



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.: R9402

Version No.: 3.6

Product Name: Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets® Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

Components of water analysis reagent sets: Refills R-9400, R-9423; and Kits I-2017, K-9400

Product Descriptions:

Double-Tipped Ampoules: Glass ampoules with dual tapered tips. Each double-tipped ampoule in K-9400 and R-9400 contains approximately 4 mL of liquid reagent. Each double-tipped ampoule in R-9423 contains approximately 9.5 mL of liquid reagent. Refills and test kits contain 20 double-tipped 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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Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch: 9-87557

SDS No: R9402

Version No: 3.6

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: 03/02/2018

Print Date: 03/02/2018

Initial Date: 03/02/2018

S.GHS.USA.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Chemical kits; First aid kits
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 reagent sets: Refills R-9400, R-9423 and Kits I-2017, K-9400
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Continued...

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-66-3	71	<u>chloroform</u>
7732-18-5	26	<u>water</u>
13472-35-0	2	<u>sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate</u>
7664-93-9	1	<u>sulfuric acid</u>
61-73-4	<0.1	<u>methylene blue</u>
Not Available	<0.1	Proprietary ingredient

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General	
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <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	If skin contact occurs: <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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	NOTE: IN massive chloroform overdose, DO NOT INDUCE EMESIS because of the rapid onset of CNS depression and the risk of aspiration If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

- ▶ 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 chloroform intoxications:

Chloroform concentrations may be determined in blood.

Treat irritation symptomatically.

Oral Management:

Chloroform is radiopaque and X-rays confirm ingestion.

DO NOT INDUCE EMESIS because of the rapid onset of CNS depression and the risk of aspiration.

Consider gastric lavage within 1 hour of ingestion because of very rapid absorption of chloroform (use cuffed ET tube to protect airway)

Contact a poisons information service for further guidance on gut decontamination.

Systematic Management.

All patients initially require at least 24 hours observation with ECG monitoring.

Patients should be kept at complete bed rest, the use of stimulants (including adrenaline and noradrenaline) should be avoided because of the risk of sensitisation of the myocardium.

In symptomatic patients the hepatic and renal function should be monitored for at least 3-days post-exposure.

Chest X-rays will be necessary to monitor development of respiratory complications.

Chloroform depletes glutathione stores; N-acetylcysteine (used in the treatment of paracetamol overdose) has been suggested as a possible antidote for hepatotoxic organic solvents (success in carbon tetrachloride intoxications has been reported).

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- ▶ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- ▶ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- ▶ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- ▶ There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- ▶ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- ▶ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- ▶ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- ▶ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- ▶ No specific antidote.
- ▶ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- ▶ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- ▶ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- ▶ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

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]

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

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

Advice for firefighters

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

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. ▶ 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. ▶ 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. May emit acrid smoke. <p>carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen chloride phosgene other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.</p>

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. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▶ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.	

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. 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. <p>Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear.</p>
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. <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 ▶ 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.
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Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

	<p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p> <p>All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.</p>
<p>Storage incompatibility</p>	<p>Chloroform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ decomposes in the presence of excess water, high temperature, including hot surfaces, evolving phosgene and hydrogen chloride ▶ on contact with warm water may form hydrogen chloride ▶ decomposes at ordinary temperatures in sunlight, in the absence of air, and in the dark in the presence of air ▶ may form explosive materials when mixed with strong bases, alkali metals, lithium, sodium, potassium, sodium-potassium alloys; these may be heat-, friction-, and/or impact sensitive ▶ reacts violently with light metals, aluminium, magnesium or titanium powder, disilane, potassium tert-butoxide, methylates (methoxides), potassium acetylene-1,2-dioxide, sodium amide, uranium(III) hydride ▶ reacts violently with (acetone + a base), (perchloric acid + phosphorous pentoxide), (KOH + methanol) and (NaOH + methanol). ▶ is incompatible with acetone, beryllium, decaborane, methanol, nitrogen tetroxide, strong oxidisers, fluorine, oxygen, potassium, sodium, strong mineral acids, trisopropylphosphine, chemically active metals (Li, NaK alloy), zinc ▶ attacks many plastics and rubber ▶ attacks iron and other metals in the presence of moisture and elevated temperatures ▶ may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity <p>Haloalkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are highly reactive:some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; the more highly substituted may be used as fire suppressants, not always with the anticipated results. ▶ may react with the lighter divalent metals to produce more reactive compounds analogous to Grignard reagents. ▶ may produce explosive compounds following prolonged contact with metallic or other azides ▶ may react on contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide rage of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact; severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures . <p>BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with metal halides and active metals, eg. sodium (Na), potassium (K), lithium (Li),calcium (Ca), zinc (Zn), powdered aluminium (Al) and aluminium alloys, magnesium (Mg) and magnesium alloys. ▶ may react with brass and steel. ▶ may react explosively with strong oxidisers ▶ may degrade rubber, and plastics such as methacrylate polymers, polyethylene and polystyrene, paint and coatings ▶ Avoid strong bases.

