APPENDIX A

- **MS4 Outfall**/Interconnection **Inventory and Priority Ranking Matrix**

Appendix A:
MS4 Outfall and Interconnection Inventory and Priority Ranking Matrix

Outfall Info										Priority Ranking Criteria (Yes=1, No=0)								
Outfall ID	Stream Segment	Waterbody Name	Category (Problem, High, Low, Excluded)	MS4	Dry Weather Screening and Sampling Complete	Known or Suspected Illicit Discharge [1]	Likely sewer input indicator identified during most recent screening & sampling[2] or catchment investigation	Discharging to an area of concern to public health [3]	Priority Ranking (Based on Criteria)	Poor Receiving Water Quality (TMDL for bacteria)?	High Density of Generating Sites? [4]	Infrastructure Over 40 Years Old? [5]	Dry Weather Flow Present During Screening? [6]	Additional Comments	SVF Identified [7]	Catchment Investigation Status	Catchment Investigation Recommended Actions
78-3	MA51-12	West River	Very High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1	0	0		1	Chlorine, E. Coli Hits	No	Complete - 2018	Conduct sewer main inspection at intersection of Pleasant St and Mendon St to locate potential exfiltration. Educate/outreach to homes in area to encourage good stormwater practices and to notify BOH for potential septic failure/issues.
60-1	MA51-11	West River	Very High	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1	0	0		1	Surfactant Hit	No	Complete - 2018	Conduct sewer main inspection at intersection of Pleasant St and Mendon St to locate potential exfiltration. Contact homes in area with catch basin connections (sump pumps, floor drains wash water) to determine discharge source.
77-2	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	2	0	1		1		No	Complete - 2020	Follow up screening in 5 years.
53-4	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	0		1	Sampled from upstream manhole (53.3)	No	Complete - 2018	
60-2	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	0		1		No	Complete - 2018	
60-3	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	0		1		No	Complete - 2018/2020	Replace missing bricks between the headwall and pipe to improve the stability of the pipe in the headwall. Replace the (DMH 60-26) manhole cover from sewer to a drain cover. Follow up screening in 5 years.
68-1	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	1		0		No		
68-2	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	1		0		No		
68-4	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	1		0		No		
69-1	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	0		1		No	Complete - 2018	
77-4	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	1		0		No	Complete - 2020	Find and expose outfall and consult with the Conservation Commission to clear a path for future inspections. Follow up screening in 5 years.
78-6	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	0		1		No	Complete - 2018	
82-2	MA51-35	Mill River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	1	0	0		1		No	Complete - 2018/2020	Consider CCTV of drain lines to assist in investigation of upstream DMH 82-7 to determine the source of discharge and discover potential illicit connections. Test and clean out drain structures with decomposition odor to eliminate potential source of odor and surfactants.
53-1	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
53-2	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
53-3	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
53-5	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
53-6	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
53-8	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
57-1	MA51112	North Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
59-1	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
59-2	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
59-3	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
59-4	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
62-5	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
62-6	MA51123	Pratt Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
67-1	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
67-2	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
67-3	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
67-4	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
67-5	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
67-6	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
69-2	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
69-3	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
76-1	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
76-2	MA51-11	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
78-4	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
78-5	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No	Complete - 2018	
78-7	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
86-1	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
86-2	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
86-3	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
87-1	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
87-2	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
87-4	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
87-6	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
87-7	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
102-2	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
108-1	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
108-3	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
108-6	MA51-12	West River	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
114-1	MA51165	Taft Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
114-3	MA51165	Taft Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
114-4	MA51165	Taft Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
115-1	MA51165	Taft Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
120-1	MA51165	Taft Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
120-2	MA51165	Taft Pond	High	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	0	0	0		0		No		
71-6	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	0	0		1	Surfactant Hit - Catchment Investigation 2020	No	Complete - 2018/2020	Remove trash from inlet trench and remove sediment from DMH 71-10. Follow up screening in 5 years.
78-1	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	0	0		1	Sampled from upstream manhole (78-28)	No	Complete - 2018/2020	Follow up screening in 5 years.
78-2	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	0	0		1	Surfactant Hit - Catchment Investigation 2020	No	Complete - 2018/2020	Replace damaged section of pipe. Follow up screening in 5 years.
70-5	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1	0	0		1		No	Complete - 2018/2020	Follow up screening in 5 years.
62-1	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
62-2	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
62-3	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
62-4	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
70-4	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
71-1	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
71-10	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
71-2	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
71-3	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
71-5	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No	Complete - 2020	Follow up screening in 5 years.
71-7	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
71-8	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
71-9	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
79-1	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
79-2	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
87-5	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
88-1	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
88-2	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No	Complete - 2020	Follow up screening in 5 years.
88-3	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No	Complete - 2020	Find and expose outfall. Follow up screening in 5 years.
88-4	MA51104	Mill Pond	Low	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0		No		
INT-1	-	-	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0	Interconnection - Town to State.	No		
INT-2	-	-	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0	Interconnection - Town to State.	No		
INT-3	-	-	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0	Interconnection - Town to State.	No		
INT-4	-	-	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0	Interconnection - Town to State.	No		
INT-5	-	-	Low	No	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0		0	Interconnection - Town to State.	No		

[1] Outfall screening indicated olfactory or visual evidence of sewage (sulfur odor, color, staining, suds).
[2] Likely sewer input indicators are any of the following:
* Olfactory or visual evidence of sewage
* Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/L, and bacteria levels greater than the water quality criteria applicable to the receiving water, or
* Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/L, and detectable levels of chlorine.
[3] Outfall discharging to MassGIS Shellfishing Suitability Areas or potential recreational beach.
[4] Outfall located in commercial or industrial zone or in vicinity of landfill.
[5] Data unavailable.
[6] Based on 2018 field findings.
[7] Based on infrastructure greater than 40 years old, unless otherwise noted.

Problem Outfalls - Known or suspected contributions of illicit discharges based on screening information in 2018.
Very High Priority Outfalls - Likely sewer input indicators in 2018 field tests.
High Priority Outfalls - Discharging to an area of concern to public health due to proximity or public beaches, recreational areas, drinking water supplies or shellfish beds or based on ranking criteria.
Low Priority Outfalls - No known or suspected illicit discharges, no likely sewer input indicators, not discharging to an area of concern to the public.

APPENDIX B

- **Outfall** and Interconnection **Ranking Map**

Town of Upton, Massachusetts

Outfall and Interconnection Priority Ranking Map

WESTBOROUGH

HOPKINTON

GRAFTON

MILFORD

HOPEDALE

NORTHBRIDGE

MENDON

UXBRIDGE

Concord River Watershed

Blackstone River Watershed

North Pond

Pratt Pond

Mill Pond

Taft Pond

West River

Mill River

MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE

WESTBORO ROAD

SOUTHBORO ROAD

RIDGE ROAD

FRANCIS DRIVE

GRAFTON ROAD

ORCHARD STREET

HICKORY LANE

MECHANIC STREET

NORTH STREET

EAMES LANE

PRATT HILL ROAD

STEARNS ROAD

HOPKINTON ROAD

FOREST STREET

WALNUT STREET

EAST STREET

CROCKETT ROAD

JAMES ROAD

CIDER MILL LA

KIWANIS BEACH ROAD

TAFT STREET

MORONEY ROAD

WEST MAIN STREET

OLD GRAFTON ROAD

WILDWOOD AVENUE

FOWLER STREET

WARREN STREET

EPHRIAM'S WAY

SCHOOL STREET

HIGH STREET

ELM STREET

RIVER STREET

CHRISTIAN HILL ROAD

PEARL STREET

DAIRY DRIVE

WILLIAMS STREET

FISKE AVENUE

MAIN STREET

FISKE MILL ROAD

POND STREET

FARM STREET

STATION STREET

BROOKS STREET

PROSPECT STREET

WOOD STREET

GABLE STREET

MILFORD STREET

GLENVIEW STREET

HARTFORD AVENUE SOUTH

MAPLE AVENUE

PLAIN STREET

GROVE STREET

JOSIAH DRIVE

HENRY'S PATH

GLEN AVENUE

MENDON STREET

CHESTNUT STREET

PLUMBLEY ROAD

RIVERBEND ROAD

WEST RIVER STREET

SOUTH STREET

GOSS POND ROAD

GREEN LANE

JUNIPER ROAD

OAK DRIVE

MA51-11
West River (5):
Non-Native Aquatic Plants
pH, Low

MA51123
Pratt Pond (4C):
Non-Native Aquatic Plants

MA51112
North Pond (4C):
Non-Native Aquatic Plants

MA51104
Mill Pond (4C):
Non-Native Aquatic Plants

MA51-35
Mill River (5):
Non-Native Aquatic Plants
Aquatic Plants (Macrophytes)
Metals
PCBs in Fish Tissue

MA51-12
West River (5):
Non-Native Aquatic Plants
Cadmium WQLW
Chloride WQLW
Copper WQLW
Lead WQLW
Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators
pH, Low

MA51165
Taft Pond (4C):
Non-Native Aquatic Plants

MA51-05
Blackstone River (5):
Aquatic Plants (Macrophytes)
Flow Regime Modification
Non-Native Aquatic Plants
Physical substrate habitat alterations
Algae
Benthic Macroinvertebrates
Cadmium
Copper
DDT in Fish Tissue
Escherichia Coli (E. Coli)
Fish Bioassessments
Lead
Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators
Odor
PCBs in Fish Tissue
Phosphorus, Total
Sedimentation/Siltation
Turbidity

Map Legend

Stormwater System
- Drain Manhole
- Town Owned Catch Basins
- Other Catch Basins
- Town Owned Leaching Catch Basins
- Inlet
- Drainage BMP

Conveyance
- Pipe
- Culvert
- Swale/Channel

Outfall Categories
- Very High Priority Outfall
- High Priority
- Low Priority
- Non-MS4 Outfall

Interconnection Categories
- Low Priority

Hydrography
- Hydrologic Connection
- Open Water
- Wetlands
- Watersheds
- Catchment Delineation

***MassDEP 2016 Integrated List of Waters**
- Rivers: Category 4A
- Lakes, Estuaries: Category 4A
- Rivers: Category 4C
- Lakes, Estuaries: Category 4C
- Rivers: Category 5
- Lakes, Estuaries: Category 5

Regulated Areas
- Massachusetts MS4 Area
- MassDEP Wellhead Protection Areas (Zone II, Zone I, IWPA)

Roadway Owner
- State

Category 1: Attaining all designated uses.
Category 2: Attaining some of the designated uses and insufficient or no data and information is available to determine if the remaining uses are attained.
Category 3: Insufficient or no data and information to determine if any designated uses are attained.
Category 4A: Impaired for one or more designated uses but does not require the development of a TMDL: TMDL has been completed.
Category 4B: Impaired for one or more designated uses but does not require the development of a TMDL: Other pollution control requirements are reasonably expected to result in the attainment of designated uses.
Category 4C: Impaired for one or more designated uses but does not require the development of a TMDL: Impairment is not caused by a pollutant.
Category 5: Impaired for one or more designated uses, requires the development of a TMDL: Impairment is caused by a pollutant.

