



Simplicity in Water Analysis

Cover Page for Safety Data Sheet

Thank you for choosing CHEMetrics, Inc. We appreciate your business. In order to best serve your needs for accurate and complete Safety Data, we offer the following information as supplemental to the attached SDS.

SDS No.: R6902

Version No.: 1.5

Product Name: Nitrate CHEMetrics® & Vacu-vials® Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMetrics® & VACUettes® Refills and Vacu-vials® Ampoules

Part Nos.: R-6902 Ampoules, K-6903 Ampoules, R-6904 Ampoules, R-6905 Ampoules, R-6909 Ampoules, K-6913 Ampoules, K-6923 Ampoules, K-6933 Ampoules, R-7002, R-7002A, R-7002B, R-7002C, R-7002D, K-7003 Ampoules

Product Descriptions:

CHEMetrics Refills: Sealed glass ampoules, 7 mm OD, for visual colorimetric water analysis. Each CHEMet™ ampoule contains approximately 0.25 mL of liquid reagent sealed under vacuum. Refills contain 30 ampoules, test kits contain 1 refill.

VACUettes Refills: Sealed glass ampoules, 7 mm OD, with small glass capillary attached, for visual colorimetric water analysis. Each VACUette™ ampoule contains approximately 0.25 mL of liquid reagent sealed under vacuum. Refills contain 30 ampoules, test kits contain 1 refill.

Vacu-vials Ampoules: Sealed glass ampoules, 13 mm OD, for instrumental colorimetric water analysis. Each Vacu-vial™ ampoule contains approximately 0.9 mL of liquid reagent sealed under vacuum. Test kits contain 30 ampoules.

Addendum to Section 14 Transport Information:

Shipping container markings and labels for this product, as received, may vary from the contents of section 14 of the SDS for one or both of the following reasons:

- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities according to IATA, US DOT, and IMDG regulations.
- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as part of a test kit or reagent set composed of various chemical reagents and elected to ship as UN 3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.

In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transportation regulations.

Additional Information:

- "Print Date" = Revision Date (expressed as DD/MM/YYYY)
- Test kits and reagents sets may contain additional chemical reagents. See separate SDS(s).

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Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 9-101476

SDS No: R6902

Version No: 1.5

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 25/02/2015

Print Date: 12/03/2015

Initial Date: 25/11/2014

S.GHS.USA.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules |
| Synonyms | Part Nos.: R-6902 Ampoules, K-6903 Ampoules, R-6904 Ampoules, R-6905 Ampoules, R-6909 Ampoules, K-6913 Ampoules, K-6923 Ampoules, K-6933 Ampoules, R-7002, R-7002A, R-7002B, R-7002C, R-7002D, K-7003 Ampoules |
| Proper shipping name | Not Applicable |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Component of water analysis test kits K-6903, K-6904, K-6905, K-6909A, K-6909B, K-6909C, K-6909D, K-6913, K-6923, K-6933, K-7003, K-7004, K-7004A, K-7004B, K-7004C, K-7004D |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | CHEMetrics, Inc. |
| Address | 4295 Catlett Road, Midland, VA. 22728 United States |
| Telephone | 1-540-788-9026 |
| Fax | 1-540-788-4856 |
| Website | www.chemetrics.com |
| Email | technical@chemetrics.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Association / Organisation | ChemTel Inc. |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1-800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +01-813-248-0585 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS Classification | Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Sensitizer Category 1 |
|--------------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| GHS label elements | |
|--------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | WARNING |
|-------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| H320 | Causes eye irritation |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life |

Continued...

Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| 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. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| 7732-18-5 | >81 | water |
| 107-21-1 | 10 | ethylene glycol |
| 67-63-0 | 3 | isopropanol |
| 123333-70-0 | 2 | sulfanilic acid, sodium salt |
| 490-79-9 | 1 | gentisic acid |
| 5808-22-0 | 1 | chromotropic acid disodium salt dihydrate |
| 63451-33-2 | <1 | CDTA, disodium magnesium salt |
| Not Available | <0.1 | Proprietary ingredients |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the-counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns</p> |

Continued...

Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| | <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- ▶ Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- ▶ Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- ▶ Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- ▶ To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- ▶ Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5]

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- ▶ Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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| | <p>The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.</p> <p>Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.</p> <p>In such an event consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ foam. ▶ dry chemical powder. |
|--|--|

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
|----------------------|---|

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| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear. Break the ampoule tip only when it is immersed in sample. Breaking the tip in air may cause the glass ampoule to shatter |
| Other information | For optimum analytical performance, store in the dark and at room temperature. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water. Alcohols <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. ▶ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen ▶ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium ▶ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment Ethylene glycol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with oxidisers and oxidising acids, sulfuric acid, chlorosulfonic acid, chromyl chloride, perchloric acid ▶ forms explosive mixtures with sodium perchlorate ▶ is incompatible with strong acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, chlorosulfonic acid, oleum, potassium bichromate, phosphorus pentasulfide, sodium chloride |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|-----------------|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | ethylene glycol | ‡ Ethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available | 100 mg/m3 | TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ethylene glycol | 1,2-Dihydroxyethane; 1,2-Ethanediol; Glycol; Glycol alcohol; Monoethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Appendix D |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 980 mg/m3 / 400 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | isopropanol | 2-Propanol | 200 ppm | 400 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr; CNS impair; BEI |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | isopropanol | Dimethyl carbinol, IPA, Isopropanol, 2-Propanol, sec-Propyl alcohol, Rubbing alcohol | 980 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm | 1225 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ethylene glycol | Ethylene glycol | 10 ppm | 40 ppm | 60 ppm |
| isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm | 400 ppm | 12000 ppm |
| chromotropic acid disodium salt dihydrate | Dihydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulfonic acid, disodium salt dihydrate, 4,5- | 30 mg/m ³ | 330 mg/m ³ | 2000 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| water | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol | Not Available | Not Available |
| isopropanol | 12,000 ppm | 2,000 [LEL] ppm |
| sulfanilic acid, sodium salt | Not Available | Not Available |
| gentisic acid | Not Available | Not Available |
| chromotropic acid disodium salt dihydrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| CDTA, disodium magnesium salt | Not Available | Not Available |
| Proprietary ingredients | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation.</p> <p>HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours.</p> <p>Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling.</p> <p>A fume hood or vented balance enclosure is recommended for weighing/ transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <p>When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.</p> <p>For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>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.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable. ▶ For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs. ▶ For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers. ▶ For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| NEOPRENE | A |
| BUTYL | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |

Respiratory protection

Type BAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | Air-line* | BAX-2 P2 | BAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |
| up to 20 x ES | - | BAX-3 P2 | - |
| 20+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

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| | |
|------------------|---|
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Brownish yellow to gold | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.01 |
| Odour | Odourless | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 3.5 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | -2 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 125 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| 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 |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow.</p> |
|----------------|--|

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| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Ingestion | <p>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>for ethylene glycol:</p> <p>Ingestion symptoms include respiratory failure, central nervous depression, cardiovascular collapse, pulmonary oedema, acute kidney failure, and even brain damage.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> |
| Eye | <p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p> <p>Exposure to ethylene glycol over a period of several weeks may cause throat irritation, mild headache and low backache.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|----------|------------|
| Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">TOXICITY</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">IRRITATION</td> </tr> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | |
| Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">TOXICITY</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">IRRITATION</td> </tr> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL | <p>For ethylene glycol:</p> <p>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow. Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycolaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal by aldehyde oxidase and aldehyde dehydrogenase. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.</p> |
| ISOPROPRANOL | <p>Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache.</p> |
| Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules, SULFANILIC ACID, SODIUM SALT, GENTISIC ACID, CHROMOTROPIC ACID DISODIUM SALT DIHYDRATE | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.</p> |
| WATER, CDTA, DISODIUM MAGNESIUM SALT | <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 required to make classification available
 ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| CARCINOGEN | <p>isopropanol US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens IARC</p> |
| EYE | <p>isopropanol US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS) - Eye ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (Isopropanol) X</p> |

Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| RESPIRATORY | ethylene glycol | US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs) - Respiratory | X |
| | isopropanol | US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Respiratory | X |

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Ethylene Glycol: Log Kow: -1.93 to -1.36; Half-life (hr) air: 24 hrs; Henry's Law Constant: 1.41 $\times 10^{-3}$ or 6.08 $\times 10^{-3}$ Pa.m³/mol, (depending on method of calculation); Henry's atm m³/mol: 2.3x10 atm-m/mol; Vapor Pressure: 7.9 Pa @ 20 C; BOD 5: 0.15 to 0.81, 12%; COD: 1.21 to 1.29; ThOD: 1.26; BCF: 10 to 190.

Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, ethylene glycol exists mainly in the vapor phase. It is degraded by reactions with hydroxyl radicals, (estimated half-life 24-50 hours). Direct breakdown of the substance by sunlight is not expected.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| water | LOW | LOW |
| ethylene glycol | LOW (Half-life = 24 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days) |
| isopropanol | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3 days) |
| gentisic acid | LOW | LOW |
| chromotropic acid disodium salt dihydrate | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|------------------------|
| water | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |
| ethylene glycol | LOW (BCF = 200) |
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |
| gentisic acid | LOW (LogKOW = 1.74) |
| chromotropic acid disodium salt dihydrate | LOW (LogKOW = -1.8968) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|-------------------|
| water | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |
| ethylene glycol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |
| gentisic acid | LOW (KOC = 38.81) |
| chromotropic acid disodium salt dihydrate | LOW (KOC = 2558) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | ► Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | ethylene glycol | Y |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | |
|--|---|
| water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory | "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
|--|---|

Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Ampoules, Nitrite CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Vacu-vials Ampoules

| lists | |
|--|---|
| ethylene glycol(107-21-1) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
| isopropanol(67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1" |
| sulfanilic acid, sodium salt(123333-70-0) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
| gentisic acid(490-79-9) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
| chromotropic acid disodium salt dihydrate(5808-22-0) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
| CDTA, disodium magnesium salt(63451-33-2) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
| Proprietary ingredients() is found on the following regulatory lists | "Not Applicable" |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available |
| Not Available | Not Available |

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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Simplicity in Water Analysis

Cover Page for Safety Data Sheet

Thank you for choosing CHEMetrics, Inc. We appreciate your business. In order to best serve your needs for accurate and complete Safety Data, we offer the following information as supplemental to the attached SDS.

SDS No.: S6905

Version No.: 1.3

Product Name: Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets® Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials® Kit

Components of Water Analysis Products: K-6905, R-6905, K-6913

Product Descriptions:

Zinc Foil Packs: Each foil pack contains approximately 1.5 g of solid. Each test kit and refill contains 30 foil packs.

Addendum to Section 14 Transport Information:

Shipping container markings and labels for this product, as received, may vary from the contents of section 14 of the SDS for one or both of the following reasons:

- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities according to IATA, US DOT, and IMDG regulations.
- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as part of a test kit or reagent set composed of various chemical reagents and elected to ship as UN 3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.

In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transportation regulations.

Additional Information:

- "Print Date" = Revision Date (expressed as DD/MM/YYYY)
- Test kits and reagents sets may contain additional chemical reagents. See separate SDS(s).

CHEMets®, VACUettes®, Vacu-vials®, and Titrets® are registered trademarks of CHEMetrics Inc.



Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 9-87330

SDS No: S6905

Version No: 1.3

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 21/11/2014

Print Date: 12/03/2015

Initial Date: 22/11/2014

S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Not Applicable |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Component of water analysis products K-6905, R-6905, K-6913 |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | CHEMetrics, Inc. |
| Address | 4295 Catlett Road, Midland, VA. 22728 United States |
| Telephone | 1-540-788-9026 |
| Fax | 1-540-788-4856 |
| Website | www.chemetrics.com |
| Email | technical@chemetrics.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Association / Organisation | ChemTel Inc. |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1-800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +01-813-248-0585 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| GHS Classification | Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1 |
|--------------------|--|

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| GHS label elements | |
|--------------------|--|

SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |

Continued...