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 NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	chloroform	Methane trichloride, Trichloromethane	Not Available	9.78 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	chloroform	Chloroform	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Liver & embryo/fetal dam; CNS impair
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	chloroform	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	Not Available	Not Available	240 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sulfuric acid	Battery acid, Hydrogen sulfate, Oil of vitriol, Sulfuric acid (aqueous)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm func
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
chloroform	Chloroform	2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
chloroform	500 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

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sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid	15 mg/m3	Not Available
methylene blue	Not Available	Not Available
Proprietary ingredient	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. 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>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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" style="width: 100%;"> <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" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <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>	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.)	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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 																				
Body protection	See Other protection below																				
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. 																				
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:

Respiratory protection

Type AB-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

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	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.

varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-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	Two phase: Blue / Colorless		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.49 (chloroform layer)
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	1.35 (aqueous layer)	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 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)	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

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Exposure to vapours of some rare earth salts can cause sensitivity to heat, itching, and increased sensitivity of smell and taste. Other effects include inflamed airways and lung, emphysema, regional narrowing of terminal airways and cell changes.</p> <p>Chloroform concentrations of 1000-2000 parts per million (ppm) may cause dizziness, headache, fatigue, salivation and nausea. 4000 ppm may cause vomiting, serious disorientation and a fainting feeling. 14000-16000 ppm may cause rapid loss of consciousness. More than 20000 ppm may cause breathing failure, heart rhythm disturbances and death. If death does not immediately occur from stoppage of breathing or heart beat, it may occur later from liver and kidney damage.</p> <p>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>Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.</p> <p>Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin)</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (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.</p> <p>Symptoms of chloroform ingestion include burning of the mouth, throat, gullet and stomach; diarrhoea and abdominal/lower chest pain; cold, clammy skin, blueness of the extremities and face, muscle cramps, dilated pupils, low blood pressure, blood vessel dilatation on the periphery, irregular breathing, respiratory failure, unconsciousness and liver damage.</p> <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>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <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.</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> <p>The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</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 long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <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 chloroform may produce dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, memory impairment, increased dreams, loss of appetite, palpitations, liver and kidney damage. There may be depression, confusion, negative changes in behaviour and passive mood states. Chronic abuse of chloroform may cause psychotic behaviour. Repeated exposure may also cause dullness, urinary frequency, gastrointestinal disturbances, dry mouth, thirst, headache, general unwellness, blurred vision, pins and needles, loss of sense of balance, tremors, memory and anaemia. It may be dangerous to the foetus (unborn baby). It has been shown to induce liver, kidney, intestinal and urinary bladder tumours, including cancer.</p>

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

CHLOROFORM	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</p>
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC, DIHYDRATE	Data for anhydride
SULFURIC ACID	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p>

