



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.: S4201

Version No.: 2.2

Product Name: Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets®, VACUettes®, & Vacu-vials® Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets® & Vacu-vial® Kits

Part Nos.: A-4201, A-4401

Product Descriptions:

Activator Solution: Plastic bottle, contains approximately 3.4 g of solid reagent. Test kits contain one (1) bottle of reagent. Activator Solution packs contain six (6) bottles of reagent.

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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Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 9-101473

SDS No: S4201

Version No: 2.2

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

Issue Date: 08/09/2014

Print Date: 12/03/2015

Initial Date: 10/09/2014

S.GHS.USA.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits
Chemical Name	sodium persulfate
Synonyms	Part Nos.: A-4201, A-4401
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 test kits K-4203, K-4403, K-4423, K-4605, K-4605A, K-4605B, K-4605C, K-4605D, K-4815
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

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

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3
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Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Continued...

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory 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.
P103	Read label before use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7775-27-1	100	sodium persulfate

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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

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.
- ▶ **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.

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.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Will not burn but increases intensity of fire. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Heat affected containers remain hazardous. ▶ Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition. ▶ May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

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. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. ▶ Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. ▶ Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. ▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours. ▶ Provide adequate ventilation. ▶ Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. ▶ Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. ▶ Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials.
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Continued...

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

	Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. <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"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inorganic peroxy compounds are potent oxidisers that pose fire or explosive hazards when in contact with ordinary combustible materials. ▶ Inorganic peroxides react with organic compounds to generate organic peroxide and hydroperoxide products that react violently with reducing agents. ▶ Inorganic oxidising agents can react with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air). ▶ Organic compounds in general have some reducing power and can in principle react with compounds in this class.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sodium persulfate	Persulfates, as persulfate	0.1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Skin irr

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium persulfate	Sodium persulfate	0.3 mg/m ³	8.2 mg/m ³	49 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium persulfate	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	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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".

Respiratory protection

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

Required Minimum	Half-Face	Full-Face	Powered Air

Continued...

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

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

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits Not Available

Material	CPI
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* 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.

Protection Factor	Respirator	Respirator	Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.6
Odour	Odourless	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	180
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution	5-7
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"> ▶ Many of the salts of peroxyacids are unstable or explosive and are capable of initiation by heat, friction or impact, and all are powerful oxidants. BRETHERRICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Levels above 10 ug/m³ of suspended inorganic sulfates in the air may cause an excess risk of asthmatic attacks in susceptible persons. Clinical signs in persulfate salt inhalation studies include ocular and nasal discharge and respiratory distress. Persulfates also can be irritating to the respiratory track of occupationally exposed individuals such as hairdressers. Acute dermal, oral, and inhalation toxicity studies are available, but only the latter are remarkable, with gross lesions observed in the lungs, liver, stomach, and spleen.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. In short-term and subchronic feeding studies the results were mixed; some studies found no evidence of toxicity and others found local damage to the mucous membrane in the gastrointestinal tract, but no other systemic effects. Following ingestion, persulfate salts are likely to decomposes to hydrogen peroxide and sulfate. The hydrogen peroxide will be rapidly converted to oxygen and water by various enzymes.</p>

Continued...

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

	Sulfates are not well absorbed orally, but can cause diarrhoea.
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Studies in humans indicate that aqueous solutions of 5% persulfate or higher can cause skin irritation. Persulfates may be irritating to skin of occupationally exposed individuals such as hairdressers.</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.
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Persulfate exposure commonly manifests itself in the form of a skin rash, eczema and respiratory conditions such as asthma.</p>

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

SODIUM PERSULFATE	Oral (Rat, adult female) LD50: 920 mg/kg *Skin: irritant *Rhein Perchemie MSDS
Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits, SODIUM PERSULFATE	<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

RESPIRATORY	sodium persulfate	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs) - Respiratory	X
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

For Inorganic Sulfate:

Environmental Fate - Sulfates can produce a laxative effect at concentrations of 1000 - 1200 mg/liter, but no increase in diarrhea, dehydration or weight loss. The presence of sulfate in drinking-water can also result in a noticeable taste. Sulfate may also contribute to the corrosion of distribution systems. No health-based guideline value for sulfate in drinking water is proposed.

Atmospheric Fate: Sulfates are removed from the air by both dry and wet deposition processes.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3316														
Packing group	III														
UN proper shipping name	First aid kit †; Chemical kit †														
Environmental hazard	No relevant data														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>: 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>: Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>: 9L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	: 9	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	: Not Applicable	ERG Code	: 9L								
ICAO/IATA Class	: 9														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	: Not Applicable														
ERG Code	: 9L														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>: A44 A163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>: 960</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>: 10 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>: 960</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>: 10 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>: Y960</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>: 1 kg</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	III						
UN proper shipping name	CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>: 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>: Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	: 9	IMDG Subrisk	: Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	: 9						
IMDG Subrisk	: Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>: F-A , S-P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>: 251 340</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>: See SP251</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	: F-A , S-P	Special provisions	: 251 340	Limited Quantities	: See SP251
EMS Number	: F-A , S-P						
Special provisions	: 251 340						
Limited Quantities	: See SP251						

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

sodium persulfate(7775-27-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
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SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Activator Solution for Formaldehyde CHEMets, VACUettes, & Vacu-vials Kits, and for Glycol CHEMets & Vacu-vials Kits

Other information

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

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

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

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