Issue Date: June 2021
This Map is Intended for Planning Purposes Only

BETA
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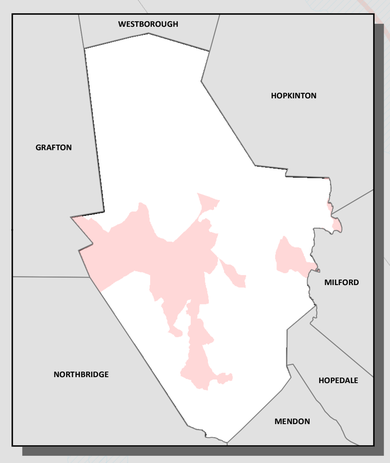
0 0.325 0.65 Miles



APPENDIX C

- Screening/Sampling Standard Operating Procedures and Forms

SAMPLING SPECIFICATIONS STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND FORMS

1.0 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

This standard operating procedure (SOP) was prepared for the collection of stormwater sampling as required by the Massachusetts MS4 General Permit. The SOP outlines procedures to:

- Collect field water quality measurements
- Screen for the presence of ammonia, surfactants and residual chlorine using field test kits; and
- Collect samples for laboratory analysis for E. coli or enterococcus along with identified pollutants of concern for that catchment. Per the MS4 permit, the pollutant of concern is identified as the compound causing the impairment and shall be sampled for the requirements outlined in Appendix G of the permit.

2.0 OUTFALL SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

Dry weather flow shall be sampled for the parameters summarized in Table 1 along with pollutant of concern.

3.0 EQUIPMENT INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND CALIBRATION

- The field test kit reagents have expiration dates (the surfactant test kit has the shortest expiration date (5 months)). One month prior to initiating a sampling program check all expiration dates and order as needed. Dispose of expired test kits per manufacturer instruction.
- Prior to each sampling event, each of the test kits will be inspected to ensure the availability of testing materials (Hach strips, reagents, etc.).
- Instructions for each test kit is attached. A laminated version of the test kit instructions has been made and should be used in the field.
- Calibration of the YSI 556 Multiparameter System unit (YSI) is completed by the rental company (US Environmental). Calibration checks on the YSI meters and colorimeter will be performed by the Field Team prior to each sampling event with the equipment being re-adjusted as needed in accordance to manufacturer's instructions.

4.0 MSDS SHEETS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

A material safety data sheet (MSDS) for each of the field test kits is attached. Active ingredients for each field test kit is listed below, however, the MSDS should be reviewed for hazards, proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and waste management as part of the training to use these test kits.

Chemetrics K-9400 Surfactant Screening kit: Reagents include chloroform, sodium phosphate, sulfuric acid and methylene blue

Hach NI-SA ammonia test kit: Reagents contain 3-7% sodium hydroxide

Hach CN-80 total and residual chlorine test kit: Reagents include sodium phosphate, potassium iodide, DPD salt, glycine and disodium EDTA.

During field testing, reagent waste will be placed in a 1-liter amber jar labeled “Waste” and brought back to the office for disposal.

Table 1: Monitoring and Sampling Parameters and Methods

Analysis	Monitoring Parameter	EPA or approved Method No.	Field Test Kit	Field Instr.	Lab	Req'd MDL	Field Instrument	Range	Laboratory Glassware	Preservation	Holding Time
Ammonia (un-ionized)	Ammonia - Nitrogen	350.1	X			0.5 mg/L	Hach NI-SA (fresh or saltwater) or Hach test strips (freshwater only	0-2.5 mg/l	125-250 mL plastic	Ice	Instant
Chlorine	-	-	X			0.02 mg/L	Hach CN 80	0-10 mg/l	125-250 mL plastic	Ice	Instant
Conductivity	-	-		X		0.2 mS/cm	YSI 556		500 mL plastic	Ice	Instant
Salinity	Specific Con-ductance	120.1		X		-	YSI 556		500 mL plastic	Ice	Instant
Escherichia coli	E. coli	1103.1; 1603; Colilert® 12 16, Colilert-18® 12 15 16;			X	4 cfu or mpn	-		125-250 ml sterile plastic	Ice	6 hours
	(fresh water)	mColiBlue-24®17									to Lab
Entercoccus	Entercoccus (Marine water)	1106.1; 1600; Enterolert® 12 22			X	4 cfu or mpn	-		125-250 ml sterile plastic	Ice	6 hours to Lab
Surfactant-MBAS	MBAS		X			0.25 mg/L	Chemetrics K*9400	0-3 mg/l	125-250 ml plastic	Ice	Instant
pH	pH	150.2		X		-	YSI 556	-			Instant
Temp, water	NMR	--		X		0-40 C	YSI 556	-			Instant
*Fecal Coliform	Fecal Coliform	1680; 1681			X	1 cfu	-	-	4oz sterile cup	Ice	8 hours to Lab
*Phosphorus	Phosphorus, Total	365.1; 365.2; 365.3; SM 4500-P-E			X	10 ug/L	-	-	125-250 mL plastic	H2SO4 (pH <2) + Ice	28 Days
*TSS	Total Suspended Solids	160.2, 180.1			X	-	-	-		Ice	
Cadmium	Cadmium, Total	200.7; 200.8; 200.9			X	0.005 mg/kg	-	-	250 mL plastic	Ice	6 months
Copper	Copper, Total	200.7; 200.8; 200.9			X	0.02 mg/kg	-	-	250 mL plastic	Ice	6 months
Lead	Lead, Total	200.7; 200.8; 200.9			X	0.005 mg/kg	-	-	250 mL plastic	Ice	6 months

Sampling requirements in accordance with §2.3.4.7.b.iii.4 of Massachusetts MS4 Permit

MDL = minimum detection limit NMR = no monitoring required

5.0 Field Measurement Procedure

- Whenever possible, the field measurements will be taken at the center of the discharge flow, at half of the depth and upstream of the sample collector. For the YSI meter, care will be taken not to allow the probe to contact any accumulated sediment.
- The sample collection point, collection conditions, and accessibility will be noted on the field data sheet.
- Equipment will be cleaned following each sampling location.

6.0 Sample Collection Procedures

Procedures for collecting a grab sample are summarized below:

- Do not eat or drink during sample collection and processing.
- Do not collect or process samples near a running vehicle.
- Always wear clean, powder-free nitrile gloves when handling sample containers and lids.
- Depending on the analysis, preservatives (e.g. sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid) are added to some sample containers by the lab. Never touch the inside surface of a sample container or lid, even with gloved hands. Do not dump out the preservative or overfill the sample containers.
- Slowly lower the bottle into the water to avoid bottom disturbance and stirring up sediment.
- Label the sample with the time and sample ID.

7.0 Analytical Methods and Holding Times

Check holding times for the requested analytical. Note that the lab needs sufficient time to extract and process the sample. Due to short holding time the lab needs any samples that are to be analyzed for E. coli, fecal coliform, or enterococcus within 6 hours of collection. Record the time that the bacteria samples were collected. A summary of the laboratory holding times is provided in Table 1.

8.0 Data Evaluation

Evaluation of the data should include a review for potential positive results due to sources other than human wastewater, and for false negative results due to chemical action or interferences.

As described in the EPA New England Bacterial Source Tracking Protocol:

- "In the EPA-NE region, field sampling has indicated that the biological breakdown of organic material in historically filled tidal wetlands may cause elevated ammonia readings, as can the discharge from many landfills.
- Salinity levels greater than 1 part per thousand may cause elevated surfactant readings, the presence of oil may likewise indicate elevated levels, and fine suspended particulate matter may cause inconclusive surfactant readings (for example, the indicator ampule may turn green instead of a shade of blue).
- Elevated chlorine from leaking drinking water infrastructure or contained in the illicit wastewater discharge may inhibit bacterial growth and cause very low bacterial concentrations. Any detection of total chlorine above the instrument Reporting Limit should be noted."

The following table was obtained from the EPA IDDE Guidance Manual, 2004.

Table 2: Parameter specifications

Parameter	Discharge Types It Can Detect				
	Sewage	Wash water	Tap Water	Industrial or Commercial Liquid Wastes	Laboratory/Analytical Challenges
Ammonia	•	•	O	•	Can change into other nitrogen forms as the flow travels to the
Boron	•	•	O	N/A	
Chlorine	O	O	O	O	High chlorine demand in natural waters limits utility to flows with very high chlorine concentrations
Color	•	•	O	•	
Conductivity	•	•	O	•	Ineffective in saline waters
Detergents Surfactants	•	•	O	•	Reagent is a hazardous waste
E. coli Enterococci Total Coliform	•	O	O	O	24-hour wait for results Need to modify standard monitoring protocols to measure high bacteria concentrations
Fluoride*	O	O	•	O	Reagent is a hazardous waste Exception for communities that do not fluoridate their tap water
Hardness	•	•	•	•	
pH	O	•	O	•	
Potassium	•	O	O	•	May need to use two separate analytical techniques, depending on the concentration
Turbidity	•	•	O	•	

● = Can almost always (>80% of samples) distinguish this discharge from clean flow types (e.g., tap water or natural water). For tap water, can distinguish from natural water.

• = Can sometimes (>50% of samples) distinguish this discharge from clean flow types depending on regional characteristics, or can be helpful in combination with another parameter

O = Poor indicator. Cannot reliably detect illicit discharges, or cannot detect tap water

N/A = Data are not available to assess the utility of this parameter for this purpose.

Data sources: Pitt (this study)

*Fluoride is a poor indicator when used as a single parameter, but when combined with additional parameters (such as

9.0 Stormwater Monitoring Field Equipment List

Field Equipment

- ☐ Log book
- ☐ COC forms
- ☐ Laminated field test kit Instructions
- ☐ Sample Bottles- See sampling chart
- ☐ Coolers with Ice
- ☐ Sharpies
- ☐ Pens
- ☐ Paper towels
- ☐ Wet Wipes
- ☐ Sampling plan
- ☐ Nitrile Gloves
- ☐ Squirt bottle of DI Water
- ☐ Waders/Boots
- ☐ Telescopic pole and dipper cups
- ☐ YSI multi parameter Meter
- ☐ Turbidimeter (If required per App G)
- ☐ Hach Ammonia test kit (NI-SA) (salt or freshwater)
- ☐ Hach Ammonia Test strips (freshwater only)
- ☐ Chemetrics K-9400 Surfactant test kit
- ☐ Hach CN80 residual chlorine test kit
- ☐ Waste Container for field test kits (1 amber liter clearly labeled waste)

10.0 References

YSI Pro 30 Users Manual (2011) https://www.ysi.com/File%20Library/Documents/I1Pro30-Manual-English.pdf

Chemtrics Instructions http://www.chemetrics.com/Detergents+(anionic+surfactants, 9400/R-9400

Hach test strips http://www.hach.com/teststrips

BETA Group, Inc. Stormwater Inventory
Outfall Screening/Inspection Form

Municipality: Upton

General Data

Outfall ID: | Location:

Inspection Date: | Inspection Time:

Inspector(s):

Weather: ---- | Temperature (°F):

Able to Access: ----

Outfall Environmental Inspection

Surrounding Area: ---- | Outfall Flowing To: ---- | Other:

Structure Under Water: ---- | % Under Water:

Outfall Flow Amount: ---- | Outfall Flow Clarity: ---- | Outfall Flow Color:

Standing Water: ---- | Location of Standing Water: ----

Sediment: ---- | Scouring: ---- | Algae Growth: ----

Stressed Vegetation: ---- | Staining + Deposits: ---- | Floatables:

