

ELISAONE Wash Buffer (10X)

TGR BioSciences

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5229-74

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Print Date: 06/01/2017

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

L.GHS.U.S.A.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Product name | ELISAONE Wash Buffer (10X) |
| Synonyms | ELISA Wash Buffer (10x) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | TGR BioSciences |
| Address | 31 Dalgleish St SA Thebarton 5031 Australia |
| Telephone | 61 8 8354 6180 |
| Fax | 61 8 8354 6188 |
| Website | www.tgrbio.com |
| Email | info@tgrbio.com |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMTREC/PerkinElmer |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +1 703-527-3887 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +31 50 5445971 |

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Classification | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

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

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

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing 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

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 7647-14-5 | <=10 | <u>sodium chloride</u> |
| 7447-40-7 | <=2.5 | <u>potassium chloride</u> |
| 7782-85-6 | <=4 | <u>sodium phosphate, dibasic, heptahydrate</u> |
| 7778-77-0 | <=2.5 | <u>potassium phosphate, monobasic</u> |
| 9005-64-5 | <=1 | <u>sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated</u> |
| 55965-84-9 | <=0.5 | <u>isothiazolinones, mixed</u> |
| | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

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

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"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <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. |
| 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"> ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for phosphate salts intoxication:

- ▶ All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
- ▶ Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
- ▶ Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.

Continued...

- ▶ All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <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. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , hydrogen chloride , phosgene , nitrogen oxides (NO_x) , phosphorus oxides (PO_x) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <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. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na₂S₂O₅) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO₃), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na₂SO₃) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl). ▶ Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones. ▶ Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. |

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

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. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. |
|----------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| 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. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| sodium chloride | Chloride; (Chloride(1-); Chloride ions) | 0.5 ppm | 2 ppm | 20 ppm |
| potassium chloride | Potassium chloride | 7.8 mg/m3 | 86 mg/m3 | 510 mg/m3 |
| potassium phosphate, monobasic | Potassium phosphate, monobasic | 9.6 mg/m3 | 110 mg/m3 | 630 mg/m3 |

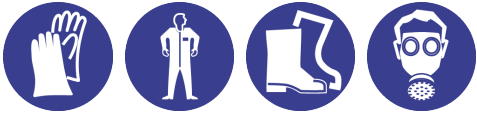
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| sodium chloride | Not Available | Not Available |
| potassium chloride | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium phosphate, dibasic, heptahydrate | Not Available | Not Available |
| potassium phosphate, monobasic | Not Available | Not Available |
| sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |

MATERIAL DATA

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. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Lower end of the range</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Upper end of the range</td> </tr> </table> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | |
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| | <p>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</p> <p>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</p> <p>3: Intermittent, low production.</p> <p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p> | <p>1: Disturbing room air currents</p> <p>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</p> <p>3: High production, heavy use</p> <p>4: Small hood-local control only</p> |
| | <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p> | |
| 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below | |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <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> <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>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. • Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. • Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Butyl rubber gloves ▶ Nitrile rubber gloves | |
| Body protection | See Other protection below | |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. | |
| 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 |
|----------|-----|
|----------|-----|

Respiratory protection

Type AK-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.

Continued...

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| | |
|------------------|---|
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NITRILE | 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.

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <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 either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Isothiazolinones are moderately to highly toxic by oral administration. The major signs of toxicity were severe gastric irritation, lethargy, and ataxia |
| Skin Contact | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present |

