

EXAXOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION**SA0010 - Acetate Buffer pH 5.5**Revision nr. 1
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Safety data sheet according to U.S.A. Federal Hazcom 2012**SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1. Product identifier**Code: SA0010
Product name: Acetate Buffer pH 5.5**1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Intended use: Not available

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheetName: EXAXOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Full address: 14325,60 TH ST N
33760 CLEARWATER - FLORIDA
District and Country: US
Tel: 1-727-524-7732
Fax: 1-727-532-8221

e-mail address: info@exaxol.com

1.4. Emergency telephone numberFor urgent inquiries refer to: 1-800-255-3924
ChemTel Inc.**SECTION 2. Hazards identification.****2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture.**The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200).
The product thus requires a safety datasheet.
Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.**Classification and Hazard Statement.**Eye irritation, category 2
Skin irritation, category 2
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.**Hazard pictograms:**

Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H315: Causes skin irritation.**Precautionary statements:**Prevention:
P264: Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.
P280: Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.**Response:**P302+P362: IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water / . . .
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321: Specific treatment (see . . . on this label).
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: get medical advice / attention.

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SECTION 2. Hazards identification. ... / >>

P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage: --

Disposal: --

2.2. Other hazards.

The product is not classified as hazardous for environment pursuant to the provisions set forth in EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients.**3.1. Substances.**

Information not relevant.

3.2. Mixtures.

Contains:

Identification. Conc. %. Classification:

WATER		
CAS. 7732-18-5	50 - 100	
SODIUM ACETATE		
CAS. 127-09-3	9 - 30	
ACETIC ACID		
CAS. 64-19-7	1 - 3	Flammable liquid, category 3 H226, Skin corrosion, category 1A H314

Note: Upper limit is not included into the range.
The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.**SECTION 4. First aid measures.****4.1. Description of first aid measures.**EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.
INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.
INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.**4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.**

For symptoms and effects caused by the contained substances, see chap. 11.

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

Information not available.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.**5.1. Extinguishing media.**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Extinguishing substances are: carbon dioxide, foam, chemical powder. For product loss or leakage that has not caught fire, water spray can be used to disperse flammable vapours and protect those trying to stem the leak.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT
Do not use jets of water. Water is not effective for putting out fires but can be used to cool containers exposed to flames to prevent explosions.**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture.**HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE
Excess pressure may form in containers exposed to fire at a risk of explosion. Do not breathe combustion products.**5.3. Advice for firefighters.**

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SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection. ... / >>

8.2. Exposure controls.

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.
Personal protective equipment must comply with current regulations.
When choosing protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.
Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

HAND PROTECTION
Protect hands with category III work gloves (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138).
The following should be considered when choosing work glove material: compatibility, degradation, failure time and permeability.
The work gloves' resistance to chemical agents should be checked before use, as it can be unpredictable. The gloves' wear time depends on the duration and type of use.

SKIN PROTECTION
Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

EYE PROTECTION
Wear airtight protective goggles (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133).
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
If the threshold value (e.g. TLV-TWA) is exceeded for the substance or one of the substances present in the product, wear a mask with a NIOSH certified filter, whose class must be chosen according to the limit of use concentration (NIOSH 42 CFR 84, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134). In the presence of gases or vapours of various kinds and/or gases or vapours containing particulate (aerosol sprays, fumes, mists, etc.) combined filters are required.

Respiratory protection devices must be used if the technical measures adopted are not suitable for restricting the workers' exposure to the threshold values considered. The protection provided by masks is in any case limited.
If the substance considered is odorous or its odour is higher than the corresponding TLV-TWA and in the case of an emergency, wear open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus or external air-intake breathing apparatus. For a correct choice of respiratory protection device, see standard NIOSH 42 CFR 84 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

- 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties.**
- Appearance Not available.
 - Colour Not available.
 - Odour Not available.
 - pH 5.5
 - Melting point / freezing point. Not available.
 - Initial boiling point. Not available.
 - Boiling range. Not available.
 - Flash point. > 93 °C. (19.4 °F)
 - Evaporation Rate. Not available.
 - Flammability of solids and gases. Not available.
 - Lower inflammability limit. Not available.
 - Upper inflammability limit. Not available.
 - Lower explosive limit. Not available.
 - Upper explosive limit. Not available.
 - Vapour pressure. Not available.
 - Vapour density. Not available.
 - Relative density. Not available.
 - Solubility. Not available.
 - Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water. Not available.
 - Auto-ignition temperature. Not available.
 - Decomposition temperature. Not available.
 - Viscosity. Not available.
 - Explosive properties. Not available.
 - Oxidising properties. Not available.
- 9.2. Other information.**
- Information not available.

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SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health.
Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS
Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.
Block the leakage if there is no hazard.
Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.
The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.
Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

6.4. Reference to other sections.
Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.
compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

7.1. Keep away from heat, sparks, fire and naked flames. Without adequate ventilation, vapours may accumulate at ground level and, if ignited, catch fire even at a distance, with the danger of backfire. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment entering places in which people eat. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.
Store only in the original container. Store in a well ventilated place, keep far away from sources of heat, naked flames and sparks and other sources of ignition. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end uses.
Information not available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1. Control parameters.

Country	Regulatory References:
USA	NIOSH-P&L
USA	OSHA-P&L
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL
USA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
EU	OEI EU
EU	TLV-ACGIH

Country	Threshold Limit Value
USA	NIOSH-P&L
USA	OSHA-P&L
USA	CAL/OSHA-PEL
USA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
EU	OEI EU
EU	TLV-ACGIH

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SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.**10.1. Reactivity.**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability.

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions.

The vapours may also form explosive mixtures with the air.

