

MSDS**Material Safety Data Sheet**24 hour Emergency Telephone:
Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

Outside U.S. and Canada Chemtrec: 202-483-7616

From: Vinqury, Inc.
7795 Bell Road
Windsor, CA 95492**VINQUIRY****NOTE:** CHEMTREC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

All Non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-707-838-6312) for assistance.

Gold Coast #1Contains: **Copper sulfate & Sulfuric acid****MSDS Number: GC110 ----- Effective Date: 01/01/01****CUPRIC SULFATE****MSDS Number: CS054 --- Effective Date: 01/01/01****1. Product Identification****Synonyms:** Copper (II) Sulfate Pentahydrate (1:1:5); blue vitriol; Sulfuric acid copper (2+) salt (1:1), Pentahydrate**CAS No.:** 7758-98-7 (Anhydrous)**Molecular Weight:** 249.68**Chemical Formula:** CuSO₄ 5H₂O**Vinqury Product Codes:** 10-110-0000, 10-110-0237, 10-110-0473, 10-110-0946**2. Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Cupric Sulfate	7758-98-7	100%	Yes

3. Hazards Identification**Emergency Overview****WARNING! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. AFFECTS THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT.**

VINQUIRY INC. SAFETY DATA Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 2 - Moderate

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 0 - None

Contact Rating: 2 - Moderate

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES; LAB COAT; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: Orange (General Storage)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Causes irritation to respiratory tract, symptoms may include coughing, sore throat, and shortness of breath. May result in ulceration and perforation of respiratory tract. When heated, this compound may give off copper fume, which can cause symptoms similar to the common cold, including chills and stuffiness of the head.

Ingestion:

May cause burning pain in the mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Hemorrhagic gastritis, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, metallic taste, and diarrhea may occur. If vomiting does not occur immediately systemic copper poisoning may occur. Symptoms may include capillary damage, headache, cold sweat, weak pulse, kidney and liver damage, central nervous excitation followed by depression, jaundice, convulsions, blood effects, paralysis and coma. Death may occur from shock or renal failure. Fatalities have occurred as a result of ingesting gram quantities of copper sulfate.

Skin Contact:

May cause irritation and itching.

Eye Contact:

Dust may cause irritation. Contact may cause conjunctivitis, ulceration, or clouding of the cornea.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure to dusts of copper salts may cause discoloration of the skin or hair, blood and liver damage, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, runny nose, metallic taste, and atrophic changes and irritation of the mucous membranes.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function, glucose 6-phosphate-dehydrogenase deficiency, or pre-existing Wilson's disease may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion:

Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, wipe off excess material from skin then immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Not considered to be a fire hazard.

Explosion:

Not considered to be an explosion hazard. Sealed container may rupture during fire conditions from pressure water vapor release.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. When heated above 110C (230F) material will melt. Avoid using a direct water stream on molten material as it may cause splattering.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Spills: Pick up and place in a suitable container for reclamation or disposal, using a method that does not generate dust. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Isolate from incompatible substances. Solutions are corrosive to mild steel. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

1 mg/m³ (TWA) for copper dusts & mists as Cu

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):
1 mg/m³ (TWA) for copper dusts & mists as Cu

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half-face dust/mist respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece dust/mist respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full- facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear protective gloves and clean body-covering clothing.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Transparent blue triclinic crystals or crystalline granules or powder.

Odor:

Odorless.

Solubility:

31.6g/100cc H₂O @ 0C (32F)

Specific Gravity:

2.28 @ 15.6C/4C

pH:

4.0 (0.2 M solution)

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):

0

Boiling Point:

> 150C (> 302F) Decomposes with loss of 5H₂O

Melting Point:

110C (230F) Loses 4H₂O @ this temperature.

Vapor Density (Air=1):

No information found.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

No information found.

