

Material Safety Data Sheet

Coulomat C, AQUASTAR ® , For Moisture Determination



Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product name : Coulomat C, AQUASTAR ® , For Moisture Determination
Product code : AX1697C
Synonym : None.
Material uses : Other non-specified industry: Analytical reagent.
Manufacturer : EMD Chemicals Inc.
P.O. Box 70
480 Democrat Road
Gibbstown, NJ 08027
856-423-6300 Technical Service
Monday - Friday: 8:00 - 5:00 PM
Validation date : **4/25/2008.**
Print date : 4/25/2008.
In case of emergency : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)
613-996-6666 CANUTEC (Canada)
24 Hours/Day: 7 Days/Week

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Physical state : Liquid.
OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview : DANGER!
POISON!
MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED.
VAPOR HARMFUL.
MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED.
CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS.
HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION.
CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND SKIN IRRITATION.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
KIDNEYS, LUNGS, LIVER, GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, RESPIRATORY TRACT,
SKIN, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY CAUSE EYE INJURY.
Warning: Contains Carbon Tetrachloride, a substance which harms public and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects
Eyes : Severely irritating to eyes.
Skin : Toxic in contact with skin. Irritating to skin.
Inhalation : Very toxic by inhalation. Irritating to respiratory system.
Ingestion : Very toxic if swallowed.

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Section 2. Hazards Identification

- Carcinogenic effects** : Contains material which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenic effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce lung damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

See toxicological information (section 11)

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

United States

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>% by Weight</u>
Methanol	67-56-1	50 - 60
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	20 - 30
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	111-42-2	5 - 15
Sulfur Dioxide	7446-09-5	1 - 10

Section 4. First Aid Measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Products of combustion** : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.), sulfur oxides (SO₂, SO₃ etc.), halogenated compounds, hydrogen chloride.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Not available.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Special remarks on fire hazards** : Dangerous fire and explosion risk. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Methanol)

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion-proof means to transfer material to a sealable, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- Handling** : Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Storage** : Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Product name

United States

Methanol

Exposure limits

ACGIH (United States, 1994). Skin

TWA: 262 mg/m³

STEL: 328 mg/m³

OSHA (United States, 1989). Skin

TWA: 260 mg/m³

STEL: 325 mg/m³

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001). Skin

STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 260 mg/m³ 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 200 ppm 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Carbon Tetrachloride

TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Skin

STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). Skin Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices

STEL: 328 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 250 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 262 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

ACGIH (United States, 1996). Skin

TWA: 31 mg/m³

STEL: 63 mg/m³

OSHA (United States, 1989).

TWA: 12.6 mg/m³

STEL: 6543210.0123456 mg/m³

OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 8/1997).

AMP: 200 ppm 5 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

CEIL: 25 ppm Form: All forms

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2006). Skin Notes: Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. 1996 Adoption Substances for which the TLV is higher than the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and/or the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). See CFR 58(124) :36338-33351, June 30, 1993, for revised OSHA PEL. Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.

STEL: 63 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 10 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 31 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 5 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

NIOSH TLV (United States, 12/2001). Notes: See Appendix A - NIOSH Potential Occupational Carcinogen

STEL: 12.6 mg/m³ 60 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 2 ppm 60 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: See Table Z-2.

TWA: 12.6 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

2,2'-Iminodiethanol

ACGIH (United States, 1994). Skin

TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours.

TWA: 0.46 ppm 8 hour/hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 1994).

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 10 hour/hours.

TWA: 3 ppm 10 hour/hours.

OSHA Final Rule (United States, 1989).

TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours.

TWA: 3 ppm 8 hour/hours.

Sulfur Dioxide

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005). Notes: 1996 Adoption Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.

STEL: 13 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 5.2 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

NIOSH REL (United States, 12/2001).

STEL: 13 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 2 ppm 10 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997).

TWA: 13 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 5 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal protection

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

Recommended: splash goggles

Skin : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Body: Recommended: lab coat

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: nitrile rubber

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Flash point : Closed cup: 15.556°C (60°F).

Auto-ignition temperature : The lowest known value is 464°C (867.2°F) (Methanol).

Flammable limits : The greatest known range is Lower: 6% Upper: 36.5% (Methanol)

Color : Colorless to light yellow.

Boiling/condensation point : The lowest known value is 64.5°C (148.1°F) (Methanol). Weighted average: 90.63°C (195.1°F)

Melting/freezing point : May start to solidify at 28.05°C (82.5°F) based on data for: 2,2'-Iminodiethanol. Weighted average: -62.95°C (-81.3°F)

Critical temperature : The lowest known value is 282.9°C (541.2°F) (Carbon Tetrachloride).

Relative density : Weighted average: 0.97 (Water = 1)

Vapor pressure : The highest known value is 12.9 kPa (97 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Methanol). Weighted average: 12.65 kPa (94.88 mm Hg) (at 20°C)

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Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

- Vapor density** : The highest known value is 5.3 (Air = 1) (Carbon Tetrachloride). Weighted average: 2.56 (Air = 1)
- Odor threshold** : The lowest known value is >10 ppm (Carbon Tetrachloride) Weighted average: 72.19 ppm
- Evaporation rate** : <0.001 (2,2'-Iminodiethanol) compared with (n-BUTYL ACETATE=1)

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

- Stability and reactivity** : The product is stable.
- Incompatibility with various substances** : Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: metals and acids.
Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: alkalis.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) , nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.)
- Hazardous polymerization** : Will not occur.
- Conditions of reactivity** : Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, shocks and mechanical impacts and oxidizing materials.
Highly explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge, heat, shocks and mechanical impacts and oxidizing materials.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity data

