

## YAP260, YPM260 - Nitriphot No.2 Tablets

### YSI Inc.

Part Number: YAP260, YPM260  
Version No: 1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: **10/31/2018**  
Revision Date: **10/30/2018**  
Print Date: **03/16/2026**  
S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name                  | YAP260, YPM260 - Nitriphot No.2 Tablets |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable                          |
| Synonyms                      | YAP260, YPM260                          |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable                          |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                           |

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Testing Water |
|--------------------------|---------------|

##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

|                         |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Registered company name | YSI Inc.   | GFS Chemicals, Inc.  |
| Address                 | 1700/1725 Brannum Ln Yellow Springs OH 45387 United States | PO Box 245 Powell OH 43065 United States                       |
| Telephone               | (937) 767-7241   | 740-881-5501 800-858-9682                                      |
| Fax                     | Not Available  | 740-881-5989   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.ysi.com">www.ysi.com</a>               | <a href="http://www.gfschemicals.com">www.gfschemicals.com</a> |
| Email                   | MSDSinfo@ysi.com   | service@gfschemicals.com                                       |

##### Emergency phone number

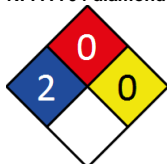
|                                     |                  |               |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation          | CHEMTREC         | ChemTrec      |
| Emergency telephone number(s)       | (800) 424-9300   | 800-424-9300  |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | 011 703-527-3887 | Not Available |

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a Hazardous Substance by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**


##### NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health, Red = Fire, Yellow = Reactivity and White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Classification | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 |
|----------------|--|

##### Label elements

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| Signal word | <b>Danger</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>H315</b> | Causes skin irritation.  |
| <b>H317</b> | May cause an allergic skin reaction.                                       |
| <b>H319</b> | Causes serious eye irritation.   |
| <b>H334</b> | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
| <b>H361</b> | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.                       |

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P201</b> | Obtain special instructions before use.  |
| <b>P261</b> | Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  |
| <b>P284</b> | [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.                 |
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| <b>P202</b> | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.        |
| <b>P264</b> | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |
| <b>P272</b> | Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.             |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P304+P340</b>      | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.   |
| <b>P308+P313</b>      | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  |
| <b>P342+P311</b>      | If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.   |
| <b>P305+P351+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P333+P313</b>      | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| <b>P337+P313</b>      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| <b>P302+P352</b>      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.   |
| <b>P332+P313</b>      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| <b>P362+P364</b>      | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.   |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| <b>P405</b> | Store locked up. |
|-------------|------------------|

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|-------------|--|

No further product hazard information.

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No    | %[weight] | Name             |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| 7681-11-0 | 60-80     | potassium iodide |

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>   |

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Continued...

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Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**

**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | None known. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <p>hydrogen iodide</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p>  |

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Sweep up, shovel up or</li> <li>▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul> |

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

**Precautions for safe handling**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces.</li> <li>▶ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>   |

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- ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
  - ▶ 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 major quantities:
- ▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
  - ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.   |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient       | TEEL-1    | TEEL-2   | TEEL-3   |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| potassium iodide | 1.3 mg/m3 | 15 mg/m3 | 87 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient       | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| potassium iodide | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>  | <p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |                              |   |  |  |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------|
|  | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   | 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.) |
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| 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.)  |                              |   |  |  |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  | 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   |                              |
| 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  |                              |   |  |  |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |
| <p>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.</p> |   |                              |   |  |  |   |                                  |  |   |  |                              |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b> |  |
|--|--|

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------------|--|

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              | irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>       | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b> | <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.</li> <li>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential</li> </ul> <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▶ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▶ butyl rubber.</li> <li>▶ fluorocautchouc.</li> <li>▶ polyvinyl chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>       | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>   |

**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:  
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| Material         | CPI |
|------------------|-----|
| NATURAL RUBBER   | A   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | A   |
| NITRILE          | A   |

\* 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.

**Ansell Glove Selection**

|  |
|--|
| <b>Glove</b> — <i>In order of recommendation</i> |
| AlphaTec 02-100                                  |

**Respiratory protection**

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

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| AlphaTec® 15-554         |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185 |
| AlphaTec® 38-612         |
| AlphaTec® 58-008         |
| AlphaTec® 58-530B        |
| AlphaTec® 58-530W        |
| AlphaTec® 58-735         |
| AlphaTec® 79-700         |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675 |

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |                      |  |                |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                     | White                |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                                 | Divided Solid Powder | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>                        | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available        | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>             | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                                | Not Available        | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>                      | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                               | Not Available        | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>                      | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>            | Not Available        | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                                     | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>   | Not Available        | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                            | Not Available  |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                               | Not Available        | <b>Taste</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                               | Not Available        | <b>Explosive properties</b>                                | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                   | Not Applicable       | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                                | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                      | Not Available        | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>                    | Not Applicable |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                      | Not Available        | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>                           | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                          | Not Available        | <b>Gas group</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                            | Miscible             | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                       | Not Available        | <b>VOC g/L</b>   | Not Available  |
| <b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>                      | Not Available        | <b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>                              | Not Available  |
| <b>Flame Height (cm)</b>                              | Not Available        | <b>Flame Duration (s)</b>                                  | Not Available  |
| <b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b> | Not Available        | <b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Nanoform Solubility</b>                            | Not Available        | <b>Nanoform Particle Characteristics</b>                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Particle Size</b>                                  | Not Available        |  |                |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>                    | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.                                       |
| <b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>         | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.                 |
| <b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>     | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating                    |
| <b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b> | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system |
| <b>e) Mutagenicity</b>                      | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.                                       |
| <b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>                   | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.                                       |
| <b>g) Reproductivity</b>                    | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity                       |

Continued...