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

	<p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:</p>
METHYLENE BLUE	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. After i.v. administration Methylene Blue may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal and chest pain, headache, dizziness, mental confusion, profuse sweating, and hypertension; with very high doses methaemoglobinemia and a hemolysis may occur. Methylene Blue activates a normally dormant reductase enzyme system which reduces the methylene blue to leucomethylene blue, which in turn is able to reduce methaemoglobin to haemoglobin. Methylene Blue is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. It is believed to be reduced in the tissues to the leuco form which is slowly excreted, mainly in the urine together with some unchanged drug. Methylene Blue imparts a blue color to urine and faeces. In large doses Methylene Blue can produce methaemoglobinaemia. Although intra-amniotic injection of Methylene Blue has been used to diagnose premature rupture of fetal membranes or to identify separate amniotic sacs in twin pregnancies, there have been several reports of hemolytic anemia (Heinz-body anemia) and hyperbilirubinemia in neonates exposed to Methylene Blue in the amniotic cavity. In most cases, exchange transfusions and/or phototherapy are required to control the jaundice. Methylene Blue should be used with caution in the treatment of toxic methemoglobinemia; high doses can cause hemolytic anemias and patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiencies are particularly susceptible. A rapid disappearance of cyanosis in response to Methylene Blue would be expected within one hour but might not occur if the patient has erythrocyte G6PD or NADPH-diaphorase deficiency or if methemoglobinemia is due to the ingestion of compounds such as aniline or dapsone. A second dose has been recommended if cyanosis does not disappear within 1 hour of Methylene Blue administration but results of a study in animals and of a patient with aniline poisoning indicated that an increased dosage of Methylene Blue might be of no additional benefit and could be potentially dangerous in that it could enhance Heinz body formation. Methylene Blue should not be injected s.c. as it may cause necrotic abscesses. It should not be given by intrathecal injection as neural damage has occurred. Methylene Blue should be used with caution in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.</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 available to make classification
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

REPROTOXIN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
CARCINOGEN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
MUTAGEN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
EYE	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
RESPIRATORY	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
SKIN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
chloroform	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylene blue	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

For Haloalkanes:

Atmospheric Fate: Fully, or partially, fluorinated haloalkanes released to the air can restrict heat loss from the Earth's atmosphere by absorbing infrared emissions from the surface. The major fate of haloalkanes in the atmosphere is via breakdown by hydroxyl radicals. These substances react with atmospheric ozone and nitrates, which also causes them to change, (transform).

Chlorofluorocarbons, (CFC), haloalkanes can break down into chlorine atoms in the air, which also contribute to ozone destruction.

Terrestrial Fate: Biological breakdown of these substances is expected to be faster than non-biological breakdown, provided that there are sufficient substrates, nutrients and microbial populations. However, because haloalkane-degrading microorganisms are not easily found, biological breakdown of these substances is rare. Several methane-utilizing bacteria have been identified that may use haloalkanes. Biological breakdown may occur through various pathways.

Aquatic Fate: Haloalkanes do not easily break down in water. Biological breakdown of these substances is expected to be faster than non-biological breakdown, provided that there are sufficient substrates, nutrients and microbial populations. In general, alpha- and alpha, omega-chlorinated haloalkanes are de-halogenated by water. Alpha- and alpha, omega-haloalkanes with longer chains, may be de-halogenated by the addition of oxygen, (oxidized). Haloalkanes may break down in water, if certain sulfur ions are present, such as bisulfide ions.

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Ecotoxicity: Haloparaffins C12 to C18 may be incorporated into fatty acids in bacteria, yeasts, and fungi, resulting in their build up in the food chain. Haloalkanes are persistent and toxic to fish and wildlife.

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 Chloroform:

log Kow: 1.97; Koc: 34; Half-life (hr) air: 1920; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 28 744; Henry's atm m3/mol: 4.35E-03; BOD 5: 0.02; ThOD: 0.33,1.346; BCF: 1.9-10.35. Drinking Water Standard - Hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.); Chloroform: 200 ug/l (WHO guideline); Soil Guidelines - Dutch criteria: 0.001 mg/kg.

Atmospheric Fate: Chloroform will generally evaporate to atmosphere; however, transportation may occur over long distances and photo-oxidization will occur (half-life 80 days). Chloroform is expected to exist almost entirely in the vapor phase in the atmosphere. Large amounts of chloroform in the atmosphere may be removed during precipitation; however, most chloroform removed in precipitation is likely to re-enter the atmosphere by volatilization. Long-range atmospheric transport of chloroform is possible. The major degradation process in the air involves reactions with free radicals such as hydroxyl groups. Breakdown products include phosgene and hydrogen chloride. Chloroform is more reactive in photochemical smog conditions where the approximate half-life is 11 days.

Aquatic Fate: Direct photolysis of chloroform will not be a significant degradation process in surface waters and the dominant fate process for chloroform in surface waters is volatilization.

Chloroform present in surface water is expected to volatilize rapidly to the atmosphere. A half-life of 44 hours for volatilization has been estimated.

Terrestrial Fate: Spills and releases on land will evaporate quickly or leach into groundwater where they persist for long periods. Chloroform is not expected to adsorb significantly to sediment or suspended organic matter in surface waters. In soil, the dominant transport mechanism for chloroform near the surface will probably be volatilization with relatively constant rates over a wide variety of soil types.

Ecotoxicity: Chloroform is not expected to concentrate in the food chain. Chloroform does not appear to bioconcentrate in higher aquatic organisms including bluegill sunfish but, has a moderate tendency to concentrate in nonvascular aquatic plants such as green algae. Significant degradation of chloroform under aerobic conditions has been reported in tests. Under the proper conditions, chloroform appears to be much more susceptible to anaerobic biodegradation. Above certain dosage levels, chloroform becomes toxic to anaerobic and aerobic microorganisms. This is especially noticeable for biological treatment facilities that use anaerobic digestion systems, where sustained inputs with chloroform concentrations approaching 100 mg/L can all but eliminate methane fermenting bacteria.

For Cerium:

Environmental Fate: Despite their name, rare earth elements are relatively plentiful in the Earth's crust, with cerium being the 25th most abundant element. Cerium compounds include cerium oxide, cerium carbonate, and cerium chloride.

Atmospheric Fate: Cerium oxidizes very readily at room temperature, especially in moist air. Except for europium, cerium is the most reactive of the rare-earth metals.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil ♦ Cerium is found in minerals including allanite, monazite, cerite, and bastnaesite. Plants ♦ Crops can take up cerium.

Aquatic Fate: Cerium oxide and cerium carbonate are insoluble in water, while cerium chloride is soluble in water. Cerium has affinity for humic substances, which may alter its availability in aquatic systems. The substance slowly decomposes in cold water, and rapidly decomposes in hot water. Alkali solutions and dilute/concentrated acids attack the metal rapidly.

Ecotoxicity: Current fate and transport studies are limited and may not adequately address long term environmental exposure risks to both humans and other living organisms. Although cerium has low acute toxicity, long term health and environmental effects are less well understood. The form cerium takes can also influence its biological and environmental fate. Oxides and hydroxides of cerium are poorly soluble in body fluids thus are slow to clear from the organism. Cerium can affect the respiratory tract and associated lymph nodes, (inhalation exposure), and, once in the circulatory system, can partition to the skeleton, liver, kidney and spleen. Studies subjecting animals to large dosages of cerium show evidence of neurological effects, possibly due to cerium competing with calcium binding sites in the brain. Long term human expose to cerium is correlated with rare earth pneumoconiosis, but, the precise role of cerium in this disease is not well characterized.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
chloroform	HIGH (Half-life = 1800 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 259.63 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
chloroform	LOW (BCF = 13)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
chloroform	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ▶ ▶ Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations. ▶
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

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Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3316
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Chemical kits; First aid kits
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 9
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label : 9 Special provisions : 15

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3316
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Chemical kit; First aid kit
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 9L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A44 A163 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 960 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 10 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 960 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 10 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y960 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3316
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 9 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-A , S-P Special provisions : 251 340 Limited Quantities : See SP251

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

<p>chloroform(67-66-3) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens", "US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens", "US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)", "US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants", "US EPA Carcinogens Listing", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule", "US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", "US</p>
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	OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances", "US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances"
sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate(13472-35-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances"
sulfuric acid(7664-93-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances", "US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals", "US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List", "US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule", "US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1", "US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances"
methylene blue(61-73-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
Proprietary ingredient() 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

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

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