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|----------------|--|
| | <p>twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Aqueous solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even corrosive depending on concentration. Solutions containing more than 0.5% (5000 ppm active substance) may produce severe irritation of human skin whilst solutions containing more than 100 ppm may irritate the skin.</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, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> |
| Eye | <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>Solutions containing isothiazolinones may produce corrosion of the mucous membranes and cornea. Instillation of 0.1 ml of an aqueous solution containing 560 ppm isothiazolinone into rabbit eye did not produce irritation whereas concentrations, typically around 3% and 5.5 %, were severely irritating or corrosive to the eye.. Symptoms included clouding of the cornea, chemosis and swelling of the eyelids.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Data are presented which demonstrate that, in comparison with the chlorinated and dichlorinated compounds which share immunological cross-reactivity, the non-chlorinated isothiazolinones have a lower potential for sensitization and no documented immunological cross-reaction with the chlorinated isothiazolinones. The risk of sensitization depends on how contact with the product occurs. The risk is greater when the skin barrier has been damaged and smaller when the skin is healthy. Dermatological studies have demonstrated that mixed isothiazolinone concentrations below 20 ppm may cause sensitisation and that allergic reactions can be provoked in sensitized persons even with concentrations in the range of 7-15 ppm active isothiazolinones.</p> <p>The isothiazolinones are a group of heterocyclic sulfur-containing compounds. In general all are electrophilic molecules containing an activated N-S bond that enables them with nucleophilic cell entities, thus exerting biocidal activity. A vinyl activated chlorine atom makes allows to molecule to exert greater antimicrobial efficiency but at the same time produces a greater potential for sensitisation.</p> <p>Several conclusions relating to the sensitising characteristics of the isothiazolinones may therefore be drawn* :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The strongest sensitisers are the chlorinated isothiazolinones. ▶ There are known immunological cross-reactions between at least 2 different chlorinated isothiazolinones. ▶ There appears to be no immunological cross reaction between non-chlorinated isothiazolinones and chlorinated isothiazolinones. ▶ Although classified as sensitisers, the nonchlorinated isothiazolinones are considerably less potent sensitisers than are the chlorinated isothiazolinones. ▶ By avoiding the use of chlorinated isothiazolinones, the potential to induce sensitisation is greatly reduced. ▶ Despite a significant percentage of the population having been previously sensitised to chlorinated and non-chlorinated species, it is likely that careful and judicious use of non-chlorinated isothiazolinones will result in reduced risk of allergic reactions in those persons. ▶ Although presently available data promise that several non-chlorinated isothiazolinones will offer effective antimicrobial protection in industrial and personal care products, it is only with the passage of time that proof of their safety in use or otherwise will become available. <p>* B.R. Alexander: Contact Dermatitis 2002, 46, pp 191-196</p> <p>Although there have been conflicting reports in the literature, it has been reported by several investigators that isothiazolinones are mutagenic in <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> strains (Ames test). Negative results were obtained in studies of the DNA-damaging potential of mixed isothiazolinones (Kathon) in mammalian cells <i>in vitro</i> and of cytogenetic effects and DNA-binding <i>in vivo</i>. The addition of rat liver S-9 (metabolic activation) reduced toxicity but did not eliminate mutagenicity. These compounds bind to the proteins in the S-9. At higher concentrations of Kathon the increase in mutagenicity may be due to an excess of unbound active compounds.</p> <p>A study of cutaneous application of Kathon CG in 30 months, three times per week at a concentration of 400 ppm (0.04%) a.i. had no local or systemic tumourigenic effect in male mice. No dermal or systemic carcinogenic potential was observed.</p> <p>Reproduction and teratogenicity studies with rats, given isothiazolinone doses of 1.4-14 mg/kg/day orally from day 6 to day 15 of gestation, showed no treatment related effects in either the dams or in the foetuses</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| ELISAONE Wash Buffer (10X) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium chloride | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| potassium chloride | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| sodium phosphate, dibasic, heptahydrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 12930 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild |
| potassium phosphate, monobasic | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 7.4 gm ^[1] | Not Available |
| sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 39269 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (human): 15 mg/3d mild |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | | |
| SODIUM CHLORIDE | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. | | |
| SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC, HEPTAHYDRATE | for anhydrous material | | |
| POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC | No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search. | | |
