. Hamilton Street, Chalfont PA 18914 United States
Telephone	215 822 8181
Fax	215 997 1290
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

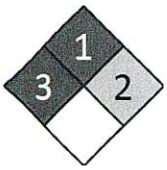
Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**ChemTel**
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	ChemTel: 1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25322-68-3	>60	polyethylene glycol
14402-89-2	1-10	SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION
54-21-7	1-10	SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	If skin contact occurs: • 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:** ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS.** Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for salicylate intoxication:

- Pending gastric lavage, use emetics such as syrup of Ipecac or delay gastric emptying and absorption by swallowing a slurry of activated charcoal. Do not give Ipecac after charcoal.
- Gastric lavage with water or perhaps sodium bicarbonate solution (3%-5%). Mild alkali delays salicylate absorption from the stomach and perhaps slightly from the duodenum.
- Saline catharsis with sodium or magnesium sulfate (15-30 gm in water).
- Take an immediate blood sample for an appraisal of the patient's acid-base status. A pH determination on an anaerobic sample of arterial blood is best. An analysis of the plasma salicylate concentration should be made at the same time. Laboratory controls are almost essential for the proper management of severe salicylism.
- In the presence of an established acidosis, alkali therapy is essential, but at least in an adult, alkali should be withheld until its need is demonstrated by chemical analysis. The intensity of treatment depends on the intensity of acidosis. In the presence of vomiting, intravenous sodium bicarbonate is the most satisfactory of all alkali therapy.
- Correct dehydration and hypoglycaemia (if present) by the intravenous administration of glucose in water or in isotonic saline. The administration of glucose may also serve to remedy ketosis which is often seen in poisoned children.
- Even in patients without hypoglycaemia, infusions of glucose adequate to produce distinct hyperglycaemia are recommended to prevent glucose depletion in the brain. This recommendation is based on impressive experimental data in animals.
- Renal function should be supported by correcting dehydration and incipient shock. Overhydration is not justified. An alkaline urine should be maintained by the administration of alkali if necessary with care to prevent a severe systemic alkalosis. As long as urine remains alkaline (pH above 7.5), administration of an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol or perhaps THAM is useful, but one must be careful to avoid hypokalaemia. Supplements of potassium chloride should be included in parenteral fluids.
- Small doses of barbiturates, diazepam, paraldehyde, or perhaps other sedatives (but probably not morphine) may be required to suppress extreme restlessness and convulsions.
- For hyperpyrexia, use sponge baths.

The presence of petechiae or other signs of haemorrhagic tendency calls for a large Vitamin K dose and perhaps ascorbic acid. Minor transfusions may be necessary since bleeding in salicylism is not always due to a prothrombin effect.

- Haemodialysis and haemoperfusion have proved useful in salicylate poisoning, as have peritoneal dialysis and exchange transfusions, but alkaline diuretic therapy is probably sufficient except in fulminating cases.

[*GOSSELIN, et.al.: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products*]

The mechanism of the toxic effect involves metabolic acidosis, respiratory alkalosis, hypoglycaemia, and potassium depletion. Salicylate poisoning is characterised by extreme acid-base disturbances, electrolyte disturbances and decreased levels of consciousness. There are differences between acute and chronic toxicity and a varying clinical picture which is dependent on the age of the patient and their kidney function. The major feature of poisoning is metabolic acidosis due to "uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation" which produces an increased metabolic rate, increased oxygen consumption, increased formation of carbon dioxide, increased heat production and increased utilisation of glucose. Direct stimulation of the respiratory centre leads to hyperventilation and respiratory alkalosis. This leads to compensatory increased renal excretion of bicarbonate which contributes to the metabolic acidosis which may coexist or develop subsequently. Hypoglycaemia may occur as a result of increased glucose demand, increased rates of tissue glycolysis, and impaired rate of glucose synthesis. **NOTE:** Tissue glucose levels may be lower than plasma levels. Hyperglycaemia may occur due to increased glycogenolysis. Potassium depletion occurs as a result of increased renal excretion as well as intracellular movement of potassium.

Salicylates competitively inhibit vitamin K dependent synthesis of factors II, VII, IX, X and in addition, may produce a mild dose dependent hepatitis. Salicylates are bound to albumin. The extent of protein binding is concentration dependent (and falls with higher blood levels). This, and the effects of acidosis, decreasing ionisation, means that the volume of distribution increases markedly in overdose as does CNS penetration. The extent of protein binding (50-80%) and the rate of metabolism are concentration dependent. Hepatic clearance has zero order kinetics and thus the therapeutic half-life of 2-4.5 hours but the half-life in overdose is 18-36 hours. Renal excretion is the most important route in overdose. Thus when the salicylate concentrations are in the toxic range there is increased tissue

Treat symptomatically.
For cyanide intoxication (and for certain nitriles which produce cyanide ion)

- Signs symptoms of acute cyanide poisoning reflect cellular hypoxia and are often non-specific.
- Cyanosis may be a late finding.
- *A bradycardic*, hypertensive and tachypneic patient suggests poisoning especially if CNS and cardiovascular depression subsequently occurs.
- Immediate attention should be directed towards assisted ventilation, administration of 100% oxygen, insertion of intravenous lines and institution of cardiac monitoring.
- Obtain an arterial blood gas immediately and correct any severe metabolic acidosis (pH below 7.15).
- Mildly symptomatic patients generally require supportive care alone. Nitrites should not be given indiscriminately - in all cases of moderate to severe poisoning, they should be given in conjunction with thiosulfate. As a temporizing measure supply amyl nitrite perles (0.2ml inhaled 30 seconds every minute) until intravenous lines for sodium nitrite are established. 10 ml of a 3% solution is administered over 4 minutes to produce 20% methaemoglobin in adults. Follow directly with 50 ml of 25% sodium thiosulfate, at the same rate, IV. If symptoms reappear or persist within 1/2-1 hour, repeat nitrite and thiosulfate at 50% of initial dose. As the mode of action involves the metabolic conversion of the thiosulfate to thiocyanate, renal failure may enhance thiocyanate toxicity.
- Methylene blue is not an antidote. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

If amyl nitrite intervention is employed then Medical Treatment Kits should contain the following:

- One box containing one dozen amyl nitrite ampoules
- Two sterile ampoules of sodium nitrite solution (10 mL of a 3% solution in each)
- Two sterile ampoules of sodium thiosulfate solution (50 mL of a 25% solution in each)
- One 10 mL sterile syringe. One 50 mL sterile syringe. Two sterile intravenous needles. One tourniquet.
- One dozen gauze pads.
- Latex gloves
- A "Biohazard" bag for disposal of bloody/contaminated equipment.
- A set of cyanide instructions on first aid and medical treatment.

