

**I'screen Afla M1 milk
(Cat. nr. HU0040001 / HU0040041)**

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name: I' screen AFLA M1 milk

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: Not Available

Proper shipping name: CHEMICAL KIT

Chemical formula: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: HU0040001/ HU0040041

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

Relevant identified uses: Diagnostic use kit

Uses advised against: No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Gold Standard Diagnostics Budapest Kft.
Address	Fóti út 56/A.1047 BUDAPEST Hungary
Telephone	+ 36 20 457 1204
Website	www.goldstandarddiagnostics.com
Email	contact@eu.goldstandarddiagnostics.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association /Organisation	Gold Standard Diagnostics Budapest Kft. +39 040 3755341 This number is only operational during the following office hours: Monday-Friday, 08:30-16:00, GTM+1.
Emergency telephone numbers	<p>Azienda ospedaliera "Antonio Cardarelli", III Servizio di anestesia e rianimazione, via Antonio Cardarelli 9, Napoli 081-5453333 Azienda ospedaliera universitaria Careggi, U.O. Tossicologia medica, via Largo Brambilla 3, Firenze; 055-7947819 Centro nazionale d'informazione tossicologica, IRCCS Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri Clinica del lavoro e della riabilitazione, via Salvatore Maugeri 10, Pavia; 0382-24444 Azienda ospedaliera Niguarda Ca' Grande, piazza Ospedale Maggiore 3, Milano; 02-66101029 Azienda ospedaliera "Papa Giovanni XXIII", tossicologia clinica, Dipartimento di farmacia clinica e farmacologia, piazza OMS 1, Bergamo; 800883300 Policlinico "Umberto I", PRGM tossicologia d'urgenza, viale del Policlinico 155, Roma; 06-49978000 Policlinico "Agostino Gemelli", Servizio di tossicologia clinica, largo Agostino Gemelli 8, Roma; 06-3054343 Azienda ospedaliera universitaria riuniti, viale Luigi Pinto 1, Foggia; 800183459 Ospedale pediatrico Bambino Gesù', Dipartimento emergenza e accettazione DEA, piazza Sant'Onofrio 4, Roma; 06-68593726 Azienda ospedaliera universitaria integrata (AOUI) di Verona sede di Borgo Trento, piazzale Aristide Stefani, 1 - 37126 Verona». 8000118558 Azienda ospedaliera "Antonio Cardarelli", III Servizio di anestesia e rianimazione, via Antonio Cardarelli 9, Napoli 081-5453333 Azienda ospedaliera universitaria Careggi, U.O. Tossicologia medica, via Largo Brambilla 3, Firenze; 055-7947819 Centro nazionale d'informazione tossicologica, IRCCS Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri Clinica del lavoro e della riabilitazione, via Salvatore Maugeri 10, Pavia; 0382-24444 Azienda ospedaliera Niguarda Ca' Grande, piazza Ospedale Maggiore 3, Milano; 02-66101029 Azienda ospedaliera "Papa Giovanni XXIII", tossicologia clinica, Dipartimento di farmacia clinica e farmacologia, piazza OMS 1, Bergamo; 800883300 Policlinico "Umberto I", PRGM tossicologia d'urgenza, viale del Policlinico 155, Roma; 06-49978000 Policlinico "Agostino Gemelli", Servizio di tossicologia clinica, largo Agostino Gemelli 8, Roma; 06-3054343 Azienda ospedaliera universitaria riuniti, viale Luigi Pinto 1, Foggia; 800183459 Ospedale pediatrico Bambino Gesù', Dipartimento emergenza e accettazione DEA, piazza Sant'Onofrio 4, Roma; 06-68593726 Azienda ospedaliera universitaria integrata (AOUI) di Verona sede di Borgo Trento, piazzale Aristide Stefani, 1 - 37126 Verona». 8000118558</p>