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit

| | |
|------|------------------------|
| P103 | Read label before use. |
|------|------------------------|

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
|------|-----------------------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
|------|-------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 77-92-9 | 1 | citric acid |
| 112926-00-8 | 11 | silica gel |
| 68-04-2 | 27 | sodium citrate |
| 7440-66-6 | 61 | zinc powder |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ▶ DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye . ▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. ▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce "metal fume fever" in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- ▶ Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- ▶ Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- ▶ Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- ▶ Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Absorption of zinc compounds occurs in the small intestine.
- ▶ The metal is heavily protein bound.
- ▶ Elimination results primarily from faecal excretion.
- ▶ The usual measures for decontamination (Ipecac Syrup, lavage, charcoal or cathartics) may be administered, although patients usually have sufficient vomiting not to require them.
- ▶ CaNa2EDTA has been used successfully to normalise zinc levels and is the agent of choice.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.
- Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.
- ▶ **DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.**
 - ▶ Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
 - ▶ Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Zinc dust clouds are potentially explosive. ▶ Electric sparks may ignite the dust cloud even in atmospheres containing low oxygen (10%). ▶ In air the dust may be ignited in contact with hot surfaces or flame where temperatures exceed 600 deg C. ▶ DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
| Major Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>If molten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. ▶ All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. ▶ Allow the spill to cool before remelting scrap. <p>Moderate hazard.</p> |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <p>For molten metals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Molten metal and water can be an explosive combination. The risk is greatest when there is sufficient molten metal to entrap or seal off water. Water and other forms of contamination on or contained in scrap or remelt ingot are known to have caused explosions in melting operations. While the products may have minimal surface roughness and internal voids, there remains the possibility of moisture contamination or entrapment. If confined, even a few drops can lead to violent explosions. ▶ Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ 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. ▶ For optimum analytical performance, store in the dark and at room temperature. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Bulk bags: Reinforced bags required for dense materials. ▶ CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release ▶ Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ▶ Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides ▶ Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid. |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | silica gel | Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Table Z-3 |

Continued...

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit


| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|--|---------------|---------------|--|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | silica gel | Amorphous | 80/(%SiO ₂) mg/m ³ / 20 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | including natural diatomaceous earth |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | silica gel | Diatomaceous earth, Diatomaceous silica, Diatomite, Precipitated amorphous silica, Silica gel, Silicon dioxide (amorphous) | 6 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3 | zinc powder | Inert or Nuisance Dust | 5 mg/m ³ / 15 mg/m ³ / 15 mppcf / 50 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Respirable fraction; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. / Total dust; All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|----------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| citric acid | Citric acid | 0.37 mg/m ³ | 4 mg/m ³ | 590 mg/m ³ |
| silica gel | Silica gel, amorphous synthetic | 6 mg/m ³ | 6 mg/m ³ | 6 mg/m ³ |
| silica gel | Silica gel | 18 mg/m ³ | 200 mg/m ³ | 1200 mg/m ³ |
| silica gel | Silica amorphous hydrated | 6 mg/m ³ | 6 mg/m ³ | 85 mg/m ³ |
| silica gel | Silicic acid | 0.9 mg/m ³ | 17 mg/m ³ | 100 mg/m ³ |
| sodium citrate | Citric acid, trisodium salt, dihydrate | 9.3 mg/m ³ | 100 mg/m ³ | 610 mg/m ³ |
| sodium citrate | Trisodium citrate | 9.3 mg/m ³ | 100 mg/m ³ | 610 mg/m ³ |
| zinc powder | Zinc | 1.9 mg/m ³ | 21 mg/m ³ | 120 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| citric acid | Not Available | Not Available |
| silica gel | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium citrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| zinc powder | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid ignition sources. ▶ Good housekeeping practices must be maintained. ▶ Dust accumulation on the floor, ledges and beams can present a risk of ignition, flame propagation and secondary explosions. ▶ Do not use compressed air to remove settled materials from floors, beams or equipment ▶ Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ frequency and duration of contact, ▶ chemical resistance of glove material, ▶ glove thickness and ▶ dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit Not Available

| Material | CPI |
|----------|-----|
|----------|-----|

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | P1 Air-line* | - | PAPR-P1 |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line** | P2 | PAPR-P2 |
| up to 100 x ES | - | P3 | - |
| | | Air-line* | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | PAPR-P3 |

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | gray, granular powder | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| Physical state | Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Odourless | 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 Available |
| 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 Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible | pH as a solution | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The inhalation of small particles of metal oxide results in sudden thirst, a sweet, metallic foul taste, throat irritation, cough, dry mucous membranes, tiredness and general unwellness. Headache, nausea and vomiting, fever or chills, restlessness, sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. |