- Notes on the use of amyl nitrite:-

- AN is highly volatile and flammable - do not smoke or use around a source of ignition.
- If treating patient in a windy or draughty area provide some shelter or protection (shirt, wall, drum, cupped hand etc.) to prevent amyl nitrite vapour from being blown away. Keep ampoule upwind from the nose, the objective is to get amyl nitrite into the patients lungs.
- Rescuers should avoid AN inhalation to avoid becoming dizzy and losing competence.
- Lay the patient down. Since AN dilates blood vessels and lowers blood pressure, lying down will help keep patient conscious.
- **DO NOT** overuse - excessive use might put the patient into shock. Experience at DuPont plants has not shown any serious after-effects from treatment with amyl nitrite.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- Major medical treatment procedures may vary e.g. US (FDA method as recommended by DuPont) uses amyl nitrite as a methaemoglobin generator, followed by treatment with sodium nitrite and then sodium thiosulfate.

MODES OF ACTION: Amyl nitrite (AN) reacts with haemoglobin (HB) to form about 5% methaemoglobin (MHB). Sodium nitrite ($NaNO_2$) reacts with haemoglobin to form approximately 20-30% methaemoglobin. Methaemoglobin attracts cyanide ions (CN) from tissue and binds with them to become cyanmethaemoglobin (CNMHB). Sodium thiosulfate ($Na_2S_2O_3$) converts cyanmethaemoglobin to thiocyanate (HSCN) which is excreted by the kidneys. i.e. AN + HB = MHB $NaNO_2$ + HB = MHB CN + MHB = CNMHB $Na_2S_2O_3$ + CNMHB + O_2 = HSCN

- The administration of the antidote salts is intravenous in normal saline, Ringers lactate or other available IV fluid.
- European practice may use 4-dimethylaminophenol (DMAP) as a methaemoglobin generator. Also hydroxycobalamin (Vitamin B12a) is used. Hydroxycobalamin works by reacting with cyanide to form cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) which is excreted in the urine.
- European and Australian NOHSC (ASCC) propose dicobalt edetate (Kelocyanor) as antidote. This acts by chelating cyanide to form stable cobalticyanide, which is excreted in the urine. In all cases hyperbaric therapy may increase the efficiency of a cyanide antidote kit.

for non-steroidal anti-inflammatories (NSAIDs)

- Symptoms following acute NSAIDs overdoses are usually limited to lethargy, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, and epigastric pain, which are generally reversible with supportive care. Gastrointestinal bleeding can occur. Hypertension, acute renal failure, respiratory depression, and coma may occur, but are rare. Anaphylactoid reactions have been reported with therapeutic ingestion of NSAIDs, and may occur following an overdose.
- Patients should be managed by symptomatic and supportive care following a NSAIDs overdose.
- There are no specific antidotes.
- Emesis and/or activated charcoal (60 to 100 grams in adults, 1 to 2 g/kg in children), and/or osmotic cathartic may be indicated in patients seen within 4 hours of ingestion with symptoms or following a large overdose (5 to 10 times the usual dose).
- Forced diuresis, alkalinisation of urine, hemodialysis, or haemoperfusion may not be useful due to high protein binding.
- For gastrointestinal haemorrhage, monitor stool gualac and administer antacids or sucralfate.
- For mild/moderate allergic reactions, administer antihistamines with or without inhaled beta agonists,corticosteroids, or epinephrine.
- For severe allergic reactions, administer oxygen, antihistamines,epinephrine, or corticosteroids. Nephritis or nephrotic syndrome, thrombocytopenia, or haemolytic anemia may respond to glucocorticoid administration.
- For severe acidosis, administer sodium bicarbonate.
- Administer as required: plasma volume expanders for severe hypotension; diazepam or other benzodiazepine for convulsions; vitamin K1 for hypoprothrombinaemia; and/or dopamine plus dobutamine intravenously to prevent or reverse early indications of renal failure.

Serious gastrointestinal toxicity, such as bleeding, ulceration, and perforation, can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated chronically with NSAID therapy. Although minor upper gastrointestinal problems, such as dyspepsia, are common, usually developing early in therapy, physicians should remain alert for ulceration and bleeding in patients treated chronically with NSAIDs even in the absence of previous GI tract symptoms. In patients observed in clinical trials of several months to two years duration, symptomatic upper GI ulcers, gross bleeding or perforation appear to occur in approximately 1% of patients treated for 3 to 6 months, and in about 2% to 4% of patients treated for one year. Physicians should inform patients about the signs and/or symptoms of serious GI toxicity and what steps to take if they occur.
Studies to date have not identified any subset of patients not at risk of developing peptic ulceration and bleeding. Except for a prior history of serious GI events

probably carry a greater risk of these reactions, although controlled clinical trials showing this do not exist in most cases. In considering the use of relatively large doses (within the recommended dosage range), sufficient benefit should be anticipated to offset the potential increased risk of GI toxicity.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ‣ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Combustible. ‣ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ‣ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ‣ May emit acrid smoke. ‣ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Increase ventilation.

- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- **DO NOT USE** brass or copper containers / stirrers
- **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- 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 or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- 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.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

Several members of the family described as metal cyano complexes are endothermic and tend towards explosive instability; most are capable of violent oxidation under appropriate circumstances.
BRETHERICKS HANDBOOK OF REACTIVE CHEMICAL HAZARDS, 4th Edition
ferricyanide:

- mixtures with water, acids,or alcohols may slowly decompose producing hydrocyanic acid
- reacts explosively with strong oxidisers, ammonia chromium trioxide, chromic acid, chromic anhydride, sodium nitrite
- reacts violently with copper(II) nitrate, trihydrate.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

+ X + X + + +

X — Must not be stored together
0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION	Cyanides (as CN)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(4) Varies with compound.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION	Iron salts, soluble, as Fe	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	URT & skin irr
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION	Hydrogen cyanide and cyanide salts, as CN - Cyanide salts	Not Available	Not Available	5 mg/m3	URT irr; headache; nausea; thyroid eff

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polyethylene glycol	Polyethylene glycol	30 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,700 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION	25 mg/m3	Not Available
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*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.*	

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation.

HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.

Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.

