

# 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.: S1600

Version No.: 1.2

Product Name: Activator Solution for Bromine, Chlorine, Hydrogen Peroxide, Ozone,

Peracetic Acid Test Kits

Part Nos.: A-1600, A-2500, A-2500V, A-5501, A-7400, A-7900

# **Product Descriptions:**

Activator Solution: Plastic bottle, contains approximately 9 mL of liquid reagent. Test kits contain one (1) bottle of solution. Activator Solution packs contain six (6) bottles of solution.

# 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).



# Activator Solution for Bromine, Chlorine, Hydrogen Peroxide, Ozone, Peracetic Acid Test Kits

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 9-76789 SDS No: \$1600 Version No: 1.2 Issue Date: **05/09/2014**Print Date: **12/03/2015**Initial Date: **06/09/2014**S.GHS.USA.EN

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

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

## **Product Identifier**

Product name	Activator Solution for Bromine, Chlorine, Hydrogen Peroxide, Ozone, Peracetic Acid Test Kits
Synonyms	Part Nos.: A-1600, A-2500, A-2500V, A-5501, A-7400, A-7900
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 I-2001, I-2019, I-2020, K-1605, K-1613, K-2500, K-2504, K-2504A, K-2504B, K-2504C, K-2504D, K-2505, K-2505V, K-2511, K-2513, K-5502, K-5513, K-7402, K-7404, K-7423, K-7904, K-7913

## 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, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3

## Label elements

GHS label elements





SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

## Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation		
H319	Causes serious eye irritation		
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled		
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction		
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child		

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H335 May cause respiratory irritation			
Precautionary statement(s	) Prevention		
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label a		

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.			
P102	Geep out of reach of children.			
P103	Read label before use.			
P201	Obtain special instructions 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.			

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.			
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.			
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.			

## 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

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
7681-11-0	11	potassium iodide		
1310-73-2	<0.1	sodium hydroxide		
7732-18-5	>88	water		

## **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  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	If skin contact occurs:  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> <li>If furnes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses 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> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

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.

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## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility No

None known.

## 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.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of; hydrogen iodide way 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.

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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium iodide	lodine and lodides - lodides	0.01 ppm	0.1 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Hypothyroidism; URT irr
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 Iye, Sodium hvdrate	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium iodide	Potassium iodide	0.18 mg/m3	1.9 mg/m3	140 mg/m3
sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium iodide	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	250 mg/m3	10 mg/m3
water	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

# Appropriate engineering controls controls effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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.

## Personal protection











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

## Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles

## Eye and face protection

• 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

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

## NOTE:

## Hands/feet protection

- ► 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.

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.

## Body protection

## See Other protection below

## Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

Not Available

## Thermal hazards

## 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	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	С
SARANEX-23	С
TEFLON	С
VITON	С
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	С

<sup>\*</sup> 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

## 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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"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		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	>1
Odour	Odourless	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	11	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	<0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	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> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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

Peracetic Acid Test Kits

tormation on toxicologic	cal effects	
Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.  Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product  The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.	
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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.  The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition  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.  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.	
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
Chronic	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.  Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.  Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.  Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.	
Activator Solution for Bromine, Chlorine, Hydrogen Peroxide, Ozone,	TOXICITY	

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TOXICITY

# SODIUM HYDROXIDE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Activator Solution for Bromine, Chlorine, Hydrogen Peroxide, Ozone, Peracetic Acid Test Kits, POTASSIUM IODIDE

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<b>✓</b>	STOT - Single Exposure	<b>✓</b>
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	<b>~</b>	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

Data required to make classification available

X – 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

For lodine: lodine is an important element in studies of environmental protection and human health, global-scale hydrologic processes and nuclear non-proliferation. Inorganic and organic species that may be hydrophilic, atmosphilic, and biophilic.

Terrestrial Fate: There was an appreciable iodate reduction to iodide, presumably mediated by the structural iron(II), in some clay minerals. Humic acid in soil promotes the electrochemical reduction of iodine(12) to ionic iodide. The different oxidation species of iodine have markedly different sorption properties, hence, changes in iodine redox states can greatly affect the mobility of iodine in the environment.

## Persistence and degradability

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

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium iodide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0436)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)
water	I OW (I paKOW = -1 38)

## Mobility in soil

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

## **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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## 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

potassium iodide(7681-11-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens", "US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "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"
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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