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H290 - Corrosive to Metals Category 1, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Standard M1	Not Applicable
Enzyme conjugate	Not Applicable
Washing buffer 20x	Not Applicable
Developing solution-N	Not Applicable
Stop solution	H290 - Corrosive to Metals Category 1, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

	Hazard pictogram(s)
Standard M1	No Hazard
Enzyme conjugate	No Hazard
Washing buffer 20x	No Hazard
Developing solution-N	No Hazard
Stop solution	

Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H290: May be corrosive to metals.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P260: Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P234: Keep only in original packaging.
P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P311: IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use water jets to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation

2.3. Other hazards

acetonitrile: Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

sodium ethylmercuric thiosalicylate: Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

PRESENT IN	1.CAS NO 2.EC NO 3.INDEX NO 4.REACH NO	MAXIMU M %[WEIGH T]	NAME	CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REGULATION (EC) NO 1272/2008 [CLP] AND AMENDMENTS	SCL / M- FACTOR	NANOFORM PARTICLE CHARACTERIS TICS
STANDARD M1	1.26628-22-8* 2.247-852-1 3.011-004-00-7 4.Not Available	0.09	<u>sodium</u> <u>azide</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H300, H310, H373, H400, H330, H410 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available
STANDARD M1	1.75-05-8* 2.200-835-2 3.608-001-00-3 4.Not Available	0.00005	<u>acetonitrile</u>	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H312, H225, H332, H302, H319 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available
ENZYME CONJUGATE WHASHING BUFFER 20X	1.7778-77-0 2.231-913-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1	<u>potassium</u> <u>phosphate,</u> <u>monobasic</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	Not Available	Not Available
ENZYME CONJUGATE WHASHING BUFFER 20X	1.7758-11-4* 2.231-834-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1	<u>potassium</u> <u>phosphate,</u> <u>dibasic</u>	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
ENZYME CONJUGATE WHASHING BUFFER 20X	1.7647-14-5* 2.231-598-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	18	<u>sodium</u> <u>chloride</u>	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
WHASHING BUFFER 20X	1.9005-64-5 2.500-018-3 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1	<u>sorbitan</u> <u>monolaurat</u> <u>e,</u> <u>ethoxylated</u>	Not Classified ^[3]	Not Available	Not Available
WHASHING BUFFER 20X	1.54-64-8* 2.200-210-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.02	<u>sodium</u> <u>ethylmercu</u> <u>ric</u> <u>thiosalicyla</u> <u>te</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H300, H310, H373, H400, H330, H410 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available
DEVELOPING SOLUTION- N	1.5949-29-1* 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	5	<u>citric acid,</u> <u>monohydra</u> <u>te</u>	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available
DEVELOPING SOLUTION- N	1.124-43-6* 2.204-701-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.5	<u>urea</u> <u>hydrogen</u> <u>peroxide</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Oxidizing Solids Category 3; H314, H318, H272 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available

STOP SOLUTION	1.7664-93-9*	5.244	<u>sulfuric acid</u>	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye	Skin Corr. 1A;	Not Available
	2.231-639-5		e	Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin	H314: C ≥ 15	
	3.016-020-00-8			Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A; H290,	% Skin Irrit.	
	4. Not Available			H318, H314 ^[1]	2; H315: 5 %	
					≤ C < 15 %	
					Eye Irrit. 2;	
					H319: 5 % ≤ C	
					< 15 %	

Legend 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhalation

- 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

- **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 SDS 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 SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- **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.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), formaldehyde, metal oxide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- Remove all ignition sources.
- 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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- 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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. 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.**
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

Fire and explosion protection

See section 5

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

– Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS7.2. **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Suitable container