Oil Sheen: ---- | Turbidity: ---- | Odor: ----

Pipe Type: ---- | Pipe Material: ---- | Pipe Size: ----

Pipe Condition: ----

Outfall Type: ---- | Outfall Material: ---- | Outfall Condition: ----

Overland Flow: ---- | Unusual Piping Ditches: ----

Other Notes:

Outfall Sampling

Sampling Required: ---- | Sampling Performed: ----

Structure Where Sampling Was Performed: ---- | Structure ID If Not Outfall:

Nearby Known Users:

Notes:

YSI Readings:

Temperature (°C): | Dissolved Oxygen (%): | ORP:

Conductivity (µS/cm^{c}): | Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L):

Conductivity (µS/cm): | pH:

Salinity: | pHmV:

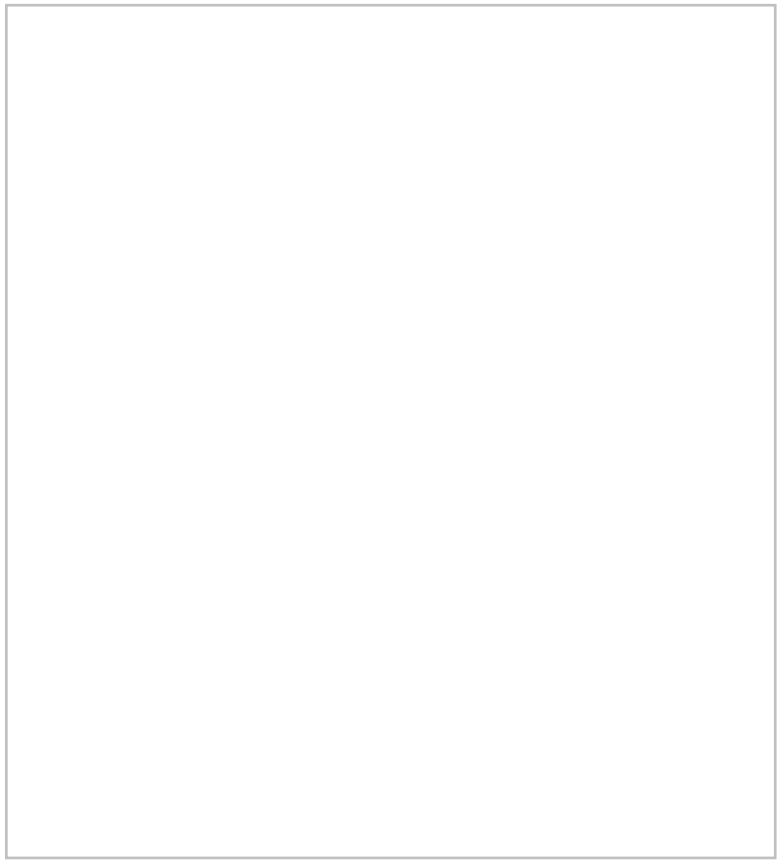
Field Tests:

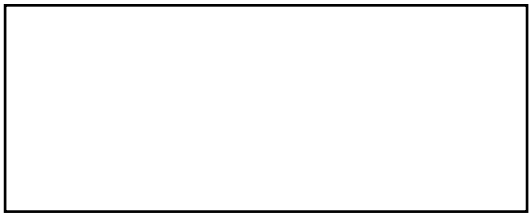
Surfactants: | Ammonia: | Chlorine:

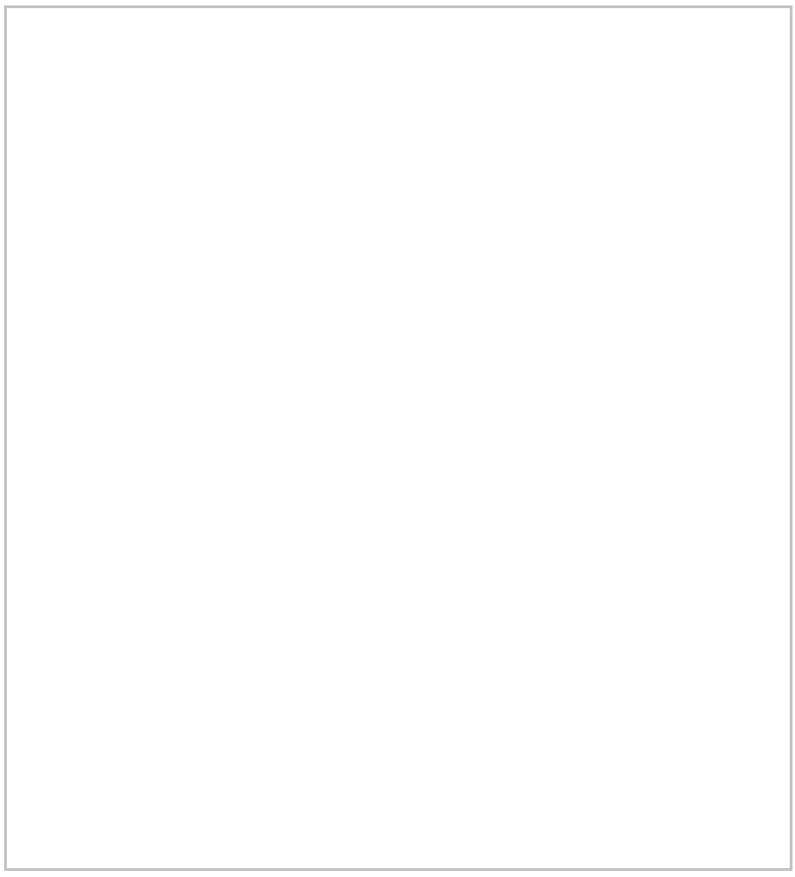
BETA Group, Inc. Stormwater Inventory
Outfall Screening/Inspection Form

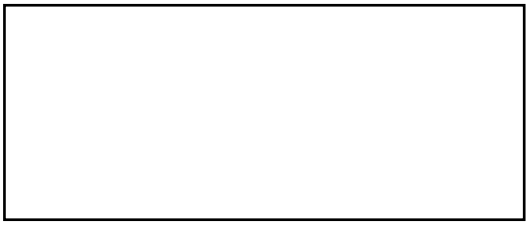
Municipality: Upton

Photos:









SAFETY DATA SHEETS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name Ammonia Nitrogen 1 Reagent

Other means of identification
Product Code(s) 1455523

Safety data sheet number M00944

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Determination of ammonium nitrogen.
Uses advised against No information available.
Restrictions on use None.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company P.O.Box 389 Loveland,
CO 80539 USA +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number
+1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service +1(515)232-2533 - 8am - 4pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1 Sub-category A
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Respiratory sensitization	
Skin sensitization	
Mutagenicity	
Carcinogenicity	
Reproductive toxicity	
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Label elements

Signal word - Danger

Hazard statements

H290 - May be corrosive to metals
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary statements
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P301 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P234 - Keep only in original container
P390 - Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

Other Information
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Not applicable

Mixture

Chemical Family Mixture.
Chemical nature aqueous solution.

Percent ranges are used where confidential product information is applicable.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Percent Range	HMRIC #
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	3 - 7%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice See section 8 for PPE that may be required during handling. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. In case of accident or unwellness, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible). If no local exhaust use approved fume hood and/or respirator. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Remove from exposure, lie down. Immediate medical attention is required. IF IN EYES: Flush eyes for at least 15 minutes. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Eye contact IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a physician immediately.

Skin contact IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Call a physician immediately.

Inhalation IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion IF SWALLOWED: Rinse Mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

Self-protection of the first aider First aider: Pay attention to self-protection!. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Flammable properties
Substance does not burn.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating and toxic gases and vapors. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Hazardous combustion products This material will not burn.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

U.S. Notice Only persons properly qualified to respond to an emergency involving hazardous substances may respond to a spill according to federal regulations (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(v)) and per your company's emergency response plan and guidelines/procedures. See Section 13, Special Instructions for disposal assistance. Outside of the US, only persons properly qualified according to state or local regulations should respond to a spill involving chemicals.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Ventilate affected area. Use personal protective equipment as required.

For emergency responders Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water. Should not be released into the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods for cleaning up Take necessary precautions in observance of pertinent physical hazards. Neutralize spill if necessary. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Take up mechanically, placing in appropriate containers for disposal. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations or laws.

Emergency Response Guide Number Not applicable

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep out of the reach of children. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep in properly labeled containers.

Flammability class Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Sodium hydroxide 3 - 7%	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	TWA: 2 mg/m³ (vacated) Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	IDLH: 10 mg/m³ Ceiling: 2 mg/m³

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick	New Foundland &

		OEL		OEL	Labrador OEL
Sodium hydroxide 3 - 7%	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³

Chemical name	Northwest Territories OEL	Nova Scotia OEL	Nunavut OEL	Ontario TWA	Prince Edward Island OEL
Sodium hydroxide 3 - 7%	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³

Chemical name	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan OEL	Yukon OEL
Sodium hydroxide 3 - 7%	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³	Ceiling: 2 mg/m³

Other Information Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992).

Legend See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls If no local exhaust use approved fume hood or self-contained breathing apparatus
If no local exhaust use approved fume hood and/or respirator
Showers
Eyewash stations

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear tight sealing safety goggles and/or face protection shield. Avoid contact with eyes.

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

Respiratory protection Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray. If no local exhaust use approved fume hood and/or respirator. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

General Hygiene Considerations Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Environmental exposure controls
Prevent product from entering drains. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Liquid

Gas Under Pressure Not classified according to GHS criteria

Appearance aqueous solution

Color Colorless to light yellow

Odor None

Odor threshold Not applicable

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Molecular weight	Not applicable	
pH	10.0	
Melting point/freezing point	No data available	
Boiling point / boiling range	~ 100 °C / 212 °F	Estimation based on theoretical calculation
Evaporation rate	0.46 (water = 1)	
Vapor pressure	No data available	
Vapor density (air = 1)	No data available	
Specific gravity (water = 1 / air = 1)	1.163	
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No information available	
Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	No data available	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No information available	
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	
Kinematic viscosity	No information available	

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Solubility in other solvents

Chemical Name	Solubility classification	Solubility	Solubility Temperature
Acid	Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other Information

Metal Corrosivity	Not classified as corrosive to metal according to GHS criteria
GHS Metal Corrosivity Classification	Category 1, H290
Steel Corrosion Rate	No data available /
Aluminum Corrosion Rate	No data available /
Bulk density	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not classified according to GHS criteria.
Explosion data	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No information available

Lower explosion limit	No information available
Flammable properties	Not classified as flammable according to GHS criteria.
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit:	No data available
Lower flammability limit:	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Method	No information available
Oxidizing properties	Not classified according to GHS criteria.
Reactivity propeties	Not classified as self-reactive, pyrophoric, self-heating or emitting flammable gases in contact with water according to GHS criteria.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity propeties
Not classified as self-reactive, pyrophoric, self-heating or emitting flammable gases in contact with water according to GHS criteria

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Special dangers of the product
None reported

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid
Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating and toxic gases and vapors.

Explosive properties
Not classified according to GHS criteria.

Upper explosion limit	No information available
Lower explosion limit	No information available

Autoignition temperature
No data available

Sensitivity to Static Discharge
None reported

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact
None reported

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Product Information	Corrosive to skin. Corrosive to eyes.
Inhalation	Causes burns. Corrosive by inhalation.
Eye contact	Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Causes burns.
Skin contact	Cause severe skin burns and eye damage.
Ingestion	Ingestion causes burns of the upper digestive and respiratory tracts.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	Eye disorders. Skin disorders. Respiratory disorders.
Toxicologically synergistic products	None known.
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	No information available.

Product Acute Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Unknown Acute Toxicity
0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Acute Toxicity Estimations (ATE)

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)	33,798.00 mg/kg

Ingredient Acute Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	Rabbit LD_{50}	500 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	No information available

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	Rabbit LD_{50}	1350 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)

Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

Aspiration toxicity
If available, see data below

Kinematic viscosity	No information available

Product Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	Patch test	Human	20 mg	24 hours	Corrosive to skin	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Product Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	0.05 mg	24 hours	Corrosive to eyes	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Sensitization Information

Product Sensitization Data

Skin Sensitization Exposure Route	No data available.
Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route	No data available.

Ingredient Sensitization Data

Skin Sensitization Exposure Route	If available, see data below.
Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route	If available, see data below.

Chronic Toxicity Information

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Dose Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available.
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available.
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available.
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available.
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

Product Carcinogenicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Ingredient Carcinogenicity Data

Chemical name	CAS No.	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	-	-	-	-

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	Does not apply
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Does not apply
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Does not apply
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)	Does not apply

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* **Data**
No data available.

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* **Data**
No data available

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

Product Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Ingredient Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity .

Product Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish No data available
Crustacea No data available
Algae No data available

Ingredient Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	96 hours	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	LC_{50}	45.4 mg/L	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)

Crustacea If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	48 Hours	*Daphnia sp.*	EC_{50}	40.4 mg/L	IUCLID (The International Uniform Chemical Information Database)

Algae If available, see ingredient data below

Other Information

Persistence and degradability

Product Biodegradability Data
If available, see ingredient data below.

Ingredient Biodegradability Data
Test data reported below

Chemical name	Test method	Biodegradation	Exposure time	Results
Butanedioic acid, 2,3-dihydroxy-[R-(R*, R*)]-, disodium salt (7 - 13%) CAS#: 868-18-8	None reported	73%	14 days	Readily biodegradable
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	None reported	None reported	None reported	Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation

Product Bioaccumulation Data No data available.

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) No information available

Ingredient Bioaccumulation Data No data available

Chemical name	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Method
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%)	log K_{ow} ~ 0	No information available

CAS#: 1310-73-2		

Mobility

Product Information

Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient No data available

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Ingredient Information

Chemical name	Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	Method
Sodium hydroxide (3 - 7%) CAS#: 1310-73-2	log K_{oc} ~ 0	No information available

Chemical name	Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water solubility temperature °C	Water solubility temperature °F
Sodium hydroxide CAS#: 1310-73-2	Completely soluble	420000 mg/L	0 °C	32 °F

Other adverse effects
No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of wastes Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse container.

Special instructions for disposal Dilute to 3 to 5 times the volume with cold water. Adjust to a pH between 6 and 9 with an acid, such as sulfuric or citric. Open cold water tap completely, slowly pour the reacted material to the drain. Allow cold water to run for 5 minutes to completely flush the system.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG Not regulated

Additional information

There is a possibility that this product could be contained in a reagent set or kit composed of various compatible dangerous goods. If the item is not in a reagent set or kit, the classification given above applies.
If the item is part of a reagent set or kit the classification would change to the following:
UN3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.
If the item is not regulated, the Chemical Kit classification does not apply.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

International Inventories

EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
TCSI	Complies
AICS	Complies
NZIoC	Complies

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2	1000 lb	-	-	X

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and

Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2	1000 lb	-	RQ 1000 lb final RQ RQ 454 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

Chemical name	FIFRA	FDA
Sodium hydroxide	180.0910	21 CFR 184.1763

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Special Comments

None

Additional information

Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)
Not applicable

NFPA and HMIS Classifications

NFPA	**Health hazards** - 3	**Flammability** - 0	**Instability** - 0	**Physical and Chemical Properties** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** - 3	**Flammability** - 0	**Physical Hazards** - 0	**Personal protection** - X - See section 8 for more information

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

NIOSH IDLH	*Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*
ACGIH	ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
NDF	*no data*

Legend - Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	Ceiling	Ceiling Limit Value

X	Listed	Vacated	These values have no official status. The only binding levels of contaminants are those listed in the final OSHA PEL. These lists are for reference purposes only. Please note that some reference state regulations of these "liberated" exposure limits in their state regulations.

SKN*	Skin designation	SKN+	Skin sensitization
RSP+	Respiratory sensitization	**	Hazard Designation
C	Carcinogen	R	Reproductive toxicant
M	mutagen		

Prepared By	Hach Product Compliance Department
Issue Date	27-Nov-2017
Revision Date	27-Nov-2017
Revision Note	None

Disclaimer

USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

End of Safety Data Sheet

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name DPD Free Chlorine Reagent

Other means of identification
Product Code(s) 1407028

Safety data sheet number M00109

HMRIC # HMIRA Registry Number 9935 Filed 2016-04-11

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Laboratory Use. Determination of Free Chlorine.
Uses advised against None.
Restrictions on use None.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company P.O.Box 389 Loveland, CO 80539 USA +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number
+1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service +1(515)232-2533 - 8am - 4pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Label elements

Signal word - Warning

Hazard statements

H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statements
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
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

Other Hazards Known
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Not applicable

Mixture

Chemical Family Mixture.

Percent ranges are used where confidential product information is applicable.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Percent Range	HMRIC #
Sodium phosphate dibasic	7558-79-4	30 - 40%	-
DPD Salt	-	1 - 5%	-
Disodium EDTA	139-33-3	1 - 5%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Do not rub affected area.

Skin contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Self-protection of the first aider Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Burning sensation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical No information available.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide. Phosphorus oxides. Nitrogen oxides.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

U.S. Notice Only persons properly qualified to respond to an emergency involving hazardous substances may respond to a spill according to federal regulations (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(v)) and per your company's emergency response plan and guidelines/procedures. See Section 13, Special Instructions for disposal assistance. Outside of the US, only persons properly qualified according to state or local regulations should respond to a spill involving chemicals.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Other Information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

Reference to other sections See section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

Flammability class Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.

Hand Protection Wear suitable gloves. Impervious gloves.

Eye/face protection If splashes are likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin and body protection Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing.

General Hygiene Considerations Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental exposure controls Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water.

Thermal hazards None under normal processing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid
Appearance powder
Color White to light pink
Odor Odorless
Odor threshold No data available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Molecular weight	No data available	
pH	6.3	1% Solution
Melting point/freezing point	No data available	
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure	Not applicable	
Vapor density (air = 1)	Not applicable	
Specific gravity (water = 1 / air = 1)	1.76	
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log K_{ow} ~ 0	
Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	log K_{oc} ~ 0	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	110 °C / 230 °F	
Dynamic viscosity	Not applicable	
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable	

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Solubility in other solvents

Chemical Name	Solubility classification	Solubility	Solubility Temperature
Acid	Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other Information

Metal Corrosivity

Steel Corrosion Rate Not applicable
Aluminum Corrosion Rate Not applicable

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content
Not applicable

Chemical name	CAS No.	Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	CAA (Clean Air Act)
Sodium phosphate dibasic	7558-79-4	No data available	-
DPD Salt	-	Not applicable	-
Disodium EDTA	139-33-3	No data available	-

Explosive properties

Upper explosion limit No data available
Lower explosion limit No data available

Flammable properties

Flash point Not applicable
Method No information available

Flammability Limit in Air
Upper flammability limit: No data available
Lower flammability limit: No data available

Oxidizing properties No data available.

Bulk density No data available

Particle Size No information available

Particle Size Distribution No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not applicable.

Chemical stability
Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization
None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid None known based on information supplied.

Incompatible materials
Incompatible materials Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Phosphorus oxides. Nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure
Product Information

Inhalation	May cause irritation of respiratory tract.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Symptoms	Redness. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	Skin disorders. Eye disorders.
Toxicologically synergistic products	None known.
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	See ingredients information below.

Chemical name	Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution
Sodium phosphate dibasic (30 - 40%) CAS#: 7558-79-4	Phosphates are widely utilized by cells for metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%) CAS#: 139-33-3	EDTA and related compounds are poorly absorbed by the digestive system.

Product Acute Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Unknown Acute Toxicity
0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Acute Toxicity Estimations (ATE)

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

ATEmix (oral)	19,881.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	No information available

Ingredient Acute Toxicity Data
Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	Rat LD_{50}	695 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	Outside testing
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%)	Rat LD_{50}	2000 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical

CAS#: 139-33-3					Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Sodium phosphate dibasic (30 - 40%) CAS#: 7558-79-4	Rat LD_{50}	17000 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%) CAS#: 139-33-3	Rabbit LD_{50}	2300 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data
Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data
Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Aspiration toxicity
If available, see data below
Kinematic viscosity Not applicable

Product Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium phosphate dibasic (30 - 40%) CAS#: 7558-79-4	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	24 hours	Skin irritant	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%) CAS#: 139-33-3	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	20 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)

Product Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium phosphate dibasic (30 - 40%)	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	24 hours	Eye irritant	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

CAS#: 7558-79-4						
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%) CAS#: 139-33-3	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	50 mg	None reported	Mild eye irritant	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)

Sensitization Information

Product Sensitization Data

Skin Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.
Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Sensitization Data

Skin Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.
Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.

Chronic Toxicity Information

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Dose Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available.
Dermal Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Carcinogenicity Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Carcinogenicity Data

Chemical name	CAS No.	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Sodium phosphate dibasic	7558-79-4	-	-	-	-
DPD Salt	-	-	-	-	-
Disodium EDTA	139-33-3	-	-	-	-

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	Does not apply
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Does not apply
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Does not apply
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)	Does not apply

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* **Data**

No data available.

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* **Data**
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Cell Strain	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%) CAS#: 139-33-3	Cytogenetic analysis	Hamster lung	200 mg/L	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* **Data**

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

Product Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Ingredient Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish	No data available
Crustacea	No data available
Algae	No data available

Ingredient Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%) CAS#: 139-33-3	96 hours	*Lepomis macrochirus*	LC_{50}	159 mg/L	Vendor SDS

Crustacea If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	48 Hours	*Daphina magna*	EC_{50}	10.8 mg/L	Internal Data

Algae If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Disodium EDTA (1 - 5%) CAS#: 139-33-3	72 Hours	None reported	EC_{50}	10 mg/L	Vendor SDS

Other Information

Persistence and degradability

Product Biodegradability Data
No data available.

Ingredient Biodegradability Data

Chemical name	Test method	Biodegradation	Exposure time	Results
DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not determined

Bioaccumulation

Product Bioaccumulation Data
No data available.

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) $\log K_{ow} \sim 0$

Ingredient Bioaccumulation Data

Chemical name	Test method	Exposure time	Species	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Results
DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	None reported	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not determined

Mobility

Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient $\log K_{oc} \sim 0$

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other adverse effects
No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.
Contaminated packaging	Do not reuse empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT	Not regulated
TDG	Not regulated
IATA	Not regulated
IMDG	Not regulated
Note:	No special precautions necessary.