| SORBITAN MONOLAURATE, ETHOXYLATED | <p>For Group D aliphatic esters:(sorbitan fatty esters)</p> <p>According to a classification scheme described by the American Chemistry Council Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group D substances are esters of monoacids, mainly common fatty acids, and sorbitan (which is derived from sorbitol - a natural carbohydrate sweetener). The fatty acids include lauric, stearic, oleic acids and coca fatty acids (mainly lauric and myristic acids). The hydroxy group in the sorbitan represents the alcohol portion of the ester linkage. The Group D esters are carbohydrate-derived esters since the ester linkage is connected to the hydroxy group(s) of sorbitan. They may have single ester linkages (i.e., sorbitan monoester) or may have multiple ester linkages, as in the case of sorbitan sesquioleate and sorbitan trioleate. Multiple ester linkages with long-chain fatty acids increase lipophilicity and also tend to diminish water solubility. The sorbitan esters are non-ionic surfactant-active agents that typically find use as emulsifiers, stabilizers, and thickeners in foods, cosmetics and medical products.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Sorbitan esters do not represent a toxicological concern since they are derived from naturally occurring materials and the parent esters are ultimately metabolised back to these same natural constituents: namely, sorbitan and common fatty acids, both of which have low orders of toxicity. The oral LD50 in rats ranged from >2.9 g/kg to > 39.8 g/kg. Numerous sorbitan esters have been studied by acute oral and dermal administration. Results from these studies support the general conclusion that sorbitan fatty acid esters have low orders of acute toxicity.</p> <p>Repeated Dose Toxicity. A large number of subchronic oral and dermal studies and chronic oral feeding studies have been carried out for sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monostearate and sorbitan monooleate. For sorbitan monostearate, no adverse effects were reported in rats fed 5% concentrations of the test substance in the diet for 6 weeks. The NOAEL was estimated to be 5% or approximately 2500 mg/kg/day. In 2-year feeding studies at 5, 10 and 20% in the diet rats tolerated sorbitan monostearate with no adverse effects. However, at 20%, there was a small but significant decrease on growth rate in male rates. Hence, the NOAEL was 10% in the diet or approximately 5000 mg/kg/day in rats, based on these findings. In a 80-week dietary study in mice, no adverse effects were observed for sorbitan monostearate at 2% concentration in the diet and the NOAEL was 2% or approximately 2600 mg/kg/day. Subchronic studies have also been carried out with sorbitan, fatty acids C6-10, tetraester (CAS 228573-47-5).. Oral gavage studies for 28 days at dose levels up to 1000 mg/kg /day resulted in no systemic toxicity. Therefore, the NOAEL was 1000 mg/kg/day for this tetraester.</p> <p>Since the sesquioleate and trioleate of sorbitan are merely multiple ester homologs of sorbitan monooleate, they would be expected to show similar effects, given their structural similarities and potential to be metabolised to the monooleate.</p> <p>Sensitisation: Sorbitan fatty acid esters were generally minimal to mild skin irritants and were nonsensitising, but sorbitan sesquioleate did produce an allergic reaction in fewer than 1% of patients with suspected contact dermatitis and addition of sorbitan sesquioleate to the components of a fragrance mix used in patch testing increased both irritant and allergic reactions to the fragrance mix.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: Limited reproductive toxicity data have been reported for the sorbitan esters. In a 2-year feeding studies in rats with sorbitan monostearate, there were no effects on gestation and fertility at any dose level (0, 5, 10 and 20% in the diet) but survival of the newborn animals and maternal lactation were slightly diminished at the 20% level. Sorbitol was also studied indirectly as part of a mixture of hydrogenated starch hydrolysates (HSH) which contained about 7% sorbitol as part of the polyhydric alcohol mixture. The HSH mixture was investigated as part of a two-year ingestion study, a multigeneration reproduction study and a teratology study. At concentrations of 18% in drinking water (3000-7000 mg/kg/day), HSH did not produce reproductive or developmental effects. These results indicate that sorbitol does not cause reproductive/ developmental toxicity in animals. Given these findings and the low order of toxicity of natural fatty acids, it seems unlikely that sorbitan esters would present reproductive and developmental toxicity concerns.</p> <p>Genotoxicity: Sorbitan monostearate (CAS 1338-41-6) was found to be negative in the Ames assay. In addition, the non-HPV substance, sorbitan fatty acid C6-10 tetraester (CAS 228573-47-5), did not cause any mutagenic effects in the Salmonella in vitro test. These substances bridge the low and high carbon range of most of the sorbitan esters and the chemistry of the sorbitan esters (i.e., sorbitan/ sorbitol, natural fatty acids) does not suggest the likelihood that the sorbitan esters are electrophilic or reactive in nature. Thus, it is not likely that the substances in Group D cause mutagenic effects.</p> <p>Sorbitan monostearate did not transform primary Syrian golden hamster embryo cells. As discussed above for point mutation, the chemistry of the sorbitan esters does not suggest the likelihood that these substances, or their constituent substructures (i.e., sorbitol, fatty acids) are reactive or electrophilic in nature.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: Overall these esters and their corresponding fatty acids were not mutagenic, but sorbitan oleate was reported to reduce DNA repair following ultraviolet radiation exposure in human lymphocytes in culture. sorbitan laurate and sorbitan trioleate were cocarcinogens in one mouse study, but sorbitan trioleate and sorbitan oleate were not tumour promoters in another study.</p> | | |
| ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <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. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> | | |
| SODIUM CHLORIDE & SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC, HEPTAHYDRATE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> | | |
| SODIUM CHLORIDE & SORBITAN MONOLAURATE, ETHOXYLATED & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> | | |
| POTASSIUM CHLORIDE & ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED | <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> | | |
| Acute Toxicity | | Carcinogenicity | |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | | Reproductivity | |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | | STOT - Single Exposure | |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊘ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊘ | Aspiration Hazard | ⊘ |

