



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.:** R1501

**Version No.:** 2.4

**Product Name:** Ammonia CHEMets® & VACUettes® Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials® Ampoules

**Part Nos.:** R-1501, R-1501A, R-1501B, R-1501C, R-1501D, K-1503 Ampoules, K-1523 Ampoules

### 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.

*VACUettes Refills:* Sealed glass ampoules, 7 mm OD, with small glass capillary attached, for visual colorimetric water analysis. Each VACUette™ 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 K-1503 Vacu-vial™ ampoule contains approximately 2 mL of liquid reagent sealed under vacuum. Each K-1523 Vacu-vial™ ampoule contains approximately 4.5 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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## Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 9-89020

SDS No: R1501

Version No: 2.4

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

Issue Date: 08/10/2014

Print Date: 12/03/2015

Initial Date: 10/10/2014

S.GHS.USA.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules
Synonyms	Part Nos.: R-1501, R-1501A, R-1501B, R-1501C, R-1501D, K-1503 Ampoules, K-1523 Ampoules
Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquids, n.o.s. (contains sodium hydroxide and mercuric iodide)
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-1503, K-1510, K-1510A, K-1510B, K-1510C, K-1510D, K-1523
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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	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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#### Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

#### Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H300	Fatal if swallowed
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Continued...

## Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

H318	Causes serious eye damage
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

### 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 to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7732-18-5	92-96	<a href="#">water</a>
1310-73-2	1-3	<a href="#">sodium hydroxide</a>
1303-96-4	1-2	<a href="#">sodium borate, decahydrate</a>
7774-29-0	1-2	<a href="#">mercuric iodide</a>
7681-11-0	1	<a href="#">potassium iodide</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> </ul>

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## Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</li> <li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b> (ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.  
for corrosives:

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.**

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consider endoscopy to evaluate oral injury.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. *EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994*

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray or fog.</li> <li>▶ Foam.</li> <li>▶ Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>▶ BCF (where regulations permit).</li> <li>▶ Carbon dioxide.</li> </ul>
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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul>
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## Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> </ul>
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>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 glass ampoule to shatter.</b></p>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> </ul> <p><b>For optimum analytical performance, store in the dark and at room temperature.</b></p>

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

#### 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
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium borate, decahydrate	Borate compounds, inorganic	2 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium borate, decahydrate	Borax, Borax decahydrate, Sodium borate decahydrate, Sodium tetraborate decahydrate	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sodium borate, decahydrate	Anhydrous borax, Borax dehydrated, Disodium salt of boric acid, Disodium tetraborate, Fused borax, Sodium borate (anhydrous), Sodium tetraborate	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	mercuric iodide	Mercury	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-2;(as Hg);(aryl and inorganic)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mercuric iodide	Mercury, all forms except alkyl, as Hg - Elemental and inorganic forms	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: CNS impair; kidney dam; BEI
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium iodide	Iodine and Iodides - Iodides	0.01 ppm	0.1 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Hypothyroidism; URT irr

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium borate, decahydrate	Sodium borate decahydrate	6 mg/m3	22 mg/m3	780 mg/m3
sodium borate, decahydrate	Sodium borate; (Disodium tetraborate; Borates, tetrasodium salts)	6 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	240 mg/m3
mercuric iodide	Mercuric iodide; (Mercury(II) iodide)	0.057 mg/m3	0.23 mg/m3	63 mg/m3

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potassium iodide	Potassium iodide	0.18 mg/m3	1.9 mg/m3	140 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
water	Not Available	Not Available		
sodium hydroxide	250 mg/m3	10 mg/m3		
sodium borate, decahydrate	Not Available	Not Available		
mercuric iodide	28 mg/m3	10 mg/m3		
potassium iodide	Not Available	Not Available		

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.</li> <li>▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.</li> <li>▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elbow length PVC gloves</li> <li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
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
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

### Respiratory protection

## Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

\* 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Pale yellow		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.1
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	13.5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	0	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
<b>Ingestion</b>	<b>Severely toxic effects</b> may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal. The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
<b>Eye</b>	The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

## Ammonia CHEMets &amp; VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

<b>WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>SODIUM HYDROXIDE</b>	<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>
<b>SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE</b>	<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> <p>Oral (rat) LD50: 4500-5000 mg/kg Eyes (rabbit) (-) Mild [Orica BORAX-Europe] Reproductive effector in rats Mutagenic towards bacteria</p>
<b>MERCURIC IODIDE</b>	Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Dyspnae, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting, foetotoxicity and teratogenesis recorded.
Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules, POTASSIUM IODIDE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.</p>

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

<b>CARCINOGEN</b>	mercuric iodide	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	P65-MC
<b>EYE</b>	sodium hydroxide	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Eye	X SODIUM HYDROXIDE
<b>RESPIRATORY</b>	sodium hydroxide	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Respiratory	X
<b>SKIN</b>	sodium hydroxide	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Skin	X
	mercuric iodide	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants - Skin US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin Designation US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants - Skin US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Skin US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin US - North Carolina Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) for Air Contaminants - Skin Designation [NLV] US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants - Skin US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) - Skin	X Yes S

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
 Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.  
 Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.  
 Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Continued...



## Ammonia CHEMets & VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
potassium iodide	HIGH	HIGH

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
potassium iodide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0436)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
potassium iodide	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)

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

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1760
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains sodium hydroxide and mercuric iodide)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 8L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 855 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 851 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y840 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 0.5 L

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

## Ammonia CHEMets &amp; VACUettes Refills and Ammonia Vacu-vials Ampoules

<b>UN number</b>	1760	
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide and mercuric iodide)	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A , S-B
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 L

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<b>water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
<b>sodium hydroxide(1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"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"
<b>sodium borate, decahydrate(1303-96-4) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "US EPA Carcinogens Listing", "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"
<b>mercuric iodide(7774-29-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants", "US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants", "US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants", "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 - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)", "US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory", "US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants", "US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1"
<b>potassium iodide(7681-11-0) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "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
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](http://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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