Additional information
There is a possibility that this product could be contained in a reagent set or kit composed of various compatible dangerous goods.
If the item is not in a reagent set or kit, the classification given above applies.
If the item is part of a reagent set or kit the classification would change to the following:
UN3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.
If the item is not regulated, the Chemical Kit classification does not apply.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

International Inventories

EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
TCSI	Complies
AICS	Complies
NZIoC	Complies

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Sodium phosphate dibasic 7558-79-4	5000 lb	-	-	X

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Sodium phosphate dibasic 7558-79-4	5000 lb	-	RQ 5000 lb final RQ RQ 2270 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number 80100131-5001 (Carboxylate Salt) New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number 80100131-5002 (DPD Salt) New York Trade Secret Registry Number 478 (DPD Salt) New York Trade Secret Registry Number 479 (Carboxylate Salt) This product complies with Pennsylvania Trade Secret Regulations. This product is registered as a trade secret in the state of Illinois. This product is registered as a trade secret in the state of Massachusetts. This product is registered as a trade secret in the state of New York.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Sodium phosphate dibasic 7558-79-4	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

Chemical name	FIFRA	FDA
Sodium phosphate dibasic	180.0910	21 CFR 182.1778,21 CFR 182.6290,21 CFR 182.6778,21 CFR 182.8778
Disodium EDTA	180.0940	-

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Special Comments
None

Additional information

Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)
Not applicable

NFPA and HMIS Classifications

NFPA	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Instability** - 0	**Physical and Chemical Properties** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Physical Hazards** - 0	**Personal protection** - X - See section 8 for more information

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

NIOSH IDLH	*Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*
ACGIH	ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
NDF	*no data*

Legend - Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	Ceiling	Ceiling Limit Value
X	Listed	Vacated	These values have no official status. The only binding levels of contaminants are those listed in the final OSHA PEL. These lists are for reference purposes only. Please note that some reference state regulations of these "liberated" exposure limits in their state regulations.
SKN*	Skin designation	SKN+	Skin sensitization
RSP+	Respiratory sensitization	**	Hazard Designation
C	Carcinogen	R	Reproductive toxicant
M	mutagen		

Prepared By	Hach Product Compliance Department
Issue Date	09-Aug-2016
Revision Date	12-Feb-2018
Revision Note	None

Disclaimer

USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

End of Safety Data Sheet

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name DPD Total Chlorine Reagent

Other means of identification
Product Code(s) 1406499

Safety data sheet number M00110

HMRIC # HMIRA Registry Number 9936 Filed 2016-04-11

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use Laboratory reagent. Indicator for total chlorine.
Uses advised against None.
Restrictions on use None.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company P.O.Box 389 Loveland, CO 80539 USA +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number
+1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service +1(515)232-2533 - 8am - 4pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Label elements

Signal word - Warning

Hazard statements

H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statements
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
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

Other Hazards Known
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance
Not applicable

Mixture

Chemical Family Mixture.

Percent ranges are used where confidential product information is applicable.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Percent Range	HMRIC #
Sodium phosphate dibasic	7558-79-4	20 - 30%	-
Potassium iodide (KI)	7681-11-0	20 - 30%	-
DPD Salt	-	1 - 5%	-
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate	6381-92-6	<1%	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Do not rub affected area.

Skin contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Self-protection of the first aider Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Burning sensation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical No information available.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide. Iodine compounds. Phosphorus oxides. Potassium oxides. Sodium monoxide. Nitrogen oxides.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

U.S. Notice Only persons properly qualified to respond to an emergency involving hazardous substances may respond to a spill according to federal regulations (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(v)) and per your company's emergency response plan and guidelines/procedures. See Section 13, Special Instructions for disposal assistance. Outside of the US, only persons properly qualified according to state or local regulations should respond to a spill involving chemicals.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Other Information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

Reference to other sections See section 8 for more information. See section 13 for more information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

Flammability class Not applicable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Potassium iodide (KI) CAS#: 7681-11-0	TWA: 0.01 ppm	NDF	NDF

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.

Hand Protection Wear suitable gloves. Impervious gloves.

Eye/face protection If splashes are likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin and body protection Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing.

General Hygiene Considerations Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Environmental exposure controls Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any body of water.

Thermal hazards None under normal processing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid
Appearance powder
Color White to light pink
Odor Odorless
Odor threshold No data available

Property	Values	Remarks • Method
Molecular weight	No data available	
pH	No data available	
Melting point/freezing point	145 °C / 293 °F	
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	
Evaporation rate	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure	Not applicable	
Vapor density (air = 1)	Not applicable	
Specific gravity (water = 1 / air = 1)	1.79	
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log K_{ow} ~ 0	
Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient	log K_{oc} ~ 0	
Autoignition temperature	No data available	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	
Dynamic viscosity	Not applicable	
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable	

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Solubility in other solvents

Chemical Name	Solubility classification	Solubility	Solubility Temperature
None reported	No information available	No data available	No information available

Other Information

Metal Corrosivity

Steel Corrosion Rate 0.97 mm/yr / 0.04 in/yr
Aluminum Corrosion Rate 0.15 mm/yr / 0.01 in/yr

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content
Not applicable

Chemical name	CAS No.	Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	CAA (Clean Air Act)
Sodium phosphate dibasic	7558-79-4	No data available	-
Potassium iodide (KI)	7681-11-0	No data available	-
DPD Salt	-	Not applicable	-
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate	6381-92-6	Not applicable	-

Explosive properties

Upper explosion limit No data available
Lower explosion limit No data available

Flammable properties

Flash point Not applicable
Method No information available

Flammability Limit in Air
Upper flammability limit: No data available
Lower flammability limit: No data available

Oxidizing properties No data available.

Bulk density No data available

Particle Size No information available

Particle Size Distribution No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not applicable.

Chemical stability
Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization
None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid None known based on information supplied.

Incompatible materials
Incompatible materials Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Iodine compounds. Phosphorus oxides. Potassium oxide. Nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure
Product Information

Inhalation	May cause irritation of respiratory tract.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Symptoms	Redness. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	Skin disorders. Eye disorders.
Toxicologically synergistic products	None known.
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	See ingredients information below.

Chemical name	Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution
Sodium phosphate dibasic (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7558-79-4	Phosphates are widely utilized by cells for metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	May cross placenta and be excreted in breast milk. May react synergistically with mercury.
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6	EDTA and related compounds are poorly absorbed by the digestive system.

Product Acute Toxicity Data Test data reported below
Oral Exposure Route

Endpoint type	Reported dose	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Rat LD_{50}	4700 mg/kg	**Behavioral** Flaccid muscle tone Lethargy Prostration **Eye** Chromodacryorrhea Ptosis **Gastrointestinal** Abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract Diarrhea **Liver** Abnormalities of the liver **Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Abnormalities of the lungs Dyspnea Red or brown staining of the nose/mouth area **Nutritional and Gross Metabolic** Soiling of the anogenital area Wetness of the anogenital area **Reproductive** **Skin and Appendages** Piloerection	Outside testing

Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Unknown Acute Toxicity
0% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity.

Acute Toxicity Estimations (ATE)

ATEmix (oral)	No information available
ATEmix (dermal)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	No information available
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	No information available

Ingredient Acute Toxicity Data
Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Rat LD_{50}	2779 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	Rat LD_{50}	695 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	Outside testing
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6	Rat LD_{50}	2300 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Sodium phosphate dibasic (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7558-79-4	Rat LD_{50}	17000 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Mouse LD_{50}	1000 mg/kg	None reported	None reported	Vendor SDS

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data
Oral Exposure Route
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Data
Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Mouse LD_{Lo}	1862 mg/kg	None reported	**Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration** Dyspnea	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Aspiration toxicity
If available, see data below
Kinematic viscosity Not applicable

Product Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Skin Corrosion/Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	**Test method**	**Species**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Results**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Sodium phosphate dibasic (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7558-79-4	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	24 hours	Skin irritant	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Potassium iodide (KI)	Standard Draize	Rabbit	None	None	Skin irritant	No information

(20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Test		reported	reported		available
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	20 hours	Not corrosive or irritating to skin	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)

Product Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
No data available.

Ingredient Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Sodium phosphate dibasic (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7558-79-4	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	500 mg	24 hours	Eye irritant	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	None reported	Rabbit	None reported	None reported	Eye irritant	HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6	Standard Draize Test	Rabbit	50 mg	None reported	Mild eye irritant	ECHA (The European Chemicals Agency)

Sensitization Information

Product Sensitization Data
Skin Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.
Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Sensitization Data
Skin Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.

Chemical name	Test method	Species	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Patch test	Human	Not confirmed to be a skin sensitizer	ERMA (New Zealands Environmental Risk Management Authority)

Respiratory Sensitization Exposure Route If available, see data below.

Chronic Toxicity Information

Product Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Dose Data
Oral Exposure Route No data available.
Dermal Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available.
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available.

Ingredient Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Data
Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Carcinogenicity Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Carcinogenicity Data

Chemical name	CAS No.	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Sodium phosphate dibasic	7558-79-4	-	-	-	-
Potassium iodide (KI)	7681-11-0	-	-	-	-
DPD Salt	-	-	-	-	-
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate	6381-92-6	-	-	-	-

Legend

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)	Does not apply
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Does not apply
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Does not apply
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)	Does not apply

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route If available, see data below

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* Data
No data available.

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invitro* Data
If available, see data below

Chemical name	Test	Cell Strain	Reported dose	Exposure time	Results	Key literature references and sources for data
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Cytogenetic analysis	Rat ascites tumor	500 mg/kg	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6	Cytogenetic analysis	Hamster lung	200 mg/L	None reported	Positive test result for mutagenicity	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Product Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* Data

Oral Exposure Route No data available
Dermal Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route No data available

Ingredient Germ Cell Mutagenicity *invivo* Data

Oral Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Dermal Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

Product Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route	No data available
Dermal Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	No data available
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	No data available

Ingredient Reproductive Toxicity Data

Oral Exposure Route If available, see data below

Chemical name	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Exposure time	Toxicological effects	Key literature references and sources for data
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Human TD_{Lo}	2700 mg/kg	39 weeks	**Specific Developmental Abnormalities** Endocrine System	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
Chemical name	**Endpoint type**	**Reported dose**	**Exposure time**	**Toxicological effects**	**Key literature references and sources for data**
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	Human TD_{Lo}	3240 mg/kg	39 weeks	**Effects on Newborn** Other neonatal measures or effects Physical **Specific Developmental Abnormalities** Endocrine system	RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Inhalation (Dust/Mist) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Vapor) Exposure Route	If available, see data below
Inhalation (Gas) Exposure Route	If available, see data below

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Not considered to be harmful to aquatic life

Product Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish	No data available
Crustacea	No data available
Algae	No data available

Ingredient Ecological Data

Aquatic toxicity

Fish If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Potassium iodide (KI) (20 - 30%) CAS#: 7681-11-0	96 hours	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	LC_{50}	896 mg/L	PEEN (Pan European Ecological Network)
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-,	96 hours	*Lepomis macrochirus*	LC_{50}	159 mg/L	Vendor SDS

disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6					

Crustacea If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	48 Hours	*Daphina magna*	EC_{50}	10.8 mg/L	Internal Data

Algae If available, see ingredient data below

Chemical name	Exposure time	Species	Endpoint type	Reported dose	Key literature references and sources for data
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6	72 Hours	None reported	EC_{50}	10 mg/L	Vendor SDS

Other Information

Persistence and degradability

Product Biodegradability Data
No data available.