Legend:
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| sodium chloride | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 620.199mg/L | 3 |
| sodium chloride | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 402.6mg/L | 4 |
| sodium chloride | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2430mg/L | 4 |
| sodium chloride | EC50 | 384 | Crustacea | 140.582mg/L | 3 |
| sodium chloride | NOEC | 6 | Fish | 0.001mg/L | 4 |
| potassium chloride | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 29.8000mg/L | 4 |
| potassium chloride | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 83mg/L | 4 |
| potassium chloride | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1337mg/L | 4 |
| potassium chloride | EC50 | 24 | Crustacea | 7.35mg/L | 4 |
| potassium chloride | NOEC | 48 | Crustacea | 240.45mg/L | 4 |

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium chloride | LOW | LOW |
| potassium chloride | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| sodium chloride | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392) |
| potassium chloride | LOW (LogKOW = -0.4608) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------|------------------|
| sodium chloride | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |
| potassium chloride | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

Continued...

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- ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

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

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SODIUM CHLORIDE(7647-14-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE(7447-40-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC, HEPTAHYDRATE(7782-85-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC(7778-77-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

SORBITAN MONOLAURATE, ETHOXYLATED(9005-64-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED(55965-84-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Immediate (acute) health hazard | Yes |
| Delayed (chronic) health hazard | No |
| Fire hazard | No |
| Pressure hazard | No |
| Reactivity hazard | No |

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sodium phosphate, dibasic | 5000 | 2270 |

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | N (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (sodium phosphate, dibasic, heptahydrate; potassium chloride; potassium phosphate, monobasic; isothiazolinones, mixed; sodium chloride; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |

ELISAONE Wash Buffer (10X)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | N (isothiazolinones, mixed) |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| sodium chloride | 7647-14-5, 14762-51-7, 16887-00-6 |
| isothiazolinones, mixed | 55965-84-9, 96118-96-6 |

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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