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

(water=1): slowly efflorescent.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

When heated to decomposition cupric oxide and sulfur oxide may form.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Substance will ignite hydroxylamine. Solutions are acidic and can react with magnesium to evolve flammable hydrogen gas. May react with acetylene to form dangerous acetylides.

Conditions to Avoid:

Incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Oral rat LD50: 300 mg/kg. Investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----			
Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Cupric Sulfate (7758-98-7)	No	No	None

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

Data for anhydrous material unless otherwise noted. When released into the soil, this material is not expected to biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into water, this material is not expected to biodegrade. When released into water, this material is not expected to evaporate significantly. This material is expected to significantly bioaccumulate. This material has an experimentally-determined bioconcentration factor (BCF) of greater than 100.

Bioaccumulation data for copper.

Environmental Toxicity:

This material is expected to be very toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are less than 1 mg/l. The IC50/72-hour values for algae are less than 1 mg/l. Toxicity data for copper.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: RQ, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
(CUPRIC SULFATE)

Hazard Class: 9

UN/NA: UN3077

Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 400LB

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
(CUPRIC SULFATE)

Hazard Class: 9

UN/NA: UN3077

Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 400LB

International (Air, I.C.A.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
(CUPRIC SULFATE)

Hazard Class: 9

UN/NA: UN3077

Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 400LB

15. Regulatory Information

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----
Ingredient TSCA EC Japan Australia

Cupric Sulfate (7758-98-7) Yes Yes Yes Yes

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----
Ingredient Korea DSL NDSL Phil.

Cupric Sulfate (7758-98-7) Yes Yes No Yes

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----
Ingredient -SARA 302- -SARA 313-----
RQ TPQ List Chemical Catg.

Cupric Sulfate (7758-98-7) No No No Copper compo

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----
Ingredient CERCLA -RCRA- -TSCA-
261.33 8(d)

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: No Pressure: No
Reactivity: No (Mixture / Solid)

Australian Hazchem Code: None allocated.

Poison Schedule: S5

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: **2** Flammability: **0** Reactivity: **0**

Label Hazard Warning:

WARNING! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. AFFECTS THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT.

Label Precautions:

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Avoid breathing dust.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Label First Aid:

If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In case of contact, wipe off excess material from skin then immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases, get medical attention.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Revision Information:

SULFURIC ACID, 52 - 100 %

MSDS Number: SA264 --- *Effective Date: 01/01/01*

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Oil of vitriol; Babcock acid; sulphuric acid

CAS No.: 7664-93-9

Molecular Weight: 98.08

Chemical Formula: H₂SO₄ in H₂O

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	52 - 100%	Yes
Water	7732-18-5	0 - 48%	No

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR CONTACTED WITH SKIN. HARMFUL IF INHALED. AFFECTS TEETH. WATER REACTIVE. CANCER HAZARD. STRONG INORGANIC ACID MISTS CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID CAN CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

VINQUIRY INC. SAFETY DATA Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 3 - Severe (Poison)

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 3 - Severe (Water Reactive)

Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: White (Corrosive)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Inhalation produces damaging effects on the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include irritation of the nose and throat, and labored breathing. May cause lung edema, a medical emergency.

Ingestion:

Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach, leading to death. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow ingestion or skin contact. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow skin contact or ingestion. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and severe tissue burns. Can cause blindness.

Chronic Exposure:

Long-term exposure to mist or vapors may cause damage to teeth. Chronic exposure to mists containing sulfuric acid is a cancer hazard.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Excess acid on skin can be neutralized with a 2% solution of bicarbonate of soda. Call a physician immediately.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Concentrated material is a strong dehydrating agent. Reacts with organic materials and may cause ignition of finely divided materials on contact.

Explosion:

Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Do not use water on material. However, water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Structural firefighter's protective clothing is ineffective for fires involving this material. Stay away from sealed containers.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Neutralize with alkaline material (soda ash, lime), then absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number

for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

NEUTRASORB(R) or TEAM(R) 'Low Na+' acid neutralizers are recommended for spills of this product.