United States

Product/ingredient name

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Methanol	LD50	5628 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	14200 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LD50	7300 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse
	LD50	15800 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LDLo	143 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LDLo	428 mg/kg	Oral	human
	LDLo	6422 mg/kg	Oral	man
	LDLo	393 mg/kg	Dermal	Monkey.
	LC50	64000 ppm (4 hour/hours)	Inhalation	Rat
Carbon Tetrachloride	LD50	2350 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	5760 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LD50	5760 mg/kg	Oral	Guinea pig
	LD50	5070 mg/kg	Dermal	Rat
	LDLo	429 mg/kg	Oral	man
	LD50	2200 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
2,2'-Iminodiethanol	LD50	3300 mg/kg	Oral	Mouse

- Chronic effects on humans** : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS** Classified + (Proven.) by NIOSH [Carbon Tetrachloride]. Classified 2B (Possible for humans.) by IARC, 3 (Possible for humans.) by European Union [Carbon Tetrachloride]. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH, 2 (Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.) by NTP [Carbon Tetrachloride]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [2,2'-Iminodiethanol]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Sulfur Dioxide].
Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Other toxic effects on humans : Extremely hazardous in case of ingestion, .
Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation (lung irritant).
Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (corrosive), of inhalation (lung corrosive).

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : Contains material which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity /
Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitization

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation : Irritating to respiratory system.

Eyes : Severely irritating to eyes.

Skin : Irritating to skin.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity data

United States

Product/ingredient name

Species

Period

Result

Methanol	Daphnia magna (EC50)	48 hour/hours	>10000 mg/l
	Oncorhynchus mykiss (EC50)	48 hour/hours	13200 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (EC50)	48 hour/hours	16000 mg/l
	Daphnia magna (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	>100 mg/l
Carbon Tetrachloride	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	15400 mg/l
	Brachydanio rerio (LC50)	96 hour/hours	24.3 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	27 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	41.4 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	42.9 mg/l
	Pimephales promelas (LC50)	96 hour/hours	43.3 mg/l
	Lepomis macrochirus (LC50)	96 hour/hours	125 mg/l

Environmental precautions : Harmful to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Products of degradation : These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and water, nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂ etc.), sulfur oxides (SO₂, SO₃ etc.), halogenated compounds.

Toxicity of the products of biodegradation : The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.


Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

Section 14. Transport Information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (METHANOL)	3	II		Not available.

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory Information

United States

HCS Classification : Flammable liquid
Highly toxic material
Irritating material
Carcinogen
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 8(b) inventory: Listed
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Sulfur Dioxide
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: Sulfur Dioxide
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: 2,2'-Iminodiethanol: Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Carbon Tetrachloride : Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Sulfur Dioxide: reactive, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard; Methanol: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Carbon Tetrachloride
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: Sulfur Dioxide
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: Sulfur Dioxide

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	Methanol	67-56-1	50 - 60
	Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	20 - 30
Supplier notification	Methanol	67-56-1	50 - 60
	Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	20 - 30

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

State regulations : Pennsylvania RTK: 2,2'-Iminodiethanol: (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard); Carbon Tetrachloride : (special hazard, environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard); Sulfur Dioxide: (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard); Methanol: (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard)
Massachusetts RTK: 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
New Jersey: 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>	<u>No significant risk level</u>	<u>Maximum acceptable dosage level</u>
Carbon Tetrachloride	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

CEPA DSL/CEPA NDSL : CEPA DSL: 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

EU regulations

Hazard symbol/symbols :



Risk phrases : R11- Highly flammable.
R40- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R23/24/25- Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/23/24/25- Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/23- Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R34- Causes burns.
R37- Irritating to respiratory system.
R59- Dangerous for the ozone layer.
R52/53- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases : S1/2- Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.
S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S29- Do not empty into drains.
S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S59- Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on recovery/recycling.
S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S63- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

International regulations

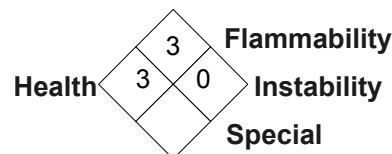
Section 15. Regulatory Information

International lists : Australia (NICNAS): 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
China: Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
Germany water class: Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
Japan (METI): 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
Japan (MOL): Carbon Tetrachloride
Korea (TCCL): 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide; Methanol
Philippines (RA6969): 2,2'-Iminodiethanol; Carbon Tetrachloride ; Sulfur Dioxide;
Methanol

Section 16. Other Information

Label requirements : DANGER!
POISON!
MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED.
VAPOR HARMFUL.
MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED.
CANNOT BE MADE NONPOISONOUS.
HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION.
CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND SKIN IRRITATION.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS:
KIDNEYS, LUNGS, LIVER, GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, RESPIRATORY TRACT,
SKIN, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, EYE, LENS OR CORNEA.
SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
MAY CAUSE EYE INJURY.
Warning: Contains Carbon Tetrachloride, a substance which harms public and
environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to
cause cancer.

**National Fire Protection
Association (U.S.A.)** :



Notice to reader

The statements contained herein are based upon technical data that EMD Chemicals Inc. believes to be reliable, are offered for information purposes only and as a guide to the appropriate precautionary and emergency handling of the material by a properly trained person having the necessary technical skills. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use, storage and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment. EMD CHEMICALS INC. MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE, WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION HEREIN OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS.