



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.: K3803

Version No.: 1.1

Product Name: Cyanide Vacu-vials® Ampoules and CHEMets® Refill

Part Nos.: K-3803 Ampoules, R-3810

Product Descriptions:

CHEMets Refills: Sealed glass ampoules, 7 mm OD, for visual colorimetric water analysis. Each CHEMet™ ampoule contains approximately 0.5 mL of liquid reagent sealed under vacuum. Refills contain 30 ampoules, test kits contain 1 refill.

Vacu-vials Ampoules: Sealed glass ampoules, 13 mm OD, for instrumental colorimetric water analysis. Each Vacu-vial™ ampoule contains approximately 2 mL of liquid reagent sealed under vacuum. Test kits contain 30 ampoules.

Addendum to Section 14 Transport Information:

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

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

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

Additional Information:

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

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Cyanide Vacu-vials Ampoules and CHEMets Refill

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch: 9-82186

SDS No: K3803

Version No: 1.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 09/10/2014

Print Date: 12/03/2015

Initial Date: 10/10/2014

S.GHS.U.S.A.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Cyanide Vacu-vials Ampoules and CHEMets Refill
Synonyms	Part No.: K-3803 Ampoules, R-3810
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Component of water analysis test kits K-3803, K-3810
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

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

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A
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Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Continued...

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P103	Read label before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-52-7	1	barbituric acid
1310-73-2	1	sodium hydroxide
55-22-1	2	isonicotinic acid
7778-77-0	1	potassium phosphate, monobasic
7732-18-5	95	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute intoxication by barbiturates:

- ▶ If the patient is awake and loss of consciousness is not imminent, give by mouth Syrup of Ipecac or a slurry of activated charcoal.
- ▶ Gastric lavage with warm water or saline as soon as practical. Precautions against aspiration are essential especially if the patient is comatose.
- ▶ Leave in the stomach 15 to 30 gm of sodium sulfate in water as a saline cathartic.
- ▶ If sensory stimuli (e.g. pinching) arouse the patient even briefly from coma and if respirations are full and regular further treatment may not be required. Nevertheless keep under observation until fully conscious.
- ▶ Monitor (continuously if possible) the ECG and the following vital signs; respiratory rate, pulse rate, blood pressure and body temperature. Observe frequently and record skin colour, pupillary size and light reflex, corneal and gag reflexes, response to pain, and tendon reflexes.
- ▶ Correct airway obstruction. Insertion of oropharyngeal airway is usually advisable in comatose patients with no gag reflex. Suction frequently to remove saliva and mucus.
- ▶ At the slightest suspicion of hypoxia, continuous or intermittent oxygen therapy is warranted.
- ▶ Sometimes the inhalation of oxygen causes an arrest of spontaneous breathing. Artificial respiration is then essential. **DO NOT wait for respiratory arrest; give mechanical assistance whenever the rate or depth of breathing is clearly inadequate.**
- ▶ The threat of cardiovascular collapse often disappears when hypoxia is corrected. If not an infusion of plasma or human serum albumin is useful to expand blood volume and raise the blood pressure. Vasoconstrictor drugs are generally not helpful. A rapidly acting cardiac glycoside (e.g. ouabain) is recommended only if central venous pressure is elevated.
- ▶ Correct dehydration by the cautious administration of replacement fluids. In the treatment of barbituric and phenobarbital poisoning diuretics have a legitimate role but diuresis is not beneficial in pentobarbitone or secobarbital poisoning. Alkalinisation of the urine does not speed excretion significantly except in phenobarbital poisoning. Perhaps the urinary bladder should be catheterised to prevent retention. Measure and record urinary output.
- ▶ In the rare patient with signs of intracranial pressure treat for brain oedema.
- ▶ In severe poisonings haemodialysis or haemoperfusion may prove life-saving by shortening coma thus preventing lethal complications. These measures are normally reserved for massive poisonings by those barbiturates that are only slowly detoxified (e.g. barbituric, phenobarbital), but they may be helpful with short-acting agents if begun promptly.
- ▶ Good nursing is essential. The body temperature should be maintained if possible. Antibiotic therapy is necessary if pneumonia or other infections arise. By repeatedly changing the patient's posture, hypostatic pneumonia, thrombophlebitis and decubitus ulcers are avoided. GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products. 5th Ed.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Continued...

Cyanide Vacu-vials Ampoules and CHEMets Refill

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	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ 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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Non combustible.
 - ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit poisonous fumes
May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- ▶ Wipe up.

Major Spills

- Moderate hazard.
- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**
- Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear. Break the ampoule tip only when it is completely immersed in sample. Breaking the tip in air may cause the ampoule to shatter.**

Other information

For optimum analytical performance, store in the dark and at room temperature.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

None known

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium hydroxide	Caustic soda, Lye, Soda lye, Sodium hydrate	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
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Continued...

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barbituric acid	Barbituric acid	1.1 mg/m3	12 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium phosphate, monobasic	Potassium phosphate, monobasic	29 mg/m3	320 mg/m3	1900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
barbituric acid	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	250 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
isonicotinic acid	Not Available	Not Available
potassium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with 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.
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>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

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

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TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless to pale yellow, may be cloudy		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0
Odour	Odourless	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	10	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	2	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	103	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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Chronic	There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
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Cyanide Vacu-vials Ampoules and CHEMets Refill	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Cyanide Vacu-vials Ampoules and CHEMets Refill	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

SODIUM HYDROXIDE	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p>
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POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC	No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.
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Cyanide Vacu-vials Ampoules and CHEMets Refill, WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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BARBITURIC ACID, ISONICOTINIC ACID	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.</p>
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Acute Toxicity	⊘	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

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

CMR STATUS

EYE	sodium hydroxide	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS) - Eye	X SODIUM HYDROXIDE
RESPIRATORY	sodium hydroxide	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS) - Respiratory	X
SKIN	sodium hydroxide	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELS) - Skin	X

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
barbituric acid	HIGH	HIGH
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
isonicotinic acid	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
barbituric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.47)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
isonicotinic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.32)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
barbituric acid	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.006)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
isonicotinic acid	LOW (KOC = 14.49)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO

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

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

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

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

barbituric acid(67-52-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity", "US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
sodium hydroxide(1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1"
isonicotinic acid(55-22-1) 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"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references

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

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