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>   | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| <b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| <b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>        | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | 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.<br>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.<br>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition<br>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>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.  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | This material causes serious eye irritation.   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.<br>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.<br>Iodine and iodides, may give rise to local allergic reactions such as hives, rupture of skin blood vessels, pain in joints or diseases of the lymph nodes.  |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>YAP260, YPM260 - Nitriphot No.2 Tablets</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|  | Not Available   | Not Available   |
| <b>potassium iodide</b>                        | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup><br>Oral (Rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup><br>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>YAP260, YPM260 - Nitriphot No.2 Tablets &amp; POTASSIUM IODIDE</b> | Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.<br>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. |
|---|--|

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

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

| Toxicity                                |           |                    |               |               |               |
|---|-----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| YAP260, YPM260 - Nitriphot No.2 Tablets | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|   |           | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| potassium iodide                        | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species       | Value         | Source        |
|   | EC50      | 48h                | Crustacea     | 1.27mg/l      | 2             |
|   | EC50(ECx) | 48h                | Crustacea     | 1.27mg/l      | 2             |
|   | LC50      | 96h                | Fish          | >100mg/l      | 2             |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>Legend:</b> | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data |
|----------------|--|

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Iodine: Iodine is an important element in studies of environmental protection and human health, global-scale hydrologic processes and nuclear non-proliferation. Inorganic and organic species that may be hydrophilic, atmophilic, and biophilic.

Terrestrial Fate: There was an appreciable iodate reduction to iodide, presumably mediated by the structural iron(II), in some clay minerals. Humic acid in soil promotes the electrochemical reduction of iodine(12) to ionic iodide. The different oxidation species of iodine have markedly different sorption properties, hence, changes in iodine redox states can greatly affect the mobility of iodine in the environment. Both soluble ferrous iron and sulfide, as well as iron monosulfide (FeS) were shown to abiotically reduce iodate to iodide. These results indicate that ferric iron and/or sulfate reducing bacteria are capable of mediating both direct, enzymatic, as well as abiotic reduction of iodate in natural anaerobic environments. Environmental and geological evidence indicates that iodine can become associated with natural organic matter (NOM) in soils and sediments. Iodine can be strongly retained in organic-rich surface soils and sediment. Soluble iodine may be associated with dissolved humic material. Iodine and iodate undergo a reaction with peat leading to either reduction of iodate or iodine to iodide or incorporation of the iodine atoms into the organic matrix. Iodine appears to be incorporated in sphagnum peat by aromatic substitution for hydrogen on phenolic constituents of the peat.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

#### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient       | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| potassium iodide | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

#### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient       | Bioaccumulation   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| potassium iodide | LOW (BCF = 1.269) |

#### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient       | Mobility             |
|------------------|----------------------|
| potassium iodide | LOW (Log KOC = 14.3) |

#### Other adverse effects

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

### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

### SECTION 14 Transport information

#### Labels Required

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO |
|-------------------------|----|

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

#### 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

YAP260, YPM260 - Nitriphot No.2 Tablets

| Product name     | Group          |
|------------------|----------------|
| potassium iodide | Not Applicable |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name     | Ship Type      |
|------------------|----------------|
| potassium iodide | Not Applicable |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

potassium iodide is found on the following regulatory lists

- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)              | No  |
| Gas under pressure   | No  |
| Explosive  | No  |
| Self-heating   | No  |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)                                 | No  |
| Pyrophoric Gas   | No  |
| Corrosive to metal   | No  |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)                              | No  |
| Organic Peroxide   | No  |
| Self-reactive  | No  |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas                    | No  |
| Combustible Dust   | No  |
| Carcinogenicity  | No  |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)                       | No  |
| Reproductive toxicity  | Yes |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation                                 | Yes |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization                            | Yes |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation                         | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No  |
| Aspiration Hazard  | No  |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | No  |
| Simple Asphyxiant  | No  |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified                             | No  |

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory                                | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use   | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                      | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                     | No (potassium iodide)   |
| China - IECSC                                     | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                     | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                      | Yes   |
| Korea - KECI                                      | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                               | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                               | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA  | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                     | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                     | Yes   |
| Vietnam - NCI                                     | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                    | Yes   |
| UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances) | No (potassium iodide)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                    | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

**SECTION 16 Other information**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 10/30/2018 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 10/31/2018 |

**Other information**

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.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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