ACETIC ACID: risk of explosion on contact with: chromium (IV) oxide, potassium permanganate, sodium peroxide, perchloric acid, phosphorus chloride, hydrogen peroxide. Can react dangerously with: alcohols, bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulphuric acid, dichromate-sulphuric acid, ethane diamine, ethylene glycol, potassium hydroxide, strong bases, sodium hydroxide, strong oxidising agent, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum. Forms explosive mixtures with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid.

Avoid overheating. Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Avoid all sources of ignition.

ACETIC ACID: avoid exposure to sources of heat and naked flames.

10.5. Incompatible materials.

ACETIC ACID: carbonates, hydroxides, many oxides and phosphates. Oxidising substances and bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products.

In the event of thermal decomposition or fire, gases and vapours that are potentially dangerous to health may be released.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.**11.1. Information on toxicological effects.**

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification. It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

Acute effects: stinging eyes. Symptoms may include: rubescence, edema, pain and lachrymation. Ingestion may cause health problems, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness. Acute effects: contact with skin may cause: irritation, erythema, edema, dryness and chapped skin. Ingestion may cause health disorders, including stomach pain and sting, nausea and sickness.

ACETIC ACID	
LD50 (Oral).	3310 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Dermal).	1060 mg/kg Rabbit
LC50 (Inhalation).	11.4 mg/l/4h Rat

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

Use this product according to good working practices. Avoid littering. Inform the competent authorities, should the product reach waterways or sewers or contaminate soil or vegetation.

12.1. Toxicity.

Information not available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability.

ACETIC ACID	
Solubility in water.	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.	

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SECTION 12. Ecological information. ... / >>

SODIUM ACETATE	
Solubility in water.	> 10000 mg/l
Rapidly biodegradable.	

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential.

ACETIC ACID	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water.	-0.17

SODIUM ACETATE	
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water.	-3.72

12.4. Mobility in soil.

ACETIC ACID	
Partition coefficient: soil/water.	1.153

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment.

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

12.6. Other adverse effects.

Information not available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.**13.1. Waste treatment methods.**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations. Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations. CONTAMINATED PACKAGING Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information.**14.1. UN number.**

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name.

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es).

Not applicable.

14.4. Packing group.

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards.

Not applicable.

14.6. Special precautions for user.

Not applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code.

Information not relevant.

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SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

U.S. Federal Regulations.

TSCA:

All components are listed on TSCA Inventory.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b):
No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 502 Class I Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Air Act Section 502 Class II Substances:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutants:
No component(s) listed.

Clean Water Act - Toxic Pollutants:
No component(s) listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals):
No component(s) listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals):
No component(s) listed.

EPA List of Lists:
313 Category Code:
No component(s) listed.

EPRA 302 EHS TPQ:
No component(s) listed.

EPRA 304 EHS RQ:
No component(s) listed.

GERCIA RQ:
64-19-7
ACETIC ACID
No component(s) listed.

EPRA 313 TRF:
No component(s) listed.

RCRA Code:
No component(s) listed.

CAA 112 (i) RMP TO:
No component(s) listed.

State Regulations.

Massachusetts:
64-19-7
ACETIC ACID

Minnesota:
64-19-7
ACETIC ACID

New Jersey:
64-19-7
ACETIC ACID

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New York:
64-19-7
ACETIC ACID

Pennsylvania:
64-19-7
ACETIC ACID

California:
64-19-7
ACETIC ACID

Proposition 65:
This product does not contain any substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive harm or birth defects.

International Regulations.

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:
None.

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:
None.

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:
None.

Canadian WHMIS:
Information not available.

SECTION 16. Other information.

Text of hazard (H) indicators mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Liq. 3
Skin Corr. 1A
Skin corrosion, category 1A
Skin corrosion, category 1B
Skin Corr. 1B
Skin Corr. 1C
Skin corrosion, category 1C
Serious eye damage, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2
Eye Irrit. 2
Skin Irrit. 2
Skin Irrit. 2
Flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H314
Causes serious eye damage.
H318
Causes serious eye irritation.
H319
Causes skin irritation.
H315

LEGEND:
- 313 CATEGORY CODE: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Category Code
-ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
-CAA 112 (i) RMP TO: Risk Management Plan Threshold Quantity (Clean Air Act Section 112(i))
-CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
-CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
-CERCLA RQ: Reportable Quantity (Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)
-CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
-DEA: Drug Enforcement Administration
-Ems: Emergency Schedule
-EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
-EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
-EPCRA 302 EHS TPQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Threshold Planning Quantity (Section 302 Category Code)
-EPCRA 304 EHS RQ: Extremely Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity (Section 304 Category Code)
-EPCRA 313 TRF: Toxics Release Inventory (Section 313 Category Code)
-GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
-IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
-IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
-IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
-IMO: International Maritime Organization
-LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
-LD50: Lethal dose 50%
-OEL: Occupational Exposure Level

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SECTION 16. Other information. ... />>

- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- RCRA Code: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Code
- REL: Recommended exposure limit
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- GHS rev. 3
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
- Handling Chemical Safety
- Niosh - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
- INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- ECHA website

- 6 NYCRR part 597
- Cal/OSHA website
- California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act
- EPA website
- Hazard Communication Standard (HCS 2012)
- IARC website
- List Of Lists EPA: Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112© of the Clean Air Act
- Massachusetts 105 CMR Department of public health 670.000: "Right to Know"
- Minnesota Chapter 5206 Departemnt Of Labor and Industry Hazardous Substances, Employee "Right to Know".
- New Jersey Worker and Community Right to know Act N.J.S.A.
- NTP. 2011. Report on Carcinogens, 12th Edition.
- OSHA website
- Pennsylvania, Hazardous Substance List, Chapter 323

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.
This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.
The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.
Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.