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of

- H3 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200
- P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50
- P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200
- P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs	PNECs
	Exposure Pattern Worker	Compartment
sodium azide	<p>Dermal 46.7 µg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 0.164 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p><i>Dermal 16.7 µg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 29 µg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Oral 16.7 µg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p>	<p>0.35 µg/L (Water (Fresh))</p> <p>15 ng/L (Water - Intermittent release)</p> <p>3.5 µg/L (Water (Marine))</p> <p>16.7 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))</p> <p>0.72 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))</p> <p>30 µg/L (STP)</p>
acetonitrile	<p>Dermal 32.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 68 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 68 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 68 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute)</p> <p>Inhalation 68 mg/m³ (Local, Acute)</p> <p><i>Inhalation 4.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 4.8 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 220 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p> <p><i>Oral 0.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 22 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *</i></p>	<p>10 mg/L (Water (Fresh))</p> <p>1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release)</p> <p>10 mg/L (Water (Marine))</p> <p>7.53 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))</p> <p>2.41 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)</p> <p>32 mg/L (STP)</p>
potassium phosphate, monobasic	<p>Inhalation 14.82 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p><i>Inhalation 6.35 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p>	Not Available
potassium phosphate, dibasic	<p>Inhalation 19.1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p><i>Inhalation 8.17 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p>	Not Available
sodium chloride	<p>Dermal 1.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 2 068.62 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Dermal 295.52 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute)</p> <p>Inhalation 2 068.62 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute)</p> <p><i>Dermal 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 0.87 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p>	<p>5 mg/L (Water (Fresh))</p> <p>19 (Water (Marine))</p> <p>4.86 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)</p>

	<p><i>Oral 0.39 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Dermal 126.65 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 443.28 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p> <p><i>Oral 126.65 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p>	500 mg/L (STP)
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available	<p>0.2 mg/L (Water (Fresh))</p> <p>0.02 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release)</p> <p>0.239 mg/L (Water (Marine))</p> <p>1.141 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))</p> <p>1000 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))</p>
urea hydrogen peroxide	<p>Dermal 1.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 20.1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p><i>Dermal 0.41 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 0.36 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Oral 0.21 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p>	<p>0.036 mg/L (Water (Fresh))</p> <p>0.036 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release)</p> <p>0.039 mg/L (Water (Marine))</p> <p>0.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))</p> <p>0.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))</p> <p>0.005 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)</p> <p>12.86 mg/L (STP)</p>
sulfuric acid	<p>Dermal 0.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 0.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)</p> <p>Inhalation 0.04 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic)</p> <p>Dermal 0.9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute)</p> <p>Inhalation 1.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute)</p> <p>Inhalation 0.1 mg/m³ (Local, Acute)</p> <p><i>Dermal 0.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 0.14 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Oral 0.04 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i></p> <p><i>Dermal 0.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p> <p><i>Inhalation 0.42 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p> <p><i>Oral 0.12 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i></p>	<p>0.001 mg/L (Water (Fresh))</p> <p>0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release)</p> <p>0.007 mg/L (Water (Marine))</p> <p>0.002 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water))</p> <p>0 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))</p> <p>0 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)</p> <p>2 mg/L (STP)</p> <p>1.67 mg/kg food (Oral)</p>

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	sodium azide	Sodium azide	0.1 mg/m ³	0.3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Skin
Italy Occupational Exposure Limits (Italian)	sodium azide	Azoturo di sodio	0.1 mg/m ³	0.3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Cute
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	40 ppm / 70 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Skin

Italy Occupational Exposure Limits (Italian)	acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	20 ppm / 35 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Cute
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid (mist)	0,05 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Italy Occupational Exposure Limits (Italian)	sulfuric acid	Acido solforico (nebulizzazione)	0.05 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(10) Nel selezionare un metodo adeguato di monitoraggio dell'esposizione, occorre tener conto delle limitazioni e delle interferenze potenziali che possono risultare a seguito della presenza di altri composti del fosforo., (11) La nebulizzazione è definita come frazione toracica.