A fume hood or vented balance enclosure is recommended for weighing/ transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg.

When handling quantities up to 500 gram in either a standard laboratory with general dilution ventilation (e.g. 6-12 air changes per hour) is preferred. Quantities up to 1 kilogram may require a designated laboratory using fume hood, biological safety cabinet, or approved vented enclosures. Quantities exceeding 1 kilogram should be handled in a designated laboratory or containment laboratory using appropriate barrier/ containment technology.

Manufacturing and pilot plant operations require barrier/ containment and direct coupling technologies.

Barrier/ containment technology and direct coupling (totally enclosed processes that create a barrier between the equipment and the room) typically use double or split butterfly valves and hybrid unidirectional airflow/ local exhaust ventilation solutions (e.g. powder containment booths). Glove bags, isolator glove box systems are optional. HEPA filtration of exhaust from dry product handling areas is required.

Fume-hoods and other open-face containment devices are acceptable when face velocities of at least 1 m/s (200 feet/minute) are achieved. Partitions, barriers, and other partial containment technologies are required to prevent migration of the material to uncontrolled areas. For non-routine emergencies maximum local and general exhaust are necessary. 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.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, 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 (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, 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.)

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

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 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) for extraction of gases discharged 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.

The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated: Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated.

The following protective devices are recommended where exposures exceed the recommended exposure control guidelines by factors of:

10; high efficiency particulate (HEPA) filters or cartridges

10-25; loose-fitting (Tyvek or helmet type) HEPA powered-air purifying respirator.

25-50; a full face-piece negative pressure respirator with HEPA filters

50-100; tight-fitting, full face-piece HEPA PAPR

100-1000; a hood-shroud HEPA PAPR or full face-piece supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses.
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

	considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The very low volatility of polyethylene glycols (PEGs) make inhalation exposure unlikely other than in the form of mist which may be formed by violent agitation or at high temperatures. No toxic effects have been reported through inhalation. [AIHA Journal] Polyglycols at 200 mg/l were easily inhaled with no adverse effects Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Although the polyethylene glycols (PEGs) are extremely low in acute oral toxicity, the LD50s decrease as the molecular weights increase. PEGs of average molecular weights 4000 to 6000 are not absorbed from the rat intestine within 5 hours whilst the lower molecular weight variety (1000 to 1540) are absorbed to only a slight extent Large oral doses of salicylates may cause mild burning pain in the throat, stomach and usually prompt vomiting. Several hours may elapse before the development of deep and rapid breathing, lassitude, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, thirst and occasional diarrhoea. Common derivatives of salicylic acid produce substantially the same toxic syndrome, ("salicylism"). Major signs and symptoms arise from stimulation and terminal depression of the central nervous system. Stimulation produces vomiting, hyperpnea (abnormal increase in rate and depth of respiration), headache, tinnitus (ringing in the ears) confusion, bizarre behaviour or mania, generalised convulsions. Death is due to respiratory failure or cardiovascular collapse. Severe sensory disturbances such as deafness and dimness of vision are common. Less common features include sweating, skin eruptions, gastrointestinal and other hemorrhages, renal failure and pancreatitis. A tendency to bleed may be manifest by blood in the vomitus (haematemesis), bloody stools (melena) or purplish-red spots (petechiae) on the skin. Many of the toxic effects detailed here are due to or aggravated by severe disturbance of acid-base balance with the chief cause being prolonged hyperventilation from central stimulation. An assessment of acute salicylate intoxication based on dose suggests; 500 mg/kg: Potentially lethal Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) can cause serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach, small intestine, or large intestine, which can be fatal. These serious adverse events can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with NSAIDs. Only one in five patients, who develop a serious upper GI adverse event on NSAID therapy, is symptomatic. Upper GI ulcers, gross bleeding, or perforation caused by NSAIDs occur in approximately 1% of patients treated for 3-6 months, and in about 2-4% of patients treated for one year. These trends continue with longer duration of use, increasing the likelihood of developing a serious GI event at some time during the course of therapy. Anaphylactoid (allergic) reactions may occur. This typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. NSAIDs, can cause serious skin adverse events such as exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), which can be fatal Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) overdose may produce nausea, vomiting, indigestion and epigastric pain. Central nervous system effects may include drowsiness, dizziness, mental confusion, disorientation, lethargy, paraesthesia, numbness, intense headache, blurred vision, tinnitus, decreased auditory acuity, ataxia, muscle twitching, convulsions, stupor and coma. Other reported effects include sweating, oliguria or anuria, tachycardia and hypo- or hypertension. Renal damage may also occur. A number of materials such as cyanamide, calcium cyanamide, cyanates, isocyanates, isonitrile, thiocyanates, ferricyanide and ferrocyanide, other complex metallocyanides and cyanoacetates do not exhibit the same toxicology as cyanides and nitriles. Complex cyanides are compounds in which the cyanide anion is incorporated into a complex or complexes; these compounds are different in chemical and toxicologic properties from simple cyanides. In solution, the stability of the cyanide complex varies with the type of cation and the complex that it forms. Some of these are dissociable in weak acids to give free cyanide and a cation, while other complexes require much stronger acidic conditions for dissociation. The least-stable complex metallocyanides include [Zn(CN)4]2-, Cd(CN)3-, and [Cd(CN)4]2-; moderately stable complexes include Cu(CN)2-, [Cu(CN)3]2-, [Ni(CN)4]2-, and Ag(CN)2-; and the most stable complexes include [Fe(CN)6]4-and [Co(CN)6]4-. The toxicity of complex cyanides is usually

Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The polyethylene glycols (PEGs)may be absorbed by the skin but no toxic effects have been noted and sensitisation does not occur. This material may increase the absorption activity or toxicity of other ingredients in a mixture. (Source: Genium) Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. On eye contact the polyethylene glycols will cause slight transient pain and conjunctival irritation although no permanent damage. The effects are described as similar to those produced by mild soap
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Polyethylene glycols appear to act as slow-acting parasympathomimetic-like compounds. When given intravenously they may increase the tendency of blood to clot and if given rapidly may cause cell clotting and death from embolism. Ethylene glycol is not believed to be a metabolite NSAIDs may cause an increased risk of serious cardiovascular thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke, which can be fatal. NSAIDs cause an increased risk of serious gastrointestinal adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. Both cyclooxygenase-1 and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-1 and COX-2) inhibit the production of prostaglandins in the stomach and intestines responsible for maintaining the mucous lining of the gastrointestinal tract. These events can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. All NSAIDs increase plasma renin activity and aldosterone levels, and increase sodium and potassium retention. Vasopressin activity is also enhanced. Together these may lead to: ‣ oedema (swelling due to fluid retention) ‣ hyperkalaemia (high potassium levels) ‣ hypernatraemia (high sodium levels) ‣ hypertension Elevations of serum creatinine and more serious renal damage such as acute renal failure, chronic nephritis and nephrotic syndrome, are also possible. These conditions also often begin with edema and hyperkalemia. Many NSAIDs cause lithium retention by reducing its excretion by the kidneys; users have an elevated risk of lithium toxicity. Prolonged treatment with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) has been associated with gastrointestinal irritation, erosion, ulceration, perforation, frank or occult bleeding, diarrhoea, constipation, and blood in the vomit or stool. Kidney damage may result in haematuria (blood in the urine), pyuria (white blood cells in the urine), proteinuria (protein in the urine), urinary casts (cylindrical aggregations of particles that form in the distal nephron, dislodge, and pass into the urine), nocturia (excessive night time urination) , polyuria (production of large volumes of pale urea), dysuria (painful or difficult urination), oliguria (production of abnormally small volumes of urea), or anuria (inability to urinate), renal insufficiency (insufficient excretion of wastes by the kidney), nephrosis and nephrotic syndrome (conditions characterized by oedema and large amounts of protein in the urine and usually increased blood cholesterol), and glomerular and interstitial nephritis. Liver effects, although rare, include jaundice, hepatocellular injury, possible fatal hepatitis, and abnormal liver function tests. Aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, causes foetotoxicity, minor skeletal malformations, e.g., supernumerary ribs, and delayed ossification in rodent reproduction trials, but no major teratogenicity. Similarly, NSAIDs prolong gestation and interfere with parturition and with normal development of young before weaning. Therapeutic use of NSAIDs during the second half of pregnancy is associated with adverse effects in the foetus such as premature closure of the ductus arteriosus, which may lead to persistent pulmonary hypertension in the newborn. In rat studies with NSAIDs, as with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia, delayed parturition, and decreased pup survival occurred. Because of the known effects of NSAIDs on the foetal cardiovascular system (closure of ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided.. Animal studies have shown that NSAIDs administered during late pregnancy can cause prolonged gestation, difficult labour, delayed birth, and decreased pup survival rates Clinical trials of several COX-2 selective and nonselective NSAIDS of up to three years duration have shown an increased risk of serious cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke, which can be fatal. All NSAIDs, both COX-2 selective and nonselective, may have a similar risk. NSAIDs, can lead to onset of new hypertension or worsening of preexisting hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of CV events.

NSAIDs have produced ocular changes in animals and there have been reports of adverse eye findings in patients.
Anaemia is sometimes seen in patients receiving NSAIDs., This may be due to fluid retention, occult or gross GI blood loss, or an incompletely described effect upon erythropoiesis.

NSAIDs inhibit enzymes collectively described as "COXs". In the course of the early search for a specific inhibitor of the negative effects of prostaglandins which spared the positive effects, it was discovered that prostaglandins could indeed be separated into two general classes which could loosely be regarded as "good prostaglandins" and "bad prostaglandins", according to the structure of a particular enzyme involved in their biosynthesis, cyclooxygenase (COX).
Prostaglandins whose synthesis involves the cyclooxygenase-I enzyme, or COX-1, are responsible for maintenance and protection of the gastrointestinal tract, while prostaglandins whose synthesis involves the cyclooxygenase-II enzyme, or COX-2, are responsible for inflammation and pain.

The existing non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) differ in their relative specificities for COX-2 and COX-1
There has been much concern about the possibility of increased risk for heart attack and stroke in users of NSAID drugs, particularly COX-2 selective NSAIDs. The cardiovascular risks associated with NSAIDs are controversial, with apparently contradictory data produced from different clinical trials and in published meta-analyses. Cardiovascular risk of COX-2 specific inhibitors is not surprising since prostaglandins are involved in regulation of blood pressure by the kidneys. COX-inhibitors produce blood dyscrasias (abnormal conditions of the blood), and interfere with platelet function.
Phototoxic or photoallergic skin reactions may also occur. Anaphylactoid reactions characterised by maculopapular rash, urticaria, pruritus, bronchospasm, and syncope have been described. Other effects include oedema, metabolic acidosis, hyperkalaemia, azotemia, cystitis and urinary tract infections, visual and hearing disturbances, conjunctivitis, corneal deposits, retinal degeneration, ear pain and occasionally, deafness. Idiosyncratic responses include asthma, allergic interstitial nephritis, hypersensitivity hepatitis, aplastic anaemia and exfoliative dermatitis.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with an inhibitory effect on prostaglandin synthesis, when given during the latter stages of pregnancy, cause premature closure of the foetal ductus arteriosus (1). When given at term they prolong labour and delay parturition. Evidence (1) from animal experimental studies, clinical investigations in humans, and epidemiological studies supports the hypothesis that NSAIDs are chemopreventative agents against colon cancer. This is corroborated by knowledge of the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms and the effects of arachidonic metabolites, i.e prostaglandins, on the carcinogenic process and the influence of cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitors such as NSAIDs on these metabolites. 1. Berkel et al; Epidemiol Rev., Vol 18, No. 2, 1996

Because of the known effects of NSAIDs drugs on the foetal cardiovascular system (closure of ductus arteriosus), use during pregnancy (particularly late pregnancy) should be avoided. In rat studies with NSAIDs, as with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, an increased incidence of dystocia, delayed parturition, and decreased pup survival occurred
Aspirin and NSAIDs may cause anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions. Constitutively-expressed cyclooxygenase (COX-1) inhibition is likely to be responsible for the cross-reactions and side effects associated with these drugs, as well as the anaphylactoid reactions sometimes seen in aspirin-sensitive respiratory disease. Though anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions may be clinically indistinguishable, they involve different mechanisms. Anaphylactic reactions are due to immediate hypersensitivity involving cross-linking of drug-specific IgE. Regardless of COX selectivity pattern, NSAIDs may function as haptens capable of inducing allergic sensitization. Unlike anaphylaxis, anaphylactoid reactions are most likely related to inhibition of COX-1 by NSAIDS. Thus, an anaphylactoid reaction caused by a particular COX-1 inhibiting NSAID will occur with a chemically unrelated NSAID which also inhibits COX-1 enzymes. Selective COX-2 inhibitors appear to be safe in patients with a history of NSAID-related anaphylactoid reactions but can function as haptens, with resulting sensitisation and anaphylaxis upon next exposure. Eva A Berkes Clinical Reviews in Allergy and Immunology 24, pp 137-147 2003.

COX-2 inhibitors reduce inflammation (and pain) while minimising gastrointestinal adverse drug reactions (e.g. stomach ulcers) that are common with non-selective NSAIDs. COX-1 is involved in synthesis of prostaglandins and thromboxane, but COX-2 is only involved in the synthesis of prostaglandin. Therefore, inhibition of COX-2 inhibits only prostaglandin synthesis without affecting thromboxane and thus has no effect on platelet aggregation or blood clotting.

Chronic abuse of analgesics has been associated with nephropathy. Patients invariably have a history of regular ingestion of substantial or excessive doses over a period of years. In mild cases the condition is reversible. The initial renal lesion is papillary necrosis proceeding to secondary atrophic changes in the renal cortex body. An abnormally high incidence of transitional cell carcinoma of the renal pelvis and bladders has been reported in patients with analgesic nephropathy.
Mild chronic salicylate intoxication, or "salicylism", may occur after repeated exposures to large doses. Symptoms include dizziness, tinnitus, deafness, sweating, nausea and vomiting, headache and mental confusion. Symptoms of more severe intoxication include hyperventilation, fever, restlessness, ketosis, and respiratory alkalosis and metabolic acidosis. Depression of the central nervous system may lead to coma, cardiovascular collapse and respiratory failure.
Chronic exposure to the salicylates (o-hydroxybenzoates) may produce metabolic and central system disturbances or damage to the kidneys. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems or impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of these substances. Certain individuals (atopics), notably asthmatics, exhibit significant hyper- sensitivity to salicylic acid derivatives. Reactions include urticaria and other skin eruptions, rhinitis and severe (even fatal) bronchospasm and dyspnea.
Chronic exposure to the p-hydroxybenzoates (parabens) is associated with hypersensitivity reactions following application of these to the skin. Hypersensitivity reactions have also been reported following parenteral or oral administration. Cross-sensitivity occurs between the p-hydroxybenzoates Hypersensitivity reactions may include by acute bronchospasm, hives (urticaria), deep dermal wheals (angioneurotic oedema), running nose (rhinitis) and blurred vision. Anaphylactic shock and skin rash (non-thrombocytopenic purpura) may also occur. Any individual may be predisposed to such anti-body mediated reaction if other chemical agents have caused prior sensitisation (cross-sensitivity).
Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Solution Bottle #1 (EU)	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene glycol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild.
	Oral (rat) LD50: 600 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild.
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 69.8 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
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*	

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL

for molecular weights (200-8000) * Oral (rat) LD50: 31000->50000 mg/kg Oral (mice) LD50: 38000->50000 mg/kg Oral (g.pig) LD50: 17000->50000 mg/kg Oral (rabbit) LD50: 14000->50000 mg/kg * AIHA WEEL Guides Intraperitoneal (mice) LD50: 3100-12900 mg/kg

for polyethylene glycols

Pure polyethylene glycols have essentially similar toxicity, with toxicity being inverse to molecular weights. Absorption from the gastrointestinal tract decreases with increasing molecular weight

The G.I. absorption of a series of polyethylene glycols has been studied. Polyethylene glycols having average molecular weights of 4000 and 6000 showed no absorption from the rat intestine over a five-hour period, while polyethylene glycols of 1000 and 1540 molecular weights showed a slight absorption amounting to less than 2% of the total dose during the same period. When 1 g doses of polyethylene glycols of molecular weight 1000 (PEG 1000) and 6000 (PEG 6000) were given intravenously to six human subjects, 85% of PEG 1000 and 96% of PEG 6000 were excreted in the urine in 12 hours. When these two same materials in 10 g doses were given orally to five human subjects, none of the PEG 6000 was found in the urine in the following 24 hours, whereas about 8% of PEG 1000 administered was found to excrete in urine within 24 hours When PEG 400 was given intravenously to three human subjects, an average of 77% recovery of this material was found in the urine in 12 hours. However, when the same substance was given orally to the same three human subjects, a recovery of between 40 and 50% of the dose was determined in the urine in the course of the following 24 hours. Single oral doses of PEG 400 were incompletely recovered from urine and faeces of rabbits even when collection of excreta was continued as long as four days following the dose. Evidence from all these and other studies indicate that ethylene glycol is not formed as a metabolite of PEG 400

Prolonged skin contact of PEG 1500 and 4000 upon the skin of rabbits in dosages of 10 g/kg bw showed no deleterious effects on internal organs and little, if any, of the materials was absorbed through the skin.

Although early reports indicated that skin sensitization was observed among a few human subjects and in guinea pigs tested with certain polyethylene glycols, later studies showed that currently produced materials were without irritating or sensitizing properties. However, recent report (Fischer, 1978) demonstrated that four patients showed allergic reactions to lower molecular weight liquid polyethylene glycols in topical medications. Two had immediate urticarial reactions to PEG 400. Two other patients had delayed allergic eczematous reactions, one to PEG 200, and one to PEG 300.

Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. Investigations of a chemically well-defined alcohol (pentaethylene glycol mono-n-dodecyl ether) ethoxylate, showed that polyethers form complex mixtures of oxidation products when exposed to air.

Sensitization studies in guinea pigs revealed that the pure nonoxidized surfactant itself is nonsensitizing but that many of the investigated oxidation products are sensitizers. Two hydroperoxides were identified in the oxidation mixture, but only one (16-hydroperoxy-3,6,9,12,15-pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol) was stable enough to be isolated. It was found to be a strong sensitizer in LLNA (local lymph node assay for detection of sensitization capacity). The formation of other hydroperoxides was indicated by the detection of their corresponding aldehydes in the oxidation mixture .

On the basis of the lower irritancy, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their susceptibility towards autoxidation also increases the irritation. Because of their irritating effect, it is difficult to diagnose ACD to these compounds by patch testing.

Allergic Contact Dermatitis—Formation, Structural Requirements,and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers.

Ann-Therese Karlberg et al; Chem. Res. Toxicol.2008,21,53-69

Polyethylene glycols (PEGs) have a wide variety of PEG-derived mixtures due to their readily linkable terminal primary hydroxyl groups in combination with many possible compounds and complexes such as ethers, fatty acids, castor oils, amines, propylene glycols, among other derivatives. PEGs and their derivatives are broadly utilized in cosmetic products as surfactants, emulsifiers, cleansing agents, humectants, and skin conditioners.

PEGs and PEG derivatives were generally regulated as safe for use in cosmetics, with the conditions that impurities and by-products, such as ethylene oxides and 1,4-dioxane, which are known carcinogenic materials, should be removed before they are mixed in cosmetic formulations.

	names being chemical synonyms. However, PEGs mainly refer to oligomers and polymers with molecular masses below 20,000 g/mol, while PEOs are polymers with molecular masses above 20,000 g/mol, and POEs are polymers of any molecular mass. Relatively small molecular weight PEGs are produced by the chemical reaction between ethylene oxide and water or ethylene glycol (or other ethylene glycol oligomers), as catalyzed by acidic or basic catalysts. To produce PEO or high-molecular weight PEGs, synthesis is performed by suspension polymerization. It is necessary to hold the growing polymer chain in solution during the course of the poly-condensation process. The reaction is catalyzed by magnesium-, aluminum-, or calcium-organoelement compounds. To prevent coagulation of polymer chains in the solution, chelating additives such as dimethylglyoxime are used Safety Evaluation of Polyethyene Glycol (PEG) Compounds for Cosmetic Use: Toxicol Res 2015; 31:105-136 The Korean Society of Toxicology http://doi.org/10.5487/TR.2015.31.2.105 The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
API Ammonia Test Solution Bottle #1 (EU)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
polyethylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	20-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.915mg/L	2

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	LC50	96	Fish	1-370mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	48.29mg/L	2
	EC0	24	Crustacea	80mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	4.126mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity*

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material ay present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.
O NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyethylene glycol	LOW	LOW
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyethylene glycol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.1996)
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2447)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polyethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP	LOW (KOC = 23.96)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
S Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)

SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (polyethylene glycol; SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION; SODIUM SALICYLATE-USP)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (SOD NITROPRUSSIDE SOLUTION)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes

Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	11/01/2019
Initial Date	04/05/2013

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	03/13/2019	Expiration. Review and Update
5.1.1.1	11/01/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2

Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch: **4650-9**
on No: **7.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: **02/19/2018**
Print Date: **10/23/2018**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2
Synonyms	Solution ID# 3335B
Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Ammonia test solution for product LR8600, 34 and 401M.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.**
Address	50 E. Hamilton Street United States
Telephone	215 822 8181
Fax	215 997 1290
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1310-73-2	<10	sodium hydroxide
7681-52-9	<1	sodium hypochlorite

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. • Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. • Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: • Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. • Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. • Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or

Ingestion	▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ 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. ▸ 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. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▸ **DO NOT** store near acids, or oxidising agents Protect containers against physical damage ▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. For low viscosity materials ▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▸ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

+	X	+	O	+	+	+

X — Must not be stored together
0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium hydroxide	Caustic soda, Lye, Soda lye, Sodium hydrate	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hypochlorite	Sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	290 mg/m3
sodium hypochlorite	Sodium hypochlorite	2 mg/m3	54 mg/m3	630 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available
sodium hypochlorite	Not Available	Not Available

Appropriate engineering controls	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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ‣ Chemical goggles.whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ‣ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Elbow length PVC gloves ‣ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ PVC Apron. ‣ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear alkaline liquid with a chlorine odour; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.099
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	13.3-13.9	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ‣ Product is considered stable. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.
Ingestion	Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.
Chronic	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. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
sodium hypochlorite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >237 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
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*	

SODIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	Hypochlorite salts are classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Hypochlorite salts are extremely corrosive and can cause severe damage to the eyes and skin. A number of skin cancers have been observed in mice, when applied to their skin. as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate
SODIUM HYDROXIDE & SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✘ – *Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ – *Data available to make classification*
⊘ – *Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Liquid Ammonia Test Solution #2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
sodium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	125mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Fish	56mg/L	4

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
sodium hypochlorite	LC50	96	Fish	0.032mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.026mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.018mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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. ▸ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3266
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 8 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label: 8 Special provisions: 386, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3266
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. * (contains sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 8L
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 855 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 851 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y840 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3266
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A , S-B Special provisions: 274 Limited Quantities: 1 L

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

Not Applicable

SODIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-73-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
3 - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE(7681-52-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
xplosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	Yes
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

ame	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Sodium hydroxide	1000	454
Sodium hypochlorite	100	45.4

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (sodium hypochlorite; sodium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	02/19/2018
Initial Date	Not Available

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2, 12200-64-5
sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9, 10022-70-5

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NFPA	HCS Risk Phrases	Protective Clothing
	**HCS CLASS:**	

Section I. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Common Name/ Trade Name	**AmQuel + Dry**	Revision Date: October 2008
Supplier	**KORDON, LLC.** **2242 DAVIS CT** **HAYWARD, CA 94545-1114** **(510) 782-4058**	In Case of Emergency. **(800) 877-7387**
Product Type	Reducing agent, oxygen scavenger	

Section II. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS #	% by Weight	OSHA PEL	LC_{50}/LD_{50}
Mixture	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Section III. Health Hazards Identification

Emergency overview	Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Eye contact	Will cause irritation upon direct contact.
Skin	May cause irritation following prolonged skin contact.
Inhalation	Dust may cause irritation to mucous membranes and respiratory system.
Ingestion	May cause gastric distress.
Chronic exposure	Carcinogen Status: OSHA- No NTP- No IARC- No RTECS-No

Section IV. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Flush eyes thoroughly with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. If irritation or adverse symptoms develop, seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash.
Inhalation	Remove from exposure area to fresh air.
Ingestion	Give plenty of fluids to dilute. Do not give fluids if victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention.

Section V. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point	Not applicable, will not readily ignite.
Flammable Limits in Air	Not determined.
Fire Fighting Media	Copious amounts of water.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	If containers cannot be cooled, break them open and spread them out.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard	Larger amounts of contained, molten material may violently decompose above 70°C.

Section VI. Accidental Release Measures

Leak/Spill	Sweep up spill, dust with soda ash and place material in covered, clean, dry container for disposal.
Disposal	Sweep up spill and place material in covered, clean, dry container for disposal. It may be destroyed in an incinerator, mixed with readily combustible material, or it may be dissolved, the reducing power neutralized by aeration or bleach, and if regulations permit it, bled into the sewer. Observer all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.
Effluent Data	It is a strong reducing agent with high BOD and COD. Will rapidly oxidize with air. Not expected to be toxic to sewage bacteria, fish or invertebrate.

Section VII. Handling and Storage	
Handling	In accordance with good industrial practice, handle with care and avoid unnecessary personal contact. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing dust. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Storage	Observe all federal, state, and local regulations when storing this product. Store in a covered, clean and dry container away from incompatible materials (acids, oxidizing agents, low flashpoint).
Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection	
Ventilation	Local exhaust recommended.
Protective Gloves	Wear impervious gloves as a standard handling practice.
Eye Protection	Wear chemical goggles as a standard handling practice.
Respiratory Protection	Use NIOSH approved dust mask. The dust will register as formaldehyde on some formaldehyde detector buttons.
Other Protective Equipment	Wear coveralls.

Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties			
Physical State and Appearance:	Fine powder	odor: color:	Mild garlic-like White
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable	Melting Point:	63-64°C
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable	Decomposition Temperature:	Over 70°C
Vapor Density:	Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable
Solubility in Water:	650 g/L	pH (in water):	9-11 depending on conc.
Specific Gravity:	1.05 (water = 1)		

Section X. Stability and Reactivity Data	
Stability	Stable under normal conditions. Unstable in bulk liquid form >70°C.
Incompatibility with various substances	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases.
Conditions to Avoid	Humidity, light, temperatures over 60°C.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	In the presence of moisture, absence of air, foul, garlicky odorous products may form. In the presence of strong caustic, it may release some formaldehyde.
Section XI. Transport Information	
DOT Classification	This material is not regulated hazardous material.

Section XII. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

HMIS (U.S.A.)

DOT:	Not regulated as hazardous material under 49 CFR 172.101.
RCRA:	Not a hazardous waste under RCRA (40 CFR 261)
CERCLA:	Not listed
SARA TITLE III:	Not listed under Section 313 (40 CFR 372)
TSCA INVENTORY STATUS:	Listed
CANADIAN DOMESTIC SUBSTANCE LIST:	Listed

Section XVI. Other Information

Notice to Reader

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Kordon, LLC assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendees, users or third parties caused by the material. Such vendees or users assume all risks associated with the use of the material.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.1
Revision Date 12/16/2021
Print Date 01/06/2024

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

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Amoxicillin

Product Number : 1031503
Brand : US Pharmacopeia
CAS-No. : 61336-70-7

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich Inc.
3050 SPRUCE ST
ST. LOUIS MO 63103
UNITED STATES

Telephone : +1 314 771-5765
Fax : +1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone

Emergency Phone # : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA) +1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International) 24 Hours/day; 7 Days/week

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Respiratory sensitization (Category 1), H334
Skin sensitization (Category 1), H317

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties

if inhaled.

Precautionary statement(s)	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Molecular weight : 419.5 g/mol
CAS-No. : 61336-70-7

Component	Classification	Concentration
Amoxicillin T trihydrate		
	Resp. Sens. 1; Skin Sens. 1; H334, H317	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice
First aiders need to protect themselves. Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled
After inhalation: fresh air. Call in physician.

In case of skin contact
In case of skin contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact
After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses.

If swallowed
After swallowing: immediately make victim drink water (two glasses at most). Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Water Foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media
For this substance/mixture no limitations of extinguishing agents are given.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Sulfur oxides
Combustible.
Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Stay in danger area only with self-contained breathing apparatus. Prevent skin contact by keeping a safe distance or by wearing suitable protective clothing.

5.4 Further information
Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Advice for non-emergency personnel: Avoid inhalation of dusts. Avoid substance contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate the danger area, observe emergency procedures, consult an expert.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Do not let product enter drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see sections 7 and 10). Take up carefully. Dispose of properly. Clean up affected area. Avoid generation of dusts.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling
Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

Hygiene measures
Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply preventive skin protection. Wash hands and face after working with substance.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions
Tightly closed. Dry. Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to qualified or authorized persons.

Storage stability
Recommended storage temperature
-20 °C

Storage class
Storage class (TRGS 510): 11: Combustible Solids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredients with workplace control parameters
Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply preventive skin protection. Wash hands and face after working with substance.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection
Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU). Safety glasses

Skin protection
Handle with impervious gloves.

This recommendation applies only to the product stated in the safety data sheet, supplied by us and for the designated use. When dissolving in or mixing with other substances and under conditions deviating from those stated in EN374 please contact the supplier of CE-approved gloves (e.g. KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, Internet: www.kcl.de).

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:KCL 741 Dermatril® L

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:KCL 741 Dermatril® L

Body Protection
protective clothing

Respiratory protection
required when dusts are generated.
Our recommendations on filtering respiratory protection are based on the following standards: DIN EN 143, DIN 14387 and other accompanying standards relating to the used respiratory protection system.

Control of environmental exposure
Do not let product enter drains.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: solid
b)	Odor	No data available
c)	Odor Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	No data available
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
g)	Flash point	()Not applicable
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
k)	Vapor pressure	No data available
l)	Vapor density	No data available
m)	Density	No data available
	Relative density	No data available
n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available

p)	Autoignition temperature	does not ignite
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	none

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
The following applies in general to flammable organic substances and mixtures: in correspondingly fine distribution, when whirled up a dust explosion potential may generally be assumed.

10.2 Chemical stability
The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature) .

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid
no information available

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
LD50 Oral - Rat - female - > 2,000 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 423)
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Amoxicillin
Inhalation: No data available
LD50 Dermal - Rat - male and female - > 2,000 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 402)
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Amoxicillin

Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin - In vitro study
Result: No skin irritation - 15 min

(OECD Test Guideline 439)
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Amoxicillin

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eyes - Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
(OECD Test Guideline 405)
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Amoxicillin

Respiratory or skin sensitization
May cause allergic respiratory and skin reactions (anhydrous substance)

Germ cell mutagenicity
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Test system: Human lymphocytes
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: AmoxicillinTest Type: Micronucleus test
Test system: Human lymphocytes
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 487
Result: negative
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: AmoxicillinTest Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Test system: Mouse lymphoma test
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 490
Result: negative
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Amoxicillin**Carcinogenicity**

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.

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.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

11.2 Additional Information

Repeated dose toxicity - Rat - male and female - Oral - NOAEL (No observed adverse effect level) - 2,450 mg/kg
Remarks: (anhydrous substance)
The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Amoxicillin

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to bacteria	Remarks: (anhydrous substance) The value is given in analogy to the following substances: Amoxicillin (Amoxicillin T trihydrate)

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product
Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself. See www.retrologistik.com for processes regarding the return of chemicals and containers, or contact us there if you have further questions.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
Not dangerous goods

IMDG
Not dangerous goods

IATA
Not dangerous goods

Further information
Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

SARA 313 Components
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.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components
No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information
The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

The branding on the header and/or footer of this document may temporarily not visually match the product purchased as we transition our branding. However, all of the information in the document regarding the product remains unchanged and matches the product ordered. For further information please contact mlsbranding@sial.com.

Version: 6.1 Revision Date: 12/16/2021 Print Date: 01/06/2024

AQUA STICK

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2015/830
Issue date: 2/11/2021 Revision date: 2/11/2023 Version: 1.0

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture
Product name : Aqua Stik
Product code : DSAQU010

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

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Use of the substance/mixture : Epoxy repair compound

1.2.2. Uses advised against

No additional information available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

The Industrial Maintenance Group
Unit M, Riverside Industrial Estate
Tamworth
B78 3RW
T 01827 283 322
sales@img-limited.co.uk - www.img-limited.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 01827 283 322

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1, Sub-Category 1C	H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1	H318
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2	H411

Full text of H statements : see section 16

Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :

GHS05 GHS07 GHS09

Signal word (CLP) : Danger
Contains : reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700); Phenol, Polymer with Formaldehyde, Glycidyl Ether
Hazard statements (CLP) : H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

AQUA STICK

Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2015/830
Issue date: 2/11/2021 Revision date: 2/11/2023 Version: 1.0

Precautionary statements (CLP) : P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.
P301+P330+P331+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P303+P361+P353+P310 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P305+P351+P338+P310 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).
P333+P313 - If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 - Collect spillage.

2.3 Other hazards

No additional information available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Not applicable

3.2 Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	(CAS-No.) 25068-38-6 (EC-No.) 500-033-5 (EC Index-No.) 603-074-00-8 (REACH-no) 01-2119490020-53	≥ 10 – < 35	Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Phenol, Polymer with Formaldehyde, Glycidyl Ether	(CAS-No.) 28064-14-4 (EC-No.) 608-164-0	≥ 1 – < 15	Skin Corr. 1C, H314 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Specific concentration limits:

Name	Product identifier	Specific concentration limits
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700)	(CAS-No.) 25068-38-6 (EC-No.) 500-033-5 (EC Index-No.) 603-074-00-8 (REACH-no) 01-2119490020-53	(5 ≤C ≤ 100) Eye Irrit. 2, H319 (5 ≤C ≤ 100) Skin Irrit. 2, H315

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately. Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin with water/shower. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Call a physician immediately.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a physician immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

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

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Burns.

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes may be released.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

tection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Evacuate area. Mark out the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorized personnel. Wear personal protective equipment.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Ventilate spillage area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Collect spillage.
Methods for cleaning up : Mechanically recover the product.
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wear personal protective equipment.

Hygiene measures : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.
Storage temperature : 5 – 25 °C

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

No additional information available

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

Personal protective equipment:
Protective goggles. Gloves.

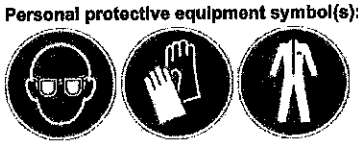
Hand protection:
Protective gloves. Neoprene protective gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves

Eye protection:
Safety glasses. Chemical goggles or face shield

Skin and body protection:
Wear suitable protective clothing

Respiratory protection:
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



Environmental exposure controls:
Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Solid
Colour	: No data available
Odour	: mild.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: Not applicable
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: > 93 °C Not applicable

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Auto-ignition temperature	:	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Non flammable.
Vapour pressure	:	< 500 Pa @ 50 degrees centigrade
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidising properties	:	No data available
Explosive limits	:	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Amines. Oxidizing agent. Strong acids. Strong bases.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	:	Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	:	Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	:	Not classified

reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity), Guideline: EU Method B.3 (Acute Toxicity (Dermal))

Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Causes severe skin burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	:	Not classified

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reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)	
NOAEL (chronic, oral, animal/male, 2 years)	15 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.4300 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity), Guideline: other:MITI, Japanese ministry of international trade and industry, February 1998, Remarks on results: other:Effect type: toxicity (migrated information)
NOAEL (chronic, oral, animal/female, 2 years)	100 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.4300 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity), Guideline: other:MITI, Japanese ministry of international trade and industry, February 1998, Remarks on results: other:Effect type: toxicity (migrated information)

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)	
NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)	50 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.3100 (90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents), Guideline: EU Method B.26 (Sub-Chronic Oral Toxicity Test: Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents), Guideline: other:Japanese MITI guidelines for toxicity testing of chemicals

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) : Not classified

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Not rapidly degradable

reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)	
LC50 fish 1	1.2 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri)
EC50 72h algae (1)	9.4 mg/l Test organisms (species): Scenedesmus capricornutum
EC50 72h algae (2)	> 11 mg/l Test organisms (species): Scenedesmus capricornutum
LOEC (chronic)	1 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC (chronic)	0.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

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12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No additional information available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
European List of Waste (LoW) code : 08 04 09* - waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN

ADR	IMDG	IATA	ADN	RID
14.1. UN number				
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.2. UN proper shipping name				
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)				
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.4. Packing group				
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
14.5. Environmental hazards				
Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
No supplementary information available				

14.6. Special precautions for user

Overland transport
Not regulated
Transport by sea
Not regulated
Air transport
Not regulated
Inland waterway transport
Not regulated
Rail transport
Not regulated

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

15.1.1. EU-Regulations

Contains no REACH substances with Annex XVII restrictions

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Contains no substance on the REACH candidate list
Contains no REACH Annex XIV substances
Contains no substance subject to Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals.
Contains no substance subject to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants

15.1.2. National regulations

No additional information available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms:	
ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BLV	Biological limit value
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstract Service number
CLP	Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
EC50	Median effective concentration
EC-No.	European Community number
EN	European Standard
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD50	Median lethal dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WGK	Water Hazard Class

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Full text of H- and EUH-statements:	
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2
Skin Corr. 1C	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1, Sub-Category 1C
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2
Skin Sens. 1	Skin sensitisation, Category 1
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS EU (REACH Annex II)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

IM Group Riverside Ind. Estate, Fazeley, Tamworth, Staffordshire B78 3RW.