Ingredient Biodegradability Data

Chemical name	Test method	Biodegradation	Exposure time	Results
DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not determined

Bioaccumulation

Product Bioaccumulation Data
No data available.

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) log K_{ow} ~ 0

Ingredient Bioaccumulation Data

Chemical name	Test method	Exposure time	Species	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Results
DPD Salt (1 - 5%) CAS#: -	None reported	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not determined
Glycine, N,N-1,2-ethanediylbis [N-(carboxymethyl)-, disodium salt, dihydrate (<1%) CAS#: 6381-92-6	None reported	None reported	None reported	None reported	Not determined

Mobility

Soil Organic Carbon-Water Partition Coefficient log K_{oc} ~ 0

Water solubility

Water solubility classification	Water solubility	Water Solubility Temperature
Soluble	> 1000 mg/L	25 °C / 77 °F

Other adverse effects
No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG Not regulated

Note: No special precautions necessary.

Additional information
There is a possibility that this product could be contained in a reagent set or kit composed of various compatible dangerous goods. If the item is not in a reagent set or kit, the classification given above applies.
If the item is part of a reagent set or kit the classification would change to the following:
UN3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.
If the item is not regulated, the Chemical Kit classification does not apply.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

International Inventories

EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
TCSI	Complies

AICS	Complies
NZIoC	Complies

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Sodium phosphate dibasic 7558-79-4	5000 lb	-	-	X

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Sodium phosphate dibasic 7558-79-4	5000 lb	-	RQ 5000 lb final RQ RQ 2270 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number 80100131-5001 (Carboxylate Salt) New Jersey Trade Secret Registry Number 80100131-5002 (DPD Salt) New York Trade Secret Registry Number 478 (DPD Salt) New York Trade Secret Registry Number 479 (Carboxylate Salt) This product complies with Pennsylvania Trade Secret Regulations. This product is registered as a trade secret in the state of Illinois. This product is registered as a trade secret in the state of Massachusetts. This product is registered as a trade secret in the state of New York.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Sodium phosphate dibasic 7558-79-4	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

Chemical name	FIFRA	FDA
Sodium phosphate dibasic	180.0910	21 CFR 182.1778,21 CFR 182.6290,21 CFR 182.6778,21 CFR 182.8778
Potassium iodide (KI)	180.0940	21 CFR 184.1634

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Special Comments
None

Additional information

Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL)
Not applicable

NFPA and HMIS Classifications

NFPA	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Instability** - 0	**Physical and Chemical Properties** -
HMIS	**Health hazards** - 2	**Flammability** - 0	**Physical Hazards** - 0	**Personal protection** - X - See section 8 for more information

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

NIOSH IDLH	*Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health*
ACGIH	ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
NDF	*no data*

Legend - Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	Ceiling	Ceiling Limit Value
X	Listed	Vacated	These values have no official status. The only binding levels of contaminants are those listed in the final OSHA PEL. These lists are for reference purposes only. Please note that some reference state regulations of these "liberated" exposure limits in their state regulations.
SKN*	Skin designation	SKN+	Skin sensitization
RSP+	Respiratory sensitization	**	Hazard Designation
C	Carcinogen	R	Reproductive toxicant
M	mutagen		

Prepared By Hach Product Compliance Department

Issue Date	19-Oct-2016
Revision Date	12-Feb-2018
Revision Note	None

Disclaimer

USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

End of Safety Data Sheet

Simplicity in Water Analysis

Cover Page for Safety Data Sheet

Thank you for choosing CHEMetrics, Inc. We appreciate your business. In order to best serve your needs for accurate and complete Safety Data, we offer the following information as supplemental to the attached SDS.

SDS No.: R9402

Version No.: 3.6

Product Name: Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets® Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

Components of water analysis reagent sets: Refills R-9400, R-9423; and Kits I-2017, K-9400

Product Descriptions:

Double-Tipped Ampoules: Glass ampoules with dual tapered tips. Each double-tipped ampoule in K-9400 and R-9400 contains approximately 4 mL of liquid reagent. Each double-tipped ampoule in R-9423 contains approximately 9.5 mL of liquid reagent. Refills and test kits contain 20 double-tipped ampoules.

Addendum to Section 14 Transport Information:

Shipping container markings and labels for this product, as received, may vary from the contents of section 14 of the SDS for one or both of the following reasons:

- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities according to IATA, US DOT, and IMDG regulations.
- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as part of a test kit or reagent set composed of various chemical reagents and elected to ship as UN 3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.

In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transportation regulations.

Additional Information:

- "Print Date" = Revision Date (expressed as DD/MM/YYYY)
- Test kits and reagents sets may contain additional chemical reagents. See separate SDS(s).

4295 Catlett Road, Midland, VA 22728 ▪ P: 800.356.3072 ▪ F: 540.788.4856 ▪ www.chemetrics.com

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Chemwatch: **9-87557**
SDS No: **R9402**
Version No: **3.6**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **03/02/2018**
Print Date: **03/02/2018**
Initial Date: **03/02/2018**
S.GHS.USA.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Chemical kits; First aid kits
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Component of water analysis reagent sets: Refills R-9400, R-9423 and Kits I-2017, K-9400

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-66-3	71	chloroform
7732-18-5	26	water
13472-35-0	2	sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate
7664-93-9	1	sulfuric acid
61-73-4	<0.1	methylene blue
Not Available	<0.1	Proprietary ingredient

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General	
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 contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ 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	NOTE: IN massive chloroform overdose,DO NOT INDUCE EMESIS because of the rapid onset of CNS depression and the risk of aspiration If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. ▸ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▸ Avoid giving alcohol. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Continued...

- If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For chloroform intoxications:
Chloroform concentrations may be determined in blood.
Treat irritation symptomatically.
Oral Management:
Chloroform is radiopaque and X-rays confirm ingestion.
DO NOT INDUCE EMESIS because of the rapid onset of CNS depression and the risk of aspiration.
Consider gastric lavage within 1 hour of ingestion because of very rapid absorption of chloroform (use cuffed ET tube to protect airway)
Contact a poisons information service for further guidance on gut decontamination.
Systematic Management.
All patients initially require at least 24 hours observation with ECG monitoring.
Patients should be kept at complete bed rest, the use of stimulants (including adrenaline and noradrenaline) should be avoided because of the risk of sensitisation of the myocardium.
In symptomatic patients the hepatic and renal function should be monitored for at least 3-days post-exposure.
Chest X-rays will be necessary to monitor development of respiratory complications.
Chloroform depletes glutathione stores; N-acetylcysteine (used in the treatment of paracetamol overdose) has been suggested as a possible antidote for hepatotoxic organic solvents (success in carbon tetrachloride intoxications has been reported).
for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;
A: Emergency and Supportive Measures
- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:
- There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination
- Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:
- There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition
- Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- No specific antidote.
- Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:
- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- **DO NOT** attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:
- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:
- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT** use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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

Advice for firefighters

Continued...

Fire Fighting	▸ 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 courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke. carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen chloride phosgene other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	▸ 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 courses. ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▸ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. **Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear.**
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 SDS. **For optimum analyical performance, store in the dark and at room temperature.**

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ **DO NOT** use aluminium or galvanised containers ▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Continued...

	For low viscosity materials ▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▸ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.): ▸ Removable head packaging; ▸ Cans with friction closures and ▸ low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. - Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *. - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *. - * unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.
Storage incompatibility	Chloroform ▸ decomposes in the presence of excess water, high temperature, including hot surfaces, evolving phosgene and hydrogen chloride ▸ on contact with warm water may form hydrogen chloride ▸ decomposes at ordinary temperatures in sunlight, in the absence of air, and in the dark in the presence of air ▸ may form explosive materials when mixed with strong bases, alkali metals, lithium, sodium, potassium, sodium-potassium alloys; these may be heat-, friction-, and/or impact sensitive ▸ reacts violently with light metals, aluminium, magnesium or titanium powder, disilane, potassium tert-butoxide, methylates (methoxides), potassium acetylene-1,2-dioxide, sodium amide, uranium(III) hydride ▸ reacts violently with (acetone + a base), (perchloric acid + phosphorous pentoxide), (KOH + methanol) and (NaOH + methanol). ▸ is incompatible with acetone, beryllium, decaborane, methanol, nitrogen tetroxide, strong oxidisers, fluorine, oxygen, potassium, sodium, strong mineral acids, triisopropylphosphine, chemically active metals (Li, NaK alloy), zinc ▸ attacks many plastics and rubber ▸ attacks iron and other metals in the presence of moisture and elevated temperatures ▸ may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity Haloalkanes: ▸ are highly reactive:some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; the more highly substituted may be used as fire suppressants, not always with the anticipated results. ▸ may react with the lighter divalent metals to produce more reactive compounds analogous to Grignard reagents. ▸ may produce explosive compounds following prolonged contact with metallic or other azides ▸ may react on contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide rage of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact; severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures . BRETHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards ▸ react with metal halides and active metals, eg. sodium (Na), potassium (K), lithium (Li),calcium (Ca), zinc (Zn), powdered aluminium (Al) and aluminium alloys, magnesium (Mg) and magnesium alloys. ▸ may react with brass and steel. ▸ may react explosively with strong oxidisers ▸ may degrade rubber, and plastics such as methacrylate polymers, polyethylene and polystyrene, paint and coatings ▸ Avoid strong bases.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	chloroform	Methane trichloride, Trichloromethane	Not Available	9.78 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	chloroform	Chloroform	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Liver & embryo/fetal dam; CNS impair
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	chloroform	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	Not Available	Not Available	240 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sulfuric acid	Battery acid, Hydrogen sulfate, Oil of vitriol, Sulfuric acid (aqueous)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm func
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
chloroform	Chloroform	2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
chloroform	500 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid	15 mg/m3	Not Available
methylene blue	Not Available	Not Available
Proprietary ingredient	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

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.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

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

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:

Respiratory protection

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection

Continued...

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Two phase: Blue / Colorless

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.49 (chloroform layer)
Odour	Characteristic	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	1.35 (aqueous layer)	**Decomposition temperature**	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 Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Continued...

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Exposure to vapours of some rare earth salts can cause sensitivity to heat, itching, and increased sensitivity of smell and taste. Other effects include inflamed airways and lung, emphysema, regional narrowing of terminal airways and cell changes. Chloroform concentrations of 1000-2000 parts per million (ppm) may cause dizziness, headache, fatigue, salivation and nausea. 4000 ppm may cause vomiting, serious disorientation and a fainting feeling. 14000-16000 ppm may cause rapid loss of consciousness. More than 20000 ppm may cause breathing failure, heart rhythm disturbances and death. If death does not immediately occur from stoppage of breathing or heart beat, it may occur later from liver and kidney damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved. Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin)
Ingestion	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Symptoms of chloroform ingestion include burning of the mouth, throat, gullet and stomach; diarrhoea and abdominal/lower chest pain; cold, clammy skin, blueness of the extremities and face, muscle cramps, dilated pupils, low blood pressure, blood vessel dilatation on the periphery, irregular breathing, respiratory failure, unconsciousness and liver damage. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. 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. The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Long term exposure to chloroform may produce dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, memory impairment, increased dreams, loss of appetite, palpitations, liver and kidney damage. There may be depression, confusion, negative changes in behaviour and passive mood states. Chronic abuse of chloroform may cause psychotic behaviour. Repeated exposure may also cause dullness, urinary frequency, gastrointestinal disturbances, dry mouth, thirst, headache, general unwellness, blurred vision, pins and needles, loss of sense of balance, tremors, memory and anaemia. It may be dangerous to the foetus (unborn baby). It has been shown to induce liver, kidney, intestinal and urinary bladder tumours, including cancer.