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium ethylmercuric thiosalicylate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
citric acid, monohydrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
Notes:	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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. 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. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

8.2.2. Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- 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.
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
- 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Elbow length PVC gloves
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Not Available

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
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 Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity: See section 7.2

10.2. Chemical stability :

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

– Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions : See section 7.2

10.4. Conditions to avoid : See section 7.2

10.5. Incompatible materials : See section 7.2

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products : See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs.

The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation" nor has it been designated as "irritating to the respiratory system".

This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, very serious, irreversible damage of organs.

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause very serious, irreversible damage of organs.

Ingestion

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing.

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

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs.

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

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.

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol may cause immediate stinging and burning with reflex closure of the lid and tearing, transient injury of the corneal epithelium and hyperaemia of the conjunctiva.

Chronic

Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.

Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
I' screen AFLA M1 milk	Not Available	Not Available
sodium azide	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Human)TDLo: 0.71 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (man) LDLo: 143 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 27 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (woman) TDLo: 3 mg/kg ^[2]	
acetonitrile	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1250 mg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation (Dog) LC: 16000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg (open)-mild
	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 160 ppm/4h ^[2]	
	Inhalation (rabbit) LC50: 2828 ppm/4h ^[2]	
	Inhalation(Guinea) LC50; 5655 ppm/4h ^[2]	
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 7551 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 175 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 850 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 612 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 1680 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Cat) LD50: 200 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Guinea) LD50; 177 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Human)TDLo: 500 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Human)TDLo: 570 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Human)TDLo: 64 mg/kg ^[2]	
Oral (Human)TDLo: 800 mg/kg ^[2]		
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 269 mg/kg ^[2]		

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2730 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 4480 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Subcutaneous (Rabbit) LD: 105 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2]	
potassium phosphate, monobasic	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >300 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.83 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[1]	
potassium phosphate, dibasic	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >300 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.83 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[1]	
sodium chloride	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 2602 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24h - moderate
	Intravenous (Guinea pig) LD: 300 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 645 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 1100 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Human)TDLo: 12357 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Human)TDLo: 12357 mg/kg/23d ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Subcutaneous (Guinea pig) LD: 2160 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Subcutaneous (Rat) LD: 3500 mg/kg ^[2]	
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 15 mg/3d mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.1 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >33000 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 75 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.008 mg mild
citric acid, monohydrate	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 5790 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30s mild
urea hydrogen peroxide	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 700 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 11500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
sulfuric acid	Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 3 mg/m3/24w ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 510 mg/m3/2h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg ^[2]	

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

SODIUM AZIDE

General anaesthesia, somnolence, convulsions, headache, irritability, arrhythmias, dyspnae, respiratory stimulation, diarrhoea recorded.

ACETONITRILE

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

Absorption of acetonitrile occurs after oral, skin, or inhalation exposure. The liquid or vapour is irritating to the skin, eyes, and airways. At high enough doses, death can occur quickly from respiratory failure. Lower doses cause typical symptoms of cyanide poisoning such as salivation, nausea, vomiting, anxiety, confusion, rapid and difficult breathing, rapid pulse, unconsciousness, and convulsions. There could be damage to the liver and kidney, bleeding into the brain as well as foetal abnormalities or death.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

SODIUM CHLORIDE

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SORBITAN MONOLAURATE, ETHOXYLATED

The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel concluded that listed polysorbates are safe in cosmetics when formulated to be non-irritating. This conclusion supersedes the conclusion reached in the 1984, 2000, and 2001 CIR safety assessments. This safety assessment combines polysorbates reviewed in 3 previous safety assessments with other polysorbates that have not been reviewed by the CIR Panel into a group of 80 polyethoxylated sorbitan or sorbitol esters of fatty acid. Following oral administration of polysorbate 20 to rats, ester bonds of polysorbates are hydrolyzed within the digestive tract by pancreatic lipase.24 Free fatty acids were absorbed from the digestive tract and oxidized and excreted, mainly as carbon dioxide in exhaled breath. No migration of the polyoxyethylene sorbitan into the thymus lymph nodes has been demonstrated. No sex difference has been detected in the disposition of polysorbates in rats. Following oral ingestion of polysorbate 20 in humans, 90% or more of the administered substance was excreted in the feces as metabolites, with the polyoxyethylene sorbitan structure maintained, and 2%-3% of these metabolites were excreted in the urine The Panel considered the data available to characterize the potential for polysorbates to cause systemic toxicity, irritation, sensitization, reproductive and developmental toxicity, and genotoxicity.

For sorbitan esters, ethoxylated (syn: polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters):

Some of the early short-term studies with these polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters in rats and hamsters showed deleterious effects. Subsequent work suggests that these were largely due to diarrhoea resulting from a large amount of unabsorbed polyglycol, possibly aggravated in some experiments by the

use of an unsuitable basal diet. Since that time there has been considerable improvement in testing procedures, and more extensive long-term studies have been carried out. It seems reasonable therefore to base the evaluation of these substances on the levels causing no adverse effects indicated by the results of the more recent investigations.

The significance of the local tumours which were produced by injection has been discussed at the meeting of the Scientific Group (1966). No increase in tumour incidence has followed the oral intake of polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters. Furthermore, large doses of the oleate and stearate have been well tolerated by human subjects.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monoester of lauric, oleic, palmitic and stearic acid and triester of stearic acid Seventeenth Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, Wld Hlth Org.

Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation. The sorbitan esters are agents that typically find use as emulsifiers, stabilizers, and thickeners in foods, cosmetics and medical products. They do not represent a toxicological concern since they are derived from naturally occurring materials and are ultimately metabolised back to these same natural constituents.

SODIUM ETHYLMERCURIC THIOSALICYLATE

Tumorigenic - neoplastic by RTECS criteria

UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

No chronic human exposure data is available

SULFURIC ACID

Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**

ACETONITRILE & SODIUM CHLORIDE & SORBITAN MONOLAURATE, ETHOXYLATED

The material may cause 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.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC & UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SODIUM CHLORIDE & CITRIC ACID, MONOHYDRATE & UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & SULFURIC ACID

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.

SODIUM ETHYLMERCURIC THIOSALICYLATE & CITRIC ACID, MONOHYDRATE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye	✓	STOT - Single	✗
Damage/Irritation		Exposure	
Respiratory or Skin	✗	STOT - Repeated	✗
sensitisation		Exposure	
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend:

- ✓ Data available to make classification
- ✗ Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine Disruption Properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other Information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

I'screen AFLA M1	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium azide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.1mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.242-0.429mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.68mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>=0.4<0.6mg/l	2
acetonitrile	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	0.00001mg/l	4
potassium phosphate, monobasic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
potassium phosphate, dibasic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
sodium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	6h	Fish	0.001mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1110.36mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	20.76-36.17mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/l	4
sodium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.00439-0.00565mg/l	4

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	LC50	96h	Fish	383mg/l	2
sodium ethylmercuric thiosalicylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid, monohydrate	EC10(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	4
urea hydrogen peroxide	LC50	96h	Fish	37.4mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2
sulfuric acid	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	1560h	Fish	0.025mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	8mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	42.5mg/l	1

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium azide	LOW	LOW
acetonitrile	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 541.29 days)
sodium chloride	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium azide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1631)
acetonitrile	LOW (BCF = 0.4)
sodium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4608)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium azide	HIGH (KOC = 1.342)
acetonitrile	LOW (KOC = 4.5)
sodium chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	x	x	x
vPvB	x	x	x
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.