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Skin Contact | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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 | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

| | |
|--|---|
| CITRIC ACID | 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. |
| SILICA GEL | For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. After ingestion, there is limited accumulation of SAS in body tissues and rapid elimination occurs. |
| Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit, SODIUM CITRATE | for citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on many experimental data in animals and on human experience, citric acid is of low acute toxicity. The NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity for rats is 1200 mg/kg/d. The major, reversible (sub)chronic toxic effects seem to be limited to changes in blood chemistry and metal absorption/excretion kinetics. Citric acid is not suspected of being a carcinogen nor a reprotoxic or teratogenic agent. The NOAEL for reproductive toxicity for rats is 2500 mg/kg/d. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 required to make classification available
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---|--------|
| CARCINOGEN | silica gel | US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens | P65 |
| | zinc powder | US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens | P65-MC |
| RESPIRATORY | silica gel | US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs) - Respiratory | X |
| | zinc powder | US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs) - Respiratory | X |

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
For Metal:
Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| citric acid | LOW | LOW |
| silica gel | LOW | LOW |

Continued...

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| citric acid | LOW (LogKOW = -1.64) |
| silica gel | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------|-------------------|
| citric acid | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| silica gel | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | ► Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| Labels Required | |
|------------------|---|
| Marine Pollutant |  |

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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | citric acid | Z |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | |
|--|--|
| citric acid(77-92-9) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
| silica gel(112926-00-8) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1" |
| sodium citrate(68-04-2) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US EPA Carcinogens Listing", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |
| zinc powder(7440-66-6) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US EPA Carcinogens Listing", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants" |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available |
| Not Available | Not Available |

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.

Continued...

Zinc Foil Packs for Nitrate CHEMets Refill & Kit and Vacu-vials Kit

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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Simplicity in Water Analysis

Cover Page for Safety Data Sheet

Thank you for choosing CHEMetrics, Inc. We appreciate your business. In order to best serve your needs for accurate and complete Safety Data, we offer the following information as supplemental to the attached SDS.

SDS No.: S6001

Version No.: 2.3

Product Name: Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets® Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets® & Vacu-vials® Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials® Kit

Part Nos.: A-6001, A-6901, A-9200

Product Descriptions:

Acidifier Solution: Plastic bottle, contains approximately 18 mL of liquid reagent. Test kit K-6002 contains two (2) bottles of Acidifier Solution. Test Kits K-6905, K-6913, K-9203 each contain one (1) bottle of Acidifier Solution. Acidifier Solution packs contain six (6) bottles of solution.

Addendum to Section 14 Transport Information:

Shipping container markings and labels for this product, as received, may vary from the contents of section 14 of the SDS for one or both of the following reasons:

- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities according to IATA, US DOT, and IMDG regulations.
- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as part of a test kit or reagent set composed of various chemical reagents and elected to ship as UN 3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.

In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transportation regulations.

Additional Information:

- "Print Date" = Revision Date (expressed as DD/MM/YYYY)
- Test kits and reagents sets may contain additional chemical reagents. See separate SDS(s).

CHEMets®, VACUettes®, Vacu-vials®, and Titrets® are registered trademarks of CHEMetrics Inc.



Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMetrics Kit, for Nitrate CHEMetrics & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 9-90603

SDS No: S6001

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 18/11/2014

Print Date: 12/03/2015

Initial Date: 20/11/2014

S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMetrics Kit, for Nitrate CHEMetrics & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit |
| Synonyms | Part Nos.: A-6001, A-6901, A-9200 |
| Proper shipping name | Corrosive liquids, n.o.s. (contains hydrochloric acid) |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |
| CAS number | Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Component of Water Analysis Test Kits K-6002, K-6905, K-6913, K-9203 |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | CHEMetrics, Inc. |
| Address | 4295 Catlett Road, Midland, VA. 22728 United States |
| Telephone | 1-540-788-9026 |
| Fax | 1-540-788-4856 |
| Website | www.chemetrics.com |
| Email | technical@chemetrics.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Association / Organisation | ChemTel Inc. |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 1-800-255-3924 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +01-813-248-0585 |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS Classification | Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3 |
|--------------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| GHS label elements | |
|--------------------|--|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|---|
| H290 | May be corrosive to metals |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation |

Continued...

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| 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. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P234 | Keep only in original container. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P301+P330+P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): 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/doctor/physician/first aider |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 7647-01-0 | 54-69 | hydrochloric acid |
| 7732-18-5 | 31-46 | water |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis 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 pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p> |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

If exposure has been severe and/or symptoms marked, observation in hospital for 48 hours should be considered due to possibility of delayed pulmonary oedema.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). |
| Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. | |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check for bulging containers. ▶ Vent periodically ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▶ 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. |
|----------------------|--|

Continued...

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ 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. <p>For optimum analytical performance, store in the dark and at room temperature.</p> |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0. ▶ Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces. ▶ The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat. ▶ The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. |

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|-------------------|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1 | hydrochloric acid | Hydrogen chloride | Not Available | Not Available | 7 mg/m3 / 5 ppm | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | hydrochloric acid | Hydrogen chloride | Not Available | Not Available | 2 ppm | TLV® Basis: URT irr |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | hydrochloric acid | Anhydrous hydrogen chloride; Aqueous hydrogen chloride (i.e., Hydrochloric acid, Muriatic acid) [Note: Often used in an aqueous solution.] | Not Available | Not Available | 7 mg/m3 / 5 ppm | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|-------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| hydrochloric acid | Hydrogen chloride; (Hydrochloric acid) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| hydrochloric acid | Deuteriochloric acid; (Deuterium chloride) | 1.8 ppm | 22 ppm | 100 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| hydrochloric acid | 100 ppm | 50 ppm |
| water | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 |

Continued...

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | A |
| NEOPRENE | A |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| VITON | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | B-AUS P2 | - | B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | B-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | B-2 P2 | B-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Colorless | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.1 |
| Odour | Sharp | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | <1 | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | -62 - -46 | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 109 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| 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 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 |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution | Not Available |

Continued...

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available

VOC g/L | Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat ▶ 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 | <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation".</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Eye | <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Chronic minor exposure to hydrogen chloride (HCl) vapour or fume may cause discolouration or erosion of the teeth, bleeding of the nose and gums; and ulceration of the nasal mucous membranes.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|----------|------------|
| Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">TOXICITY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">IRRITATION</td> </tr> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | |
| Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">TOXICITY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">IRRITATION</td> </tr> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| WATER | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit, HYDROCHLORIC ACID | <p>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.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ☹ | Carcinogenicity | ☹ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✔ | Reproductivity | ☹ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✔ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✔ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ☹ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ☹ |
| Mutagenicity | ☹ | Aspiration Hazard | ☹ |

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

Legend:

- ▼ - Data required to make classification available
- ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- ⊖ - Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

| Category | Ingredient | Regulation | Classification |
|-------------|-------------------|--|---|
| EYE | hydrochloric acid | US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS) - Eye | HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Hydrogen chloride) X |
| RESPIRATORY | hydrochloric acid | US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS) - Respiratory US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELS) - Respiratory | X |

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5

For Chloride: Although inorganic chloride ions are not normally considered toxic they can exist in effluents at acutely toxic levels. Incidental exposure to inorganic chloride may occur in occupational settings where chemicals management policies are improperly applied. The toxicity of chloride salts depends on the counter-ion (cation) present; that of chloride itself is unknown.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| hydrochloric acid | LOW | LOW |
| water | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| hydrochloric acid | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392) |
| water | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------|------------------|
| hydrochloric acid | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |
| water | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | Disposal method |
|------------------------------|--|
| | Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |

Land transport (DOT)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number | 1760 |
| Packing group | II |
| UN proper shipping name | Corrosive liquids, n.o.s. (contains hydrochloric acid) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class : 8 |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27 |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| UN number | 1760 |
| Packing group | II |
| UN proper shipping name | Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains hydrochloric acid) |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data |

Acidifier Solution for Iron in Brine CHEMets Kit, for Nitrate CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, for Sulfate Vacu-vials Kit

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 8 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 8L |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3A803 |
| | 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 | 1760 | |
| Packing group | II | |
| UN proper shipping name | CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains hydrochloric acid) | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 8 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | 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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | hydrochloric acid | Z |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| | |
|--|---|
| hydrochloric acid(7647-01-0) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US - California OEHH/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS)", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELS)", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - California OEHH/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1" |
| water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists | "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory" |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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