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**

Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**

CHLOROFORM	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. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [*National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002*]
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC, DIHYDRATE	Data for anhydride
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. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Continued...

	WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS** Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:
METHYLENE BLUE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. After i.v. administration Methylene Blue may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal and chest pain, headache, dizziness, mental confusion, profuse sweating, and hypertension; with very high doses methaemoglobinemia and ahemolysis may occur. Methylene Blue activates a normally dormant reductase enzyme system which reduces the methylene blue to leucomethylene blue, which in turn is able to reduce methaemoglobin to haemoglobin. Methylene Blue is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. It is believed to be reduced in the tissues to the leuco form which is slowly excreted, mainly in the urine together with some unchanged drug. Methylene Blue imparts a blue color to urine and faeces. In large doses Methylene Blue can produce methaemoglobinaemia. Although intra-amniotic injection of Methylene Blue has been used to diagnose premature rupture of fetal membranes or to identify separate amniotic sacs in twin pregnancies, there have been several reports of hemolytic anemia (Heinz-body anemia) and hyperbilirubinemia in neonates exposed to Methylene Blue in the amniotic cavity. In most cases, exchange transfusions and/or phototherapy are required to control the jaundice. Methylene Blue should be used with caution in the treatment of toxic methemoglobinemia; high doses can cause hemolytic anemias and patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiencies are particularly susceptible. A rapid disappearance of cyanosis in response to Methylene Blue would be expected within one hour but might not occur if the patient has erythrocyte G6PD or NADPH-diaphorase deficiency or if methemoglobinemia is due to the ingestion of compounds such as aniline or dapsone. A second dose has been recommended if cyanosis does not disappear within 1 hour of Methylene Blue administration but results of a study in animals and of a patient with aniline poisoning indicated that an increased dosage of Methylene Blue might be of no additional benefit and could be potentially dangerous in that it could enhance Heinz body formation. Methylene Blue should not be injected s.c. as it may cause necrotic abscesses. It should not be given by intrathecal injection as neural damage has occurred. Methylene Blue should be used with caution in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.

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

Legend: ✔ *– Data available to make classification*
✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

REPROTOXIN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
CARCINOGEN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
MUTAGEN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
EYE	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
RESPIRATORY	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available
SKIN	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
chloroform	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methylene blue	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

For Haloalkanes:
Atmospheric Fate: Fully, or partially, fluorinated haloalkanes released to the air can restrict heat loss from the Earth's atmosphere by absorbing infrared emissions from the surface. The major fate of haloalkanes in the atmosphere is via breakdown by hydroxyl radicals. These substances react with atmospheric ozone and nitrates, which also causes them to change, (transform). Chlorofluorocarbons, (CFC), haloalkanes can break down into chlorine atoms in the air, which also contribute to ozone destruction.
Terrestrial Fate: Biological breakdown of these substances is expected to be faster than non-biological breakdown, provided that there are sufficient substrates, nutrients and microbial populations. However, because haloalkane-degrading microorganisms are not easily found, biological breakdown of these substances is rare. Several methane-utilizing bacteria have been identified that may use haloalkanes. Biological breakdown may occur through various pathways.
Aquatic Fate: Haloalkanes do not easily break down in water. Biological breakdown of these substances is expected to be faster than non-biological breakdown, provided that there are sufficient substrates, nutrients and microbial populations. In general, alpha- and alpha, omega-chlorinated haloalkanes are de-halogenated by water. Alpha- and alpha, omega-haloalkanes with longer chains, may be de-halogenated by the addition of oxygen, (oxidized). Haloalkanes may break down in water, if certain sulfur ions are present, such as bisulfide ions.

Continued...

Ecotoxicity: Haloparaffins C12 to C18 may be incorporated into fatty acids in bacteria, yeasts, and fungi, resulting in their build up in the food chain. Haloalkanes are persistent and toxic to fish and wildlife.

Ecotoxicity:
The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5
For Chloroform:
log Kow: 1.97; Koc: 34; Half-life (hr) air: 1920; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 28 744; Henry's atm m3/mol: 4.35E-03; BOD 5: 0.02; ThOD: 0.33,1.346; BCF: 1.9-10.35. Drinking Water Standard - Hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.); Chloroform: 200 ug/l (WHO guideline); Soil Guidelines - Dutch criteria: 0.001 mg/kg.
Atmospheric Fate: Chloroform will generally evaporate to atmosphere; however, transportation may occur over long distances and photo-oxidization will occur (half-life 80 days). Chloroform is expected to exist almost entirely in the vapor phase in the atmosphere. Large amounts of chloroform in the atmosphere may be removed during precipitation; however, most chloroform removed in precipitation is likely to re-enter the atmosphere by volatilization. Long-range atmospheric transport of chloroform is possible. The major degradation process in the air involves reactions with free radicals such as hydroxyl groups. Breakdown products include phosgene and hydrogen chloride. Chloroform is more reactive in photochemical smog conditions where the approximate half-life is 11 days.
Aquatic Fate: Direct photolysis of chloroform will not be a significant degradation process in surface waters and the dominant fate process for chloroform in surface waters is volatilization. Chloroform present in surface water is expected to volatilize rapidly to the atmosphere. A half-life of 44 hours for volatilization has been estimated.
Terrestrial Fate: Spills and releases on land will evaporate quickly or leach into groundwater where they persist for long periods. Chloroform is not expected to adsorb significantly to sediment or suspended organic matter in surface waters. In soil, the dominant transport mechanism for chloroform near the surface will probably be volatilization with relatively constant rates over a wide variety of soil types.
Ecotoxicity: Chloroform is not expected to concentrate in the food chain. Chloroform does not appear to bioconcentrate in higher aquatic organisms including bluegill sunfish but, has a moderate tendency to concentrate in nonvascular aquatic plants such as green algae. Significant degradation of chloroform under aerobic conditions has been reported in tests. Under the proper conditions, chloroform appears to be much more susceptible to anaerobic biodegradation. Above certain dosage levels, chloroform becomes toxic to anaerobic and aerobic microorganisms. This is especially noticeable for biological treatment facilities that use anaerobic digestion systems, where sustained inputs with chloroform concentrations approaching 100 mg/L can all but eliminate methane fermenting bacteria.
For Cerium:
Environmental Fate: Despite their name, rare earth elements are relatively plentiful in the Earth's crust, with cerium being the 25th most abundant element. Cerium compounds include cerium oxide, cerium carbonate, and cerium chloride.
Atmospheric Fate: Cerium oxidizes very readily at room temperature, especially in moist air. Except for europium, cerium is the most reactive of the rare-earth metals.
Terrestrial Fate: Soil ◆ Cerium is found in minerals including allanite, monazite, cerite, and bastnaesite. Plants ◆ Crops can take up cerium.
Aquatic Fate: Cerium oxide and cerium carbonate are insoluble in water, while cerium chloride is soluble in water. Cerium has affinity for humic substances, which may alter its availability in aquatic systems. The substance slowly decomposes in cold water, and rapidly decomposes in hot water. Alkali solutions and dilute/concentrated acids attack the metal rapidly.
Ecotoxicity: Current fate and transport studies are limited and may not adequately address long term environmental exposure risks to both humans and other living organisms. Although cerium has low acute toxicity, long term health and environmental effects are less well understood. The form cerium takes can also influence its biological and environmental fate. Oxides and hydroxides of cerium are poorly soluble in body fluids thus are slow to clear from the organism. Cerium can affect the respiratory tract and associated lymph nodes, (inhalation exposure), and, once in the circulatory system, can partition to the skeleton, liver, kidney and spleen. Studies subjecting animals to large dosages of cerium show evidence of neurological effects, possibly due to cerium competing with calcium binding sites in the brain. Long term human expose to cerium is correlated with rare earth pneumoconiosis, but, the precise role of cerium in this disease is not well characterized.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
chloroform	HIGH (Half-life = 1800 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 259.63 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
chloroform	LOW (BCF = 13)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
chloroform	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ ▸ ▸ **Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations.** ▸

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Continued...

Land transport (DOT)

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3316
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Chemical kit; First aid kit
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 9L
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)

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Double-Tipped Ampoules for Detergents CHEMets Kit and Refill and for Detergents Instrumental Test	

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

chloroform(67-66-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity","US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)","US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens","US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens","US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)","US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants","US EPA Carcinogens Listing","US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List","US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule","US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity","US

Continued...

	OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1","US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances","US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances","US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances"
sodium phosphate, monobasic, dihydrate(13472-35-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances"
sulfuric acid(7664-93-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)","US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances","US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals","US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List","US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule","US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1","US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances"
methylene blue(61-73-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
Proprietary ingredient() is found on the following regulatory lists	"Not Applicable"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
Not Available	Not Available

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

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.

Simplicity in Water Analysis

Cover Page for Safety Data Sheet

Thank you for choosing CHEMetrics, Inc. We appreciate your business. In order to best serve your needs for accurate and complete Safety Data, we offer the following information as supplemental to the attached SDS.

SDS No.: R1001

Version No.: 2.2

Product Name: CHEMets® Ampoules for Filming Amines CHEMets® Kit & Refill (R-1001) and for Detergents CHEMets® Kit & Refill (R-9401)

Component of water analysis reagent sets: Refills R-1000, R-1000E, R-9400, R-9404 and Test Kits K-1001, K-1001E, K-9400, K-9404

Product Descriptions:

CHEMets Ampoules: Sealed glass ampoules, 7 mm OD, for visual colorimetric water analysis. Each CHEMet™ ampoule contains approximately 0.25 mL of liquid reagent sealed under vacuum. The refills and kits contain 20 CHEMets ampoules.

Addendum to Section 14 Transport Information:

Shipping container markings and labels for this product, as received, may vary from the contents of section 14 of the SDS for one or both of the following reasons:

- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities according to IATA, US DOT, and IMDG regulations.
- CHEMetrics has packaged this product as part of a test kit or reagent set composed of various chemical reagents and elected to ship as UN 3316 Chemical Kit, Hazard Class 9, Packing Group II or III.

In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transportation regulations.

Additional Information:

- "Print Date" = Revision Date (expressed as DD/MM/YYYY)
- Test kits and reagents sets may contain additional chemical reagents. See separate SDS(s).

4295 Catlett Road, Midland, VA 22728 ▪ P: 800.356.3072 ▪ F: 540.788.4856 ▪ www.chemetrics.com

CHEMets Ampoules for Filming Amines CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-1001) and for Detergents CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-9401)

CHEMetrics, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **9-92655**
SDS No: **R1001**
Version No: **2.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **03/11/2014**
Print Date: **12/03/2015**
Initial Date: **05/11/2014**
S.GHS.USA.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CHEMets Ampoules for Filming Amines CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-1001) and for Detergents CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-9401)
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Chemical kits|First aid kits
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Component of water analysis reagent sets: refills R-1000, R-1000E, R-9400, R-9404 and test kits K-1001, K-1001E, K-9400, K-9404

Details of the manufacturer/importer

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

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Continued...