- **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Waste treatment options

Not Available

Sewage disposal options

Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant

NO

Land transport (ADR-RID)

- 14.1. UN number: **3316**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT; CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT; CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
 - Class: **9**
 - Subrisk: **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **I; II; III**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
 - Hazard identification (Kemler): **Not Applicable**
 - Classification code: **M11**
 - Hazard Label: **9**
 - Special provisions: **251 340 671**
 - Limited quantity: **See SP 251**
 - Tunnel Restriction Code: **See SP 671 (E1)|See SP 671 (E2)|See SP 671 (E3)**

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

- 14.1. UN number: **3316**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Chemical kit; First aid kit; First aid kit; Chemical kit**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
 - ICAO/IATA Class : **9**
 - ICAO / IATA Subrisk : **Not Applicable**
 - ERG Code: **9L**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
 - 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)

- 14.1. UN number: **3316**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
 - IMDG Class : **9**
 - IMDG Subrisk : **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
 - EMS Number: **F-A, S-P**
 - Special provisions: **251 340**
 - Limited Quantities: **See SP251**

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

- 14.1. UN number: **3316**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
 - Class: **9**
 - Subrisk: **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
 - Classification code: **M11**
 - Special provisions: **251; 340; 671**
 - Limited quantity: **See SP 251**
 - Equipment required: **PP**
 - Fire cones number: **0**

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

14.8. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sodium azide	Not Available
acetonitrile	Not Available
potassium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available
potassium phosphate, dibasic	Not Available
sodium chloride	Not Available
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium ethylmercuric thiosalicylate	Not Available
citric acid, monohydrate	Not Available
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Not Available

14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium azide	Not Available
acetonitrile	Not Available
potassium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available
potassium phosphate, dibasic	Not Available
sodium chloride	Not Available
sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated	Not Available
sodium ethylmercuric thiosalicylate	Not Available
citric acid, monohydrate	Not Available
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium azide is found on the following regulatory lists

- EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
- Italy Occupational Exposure Limits (Italian)

acetonitrile is found on the following regulatory lists

- EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
- EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
- Italy Occupational Exposure Limits – Carcinogens
- Italy Occupational Exposure Limits (Italian)

sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

- Europe EC Inventory

sodium ethylmercuric thiosalicylate is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard - Table 7. Pesticides subject to the Rotterdam Convention

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category: H3, P5a, P5b, P5c

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

sulfuric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

potassium phosphate, monobasic is found on the following regulatory lists

- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

sodium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists –

- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

potassium phosphate, dibasic is found on the following regulatory lists

- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

citric acid, monohydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not applicable

urea hydrogen peroxide is found on the following regulatory lists –

- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (urea hydrogen peroxide)
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium azide; acetonitrile; potassium phosphate, monobasic; potassium phosphate, dibasic; sodium chloride; sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated; sodium ethylmercuric thiosalicylate; citric acid, monohydrate; sulfuric acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (citric acid, monohydrate)
Japan - ENCS	No (citric acid, monohydrate; urea hydrogen peroxide)
Korea - KECI	No (citric acid, monohydrate)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (citric acid, monohydrate)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (citric acid, monohydrate; urea hydrogen peroxide)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated)
Legend:	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date: 10/02/2023

Initial Date: 09/02/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H272: May intensify fire; oxidiser.

H300: Fatal if swallowed.

H310: Fatal in contact with skin.

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H330: Fatal if inhaled.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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.

The 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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- AiIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Corrosive to Metals Category 1, H290	Expert judgement
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Minimum classification
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Minimum classification

IMPORTANT! Read the safety data sheets before the use and disposal of this product. Insure that this information is understood by the operators exposed to this product. Use this product for the intended purpose as indicated in the instruction manual.

The above information is believed to be accurate and up to date. It is, however, liable to change due to the continuous modification of legislation and of standards and security data. Since the correct or incorrect use of this product is beyond our jurisdiction, this information cannot be expressed or implied to be comprehensive. Gold Standard Diagnostics Budapest cannot be held responsible for any improper use of the product, including those uses that could violate current patents or other copyrights. Only the user is responsible for the evaluation of this product's conformity and of the risks involved before use, and must adopt appropriate precautions towards self and other persons involved.