7. Handling and Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated storage area with acid resistant floors and good drainage. Protect from physical damage. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heat, water, and incompatible materials. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. When diluting, always add the acid to water; never add water to the acid. When opening metal containers, use non-sparking tools because of the possibility of hydrogen gas being present. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

For Sulfuric Acid:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

1 mg/m³ (TWA).

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

1 mg/m³ (TWA), 3 mg/m³ (STEL)

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with an acid gas cartridge and dust/mist filter may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full- facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Clear oily liquid.

Odor:

Odorless.

Solubility:

Miscible with water, liberates much heat.

Specific Gravity:

1.84 (98%), 1.40 (50%), 1.07 (10%)

pH:

1 N solution (ca. 5% w/w) = 0.3; 0.1 N solution (ca. 0.5% w/w) = 1.2; 0.01 N solution (ca. 0.05% w/w) = 2.1.

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):

No information found.

Boiling Point:

ca. 290C (ca. 554F) (decomposes at 340C)

Melting Point:

3C (100%), -32C (93%), -38C (78%), -64C (65%).

Vapor Density (Air=1):

3.4

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

1 @ 145.8C (295F)

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Concentrated solutions react violently with water, spattering and liberating heat.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Toxic fumes of oxides of sulfur when heated to decomposition. Will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Reacts with carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas, and with cyanides and sulfides to form poisonous hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide respectively.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Water, potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, sodium, lithium, bases, organic material, halogens, metal acetylides, oxides and hydrides, metals (yields hydrogen gas), strong oxidizing and reducing agents and many other reactive substances.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, moisture, incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Data:

Oral rat LD50: 2140 mg/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 510 mg/m³/2H; standard Draize, eye rabbit, 250 ug (severe); investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector.

Carcinogenicity:

Cancer Status: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid" as a known human carcinogen, (IARC category 1). This classification applies only to mists containing sulfuric acid and not to sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions.

Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	No	No	None
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	None

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by wet deposition. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by dry deposition.

Environmental Toxicity:

LC50 Flounder 100 to 330 mg/l/48 hr aerated water/Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC50 Shrimp 80 to 90 mg/l/48 hr aerated water /Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC50 Prawn 42.5 ppm/48 hr salt water /Conditions of bioassay not specified.

This material may be toxic to aquatic life.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID (WITH MORE THAN 51% ACID)

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN1830

Packing Group: II

Information reported for product/size: 440LB

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: SULPHURIC ACID (WITH MORE THAN 51% ACID)

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN1830

Packing Group: II

Information reported for product/size: 440LB

15. Regulatory Information

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----				
Ingredient	Korea	--Canada--		
		DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	-SARA 302-		-----SARA 313-----	
	RQ	TPQ	List	Chemical Catg.
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	1000	1000	Yes	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----				
Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA-	-TSCA-	
		261.33	8(d)	
Sulfuric Acid (7664-93-9)	1000	No	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: Yes
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: No Pressure: No
Reactivity: Yes (Pure / Liquid)

Australian Hazchem Code: 2P

Poison Schedule: No information found.

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 2 Other: Water reactive

Label Hazard Warning:

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR CONTACTED WITH SKIN. HARMFUL IF INHALED. AFFECTS TEETH. WATER REACTIVE. CANCER HAZARD. STRONG INORGANIC ACID MISTS CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID CAN CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Label Precautions:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Do not breathe mist.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not contact with water.

Label First Aid:

In all cases call a physician immediately. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.

Wash clothing before re-use. Excess acid on skin can be neutralized with a 2% bicarbonate of soda solution. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Revision Information:

Disclaimer

Vinquiry Inc. provides this information in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This document is intended only as a guide to laboratory use of this material by a properly trained person. Individuals receiving this information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. Vinquiry Inc. will not be responsible for damages resulting from use or reliance upon this information.