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog for extinction.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
71-23-8	98	n-propanol
7732-18-5	2	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.

Continued...

- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.
Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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

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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▸ May emit acrid smoke.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ 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.

Continued...

	Wear impact- and splash-resistant eyewear. Break the ampoule tip only when it is completely immersed in sample. Breaking the tip in air may cause the glass ampoule to shatter.
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. **For optimum analytical performance, store in the dark and at room temperature.**

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	Alcohols ▸ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents. ▸ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline metals and alkaline earth metals to produce hydrogen ▸ react with strong acids, strong caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, chromium oxide, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide, hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitrogen dioxide, pentafluoroguanidine, phosphorus halides, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium ▸ should not be heated above 49 deg. C. when in contact with aluminium equipment

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	n-propanol	n-Propyl alcohol	500 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	n-propanol	n-Propanol (n-Propyl alcohol)	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-propanol	Ethyl carbinol, 1-Propanol, n-Propanol, Propyl alcohol	500 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	625 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	[skin]

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-propanol	Propyl alcohol, n-; (n-Propanol)	250 ppm	250 ppm	4000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-propanol	4,000 ppm	800 ppm
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: ▸ frequency and duration of contact, ▸ chemical resistance of glove material, ▸ glove thickness and ▸ dexterity

Continued...

	Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
CHEMets Ampoules for Filming Amines CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-1001) and for Detergents CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-9401)

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	B
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	A-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	colorless, may contain black particles

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.8
Odour	Characteristic	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	413
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-127	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	97	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	23	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	13.5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.1	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution**	8.5
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7

Continued...

Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Subjects unacclimatised to n-propanol exposure experienced mild irritation of the eyes, nose and throat at a concentration of 400 parts per million.
Ingestion	Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. 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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. The calculated human skin permeability coefficient for n-propanol by the U.S. Environment Protection Agency is 1.3 x 10-3 cm/hr. Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. N-propanol is shown to cause dose dependent severe liver injury, malignant tumours (blood and liver cancers) and benign tumours in rats. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

CHEMets Ampoules for Filming Amines CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-1001) and for Detergents CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-9401)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
CHEMets Ampoules for Filming Amines CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-1001) and for Detergents CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-9401)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**

CHEMets Ampoules for Filming Amines CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-1001) and for Detergents CHEMets Kit & Refill (R-9401)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause 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.
N-PROPANOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause 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.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Legend: ✔ *– Data required to make classification available*
✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

SKIN	n-propanol	US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits - Skin Designation|US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Skin|US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants - Skin|US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants - Skin	X|[skin]|S

Continued...

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

For n-Propanol: log Kow: 0.25-0.34;
Half-life (hr) air: 6.7;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 6.5;
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.85E-06;
BOD 5: 1.43-1.6 g O2/g;
BOD 20: <2 g O2/g;
COD : 91%;
ThOD : 1.8 g;
O2/gBCF: 0.7.
Aquatic Fate: High biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect secondary waste treatment microbial metabolism. n-Propanol is expected to biodegrade and is not expected to persist for long periods in aquatic environments. When diluted with a large amount of water, n-propanol is not expected to have a significant impact.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-propanol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-propanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.25)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-propanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.325)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	**Dispose of according to federal, state, and local regulations.**

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3316
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Chemical kit †; First aid kit †
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class | 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable ERG Code | 9L

Continued...

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)

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	n-propanol	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

n-propanol(71-23-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)","US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1"
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

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

APPENDIX D

- **Catchment Investigation Summary Report Form**

CATCHMENT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY EXAMPLE REPORTING FORM

Date:		Completed By:			
Catchment (aka Outfall / interconnection) Location Description:				Catchment I.D.	
				Catchment Rank:	☐ Problem ☐ High ☐ Low
Waterbody Name:				Waterbody MassDEP AU ID:	
Dates of Catchment Investigation:	Date Began:_____ Date Ended:_____		Type of Investigation (Check all that Apply)	☐ Dry Weather ☐ Wet Weather	
Manhole Types Present/Investigated (ck all that apply):	☐ Key Junction	☐ Junction	☐ Outfall Only		
Description of Investigation:	Example text: Medium sized catchment in residential area. No indications of illicit discharge at outfall. Opened and inspected one key junction manhole and two junction manholes. Found indications of elevated surfactants and visual soap in MH 6753, but no ammonia and no visual or olfactory sewage indicators. Performed visual survey of neighborhood upstream and saw wet spot on street, apparent single family car wash. No system vulnerability factors were discovered. Needed corrections to system map were noted and will be sent to GIS Team. Conclusion: no indications of illicit discharge found and catchment marked complete.				
System Vulnerability Factors (SVFs)	(Check any known or discovered. Must wet screen if one or more required SVF) ☐ History of SSOs ☐ Common or twin-invert manhole ☐ Common trench sewer and drains ☐ Crossings of drain and sewer alignments ☐ Known or suspected underdrain ☐ Inadequate LOS, surcharge, backups, complaints ☐ Formerly CSO area ☐ Sewer defects or cross connection ☐ Pump station, siphon or constriction* ☐ Sewer or drain >40 yr old* ☐ Septic failures* ☐ Other (describe) * Recommended but not required SVF				
Investigation status and next steps (check all that apply):	☐ Non illicit discharge / SSO concerns noted, conduct targeted outreach ☐ SVFs identified, schedule wet weather screening (do not mark complete until wet screen finished) ☐ Wet weather outfall screening / catchment investigation complete ☐ Schedule revisit, further investigation, or advanced testing. ☐ Investigation complete, no problems found. Schedule follow up screening in 5 years ☐ Investigation complete, but inconclusive. ☐ Investigation complete, awaiting repair. Problem isolated. Schedule re-investigation post repair.				
Description of Potential Illicit Discharge:	(Discharge or Indicator type, volume, indications of source, etc. or none)				

RESPONSE ACTION(S)

Description of Next Steps	Example text: Refer neighborhood to NSP for targeted education about car washing. Update GIS with mapping information. Mark absence of SVF's in catchment inventory.		
Next Steps were completed on:	Date: _____	Confirmed By:	
Attach sketch or supporting documentation as needed			
Additional Notes:			

CATCHMENT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY REPORTING FORM

Date:		Completed By:			
Catchment (aka Outfall / interconnection) Location Description:				Catchment I.D.	
				Catchment Rank:	☐ Problem ☐ High ☐ Low
Waterbody Name:				Waterbody MassDEP AU ID:	
Dates of Catchment Investigation:	Date Began:_____ Date Ended:_____		Type of Investigation (Check all that Apply)	☐ Dry Weather ☐ Wet Weather	
Manhole Types Present/Investigated (ck all that apply):	☐ Key Junction	☐ Junction	☐ Outfall Only		
Description of Investigation:					
System Vulnerability Factors (SVFs)	(Check any known or discovered. Must wet screen if one or more required SVF) ☐ History of SSOs ☐ Common or twin-invert manhole ☐ Common trench sewer and drains ☐ Crossings of drain and sewer alignments ☐ Known or suspected underdrain ☐ Inadequate LOS, surcharge, backups, complaints ☐ Formerly CSO area ☐ Sewer defects or cross connection ☐ Pump station, siphon or constriction* ☐ Sewer or drain >40 yr old* ☐ Septic failures* ☐ Other (describe) * Recommended but not required SVF				
Investigation status and next steps (check all that apply):	☐ Non illicit discharge / SSO concerns noted, conduct targeted outreach ☐ SVFs identified, schedule wet weather screening (do not mark complete until wet screen finished) ☐ Wet weather outfall screening / catchment investigation complete ☐ Schedule revisit, further investigation, or advanced testing. ☐ Investigation complete, no problems found. Schedule follow up screening in 5 years ☐ Investigation complete, but inconclusive. ☐ Investigation complete, awaiting repair. Problem isolated. Schedule re-investigation post repair.				
Description of Potential Illicit Discharge:	(Discharge or Indicator type, volume, indications of source, etc. or none)				

RESPONSE ACTION(S)

Description of Next Steps			
Next Steps were completed on:	Date: _____	Confirmed By:	
Attach sketch or supporting documentation as needed			
Additional Notes:			

APPENDIX E

- IDDE Employee Training Record

EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORD

Topic: _____ Date: _____ Duration: _____ Sheet ___ of ___.

Name	Title	Signature

APPENDIX F

- Illicit Discharge Incident Tracking Form

ILLICIT DISCHARGE INCIDENT REPORTING FORM

Incident ID		Logged By:			
Location, Nearest Street Address,:				Outfall #	
				Latitude	
				Longitude	
Reported by:				Date:	
Contact Info					
Discharge Type:	☐ Sewer Overflow ☐ Sewer Connection	☐ Spill ☐ Dumping		☐ Wash ☐ Other	
Incident Description:					
Area Impacted	☐ Stream/River (name)_____ ☐ Upland (name) _____	☐ Wetland (near) _____ ☐ Other _____			
Stormwater System Impacted	☐ Catchbasin (ID #)_____ ☐ Drain Manhole (ID #)_____ ☐ Surface Basin (ID #)_____	☐ Subsurface Basin (near) _____ ☐ Outfall (ID #)_____ ☐ None			
Recent Rain:					
Add. Info:					

AREA ACTIVES – POSSIBLE CAUSE OF ISSUE

Dumping:	☐ Yes ☐ No	Oil/Chemicals	☐ Yes ☐ No	Sewerage	☐ Yes ☐ No
Septic System:	☐ Yes ☐ No	Wash Water:	☐ Yes ☐ No	Staining	☐ Yes ☐ No
Other:				Suds:	☐ Yes ☐ No

INDICATORS OF POTENTIAL ISSUES – FURTHER INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDED

Odor:	☐ None ☐ Sewer ☐ Eggs ☐ Petroleum ☐ Laundry ☐ Unknown			Floatables	☐ Yes ☐ No
Oil Sheen:	☐ Yes ☐ No	Cloudy::	☐ Yes ☐ No	Staining	☐ Yes ☐ No
Other:				Suds:	☐ Yes ☐ No

SUSPECTED VIOLATOR KNOWN: ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name		Address	
Description		License Plate	

ILLICIT DISCHARGE INCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT FORM (CONT.)

LOCATION MAP/SKETCH/PHOTOS

RESPONSE ACTION(S)

Date Investigated:		Investigator:	
☐ No Investigation		Reason:	
☐ Referred to another Department		Department	
☐ Investigated – No Action Required		Action Description	
☐ Investigated – Action Required			
☐ Action Completed		Date:	
☐ Incident Closed		Date:	
Notes:			

APPENDIX G

- **SSO Inventory**

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSOS) INVENTORY

Location (Approximate street crossing/address and receiving water, if any)	Discharge Statement (Clear statement of whether the discharge entered a surface water directly or indirectly)	Date & Time of Event		Estimated Volume (gal)	Description (indicate known or suspected cause)	Mitigation Completed (include dates)	Mitigation Planned (indicate schedule)
		Start	Stop				