

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

OTHER NAMES

"laboratory reagent"

PRODUCT USE

General laboratory reagent buffer capsules for pH control.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

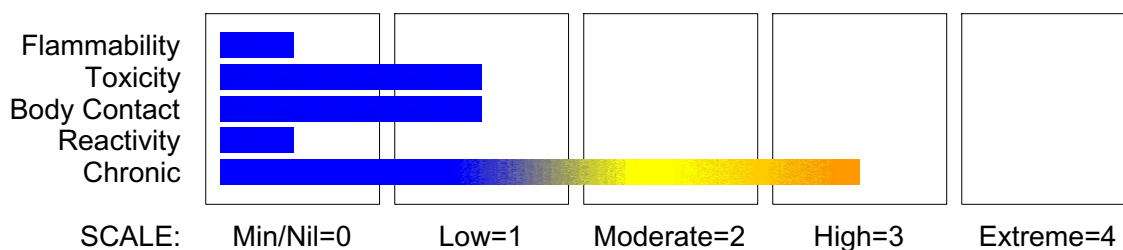
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

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HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B

Respiratory Irritation Category 3



continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 2 of 9

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H303 H360 H360

May cause respiratory irritation

May be harmful if swallowed

May damage fertility

May damage the unborn child

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium borate, decahydrate	1303-96-4	>60
inert solids		10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled

continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 3 of 9

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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, however containers may burn.
- In a fire may decompose on heating and produce toxic / corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.

continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 4 of 9

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sodium borate, decahydrate 25 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

sodium borate, decahydrate 5 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sodium borate, decahydrate 3 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

sodium borate, decahydrate 3 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Store between 15-25 degC.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 5 of 9

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium borate, decahydrate: CAS:1303- 96- 4 CAS:1344- 90- 7 CAS:12447- 40- 4
CAS:61028- 24- 8 CAS:1330- 43- 4

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

No data are currently available to establish a causal link between inhalation exposures to sodium tetraborates and chronic respiratory and/or systemic effects.

An occupationally important toxic effect of the sodium tetraborates is their acute irritant effect when in contact with skin and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and other sites of the respiratory tract.

The irritant properties increase with decreasing water of hydration due to the exothermic effect of hydration. The TLV-TWA of 1 mg/m³ for the anhydrous and pentahydrate forms and 5 mg/m³ for the decahydrate is thought to be protective against the acute irritant effects.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 6 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

· OTHERWISE:

· Safety glasses with side shields.
· Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

· Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None under normal operating conditions.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

,capsules soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable.
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable.
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable.
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not applicable
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.
Viscosity: Not available

continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 7 of 9

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

SKIN

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.
Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*.
The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.
There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:
- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by

continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 8 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4500- 5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10, 000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.0 mg/L

Oral (man) LDLo: 709 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2660 mg/kg

[Orica BORAX-Europe]

Reproductive effector in rats

Mutagenic towards bacteria

IRRITATION

Eyes (rabbit) (-) Mild

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for buffercapsules pH approximately 9.2.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM BORATE, DECAHYDRATE:

For sodium tetraborate:

Algal Toxicity:

EC10: 24 mgB/L/96 Hr (Green algae, Scenedesmus subspicatus) B = boron

Invertebrate Toxicity:

LC50: 242 mgB/L/24Hr (Daphnids, Daphnia magna Straus)

Fish Toxicity:

Sea water- LC50: 74 mgB/L/96Hr (Dab, Limanda limanda)

Fresh water- LC50: 88 mgB/L/24day

LC50: 54 mgB/L/32day (Rainbow trout, Salmo gairdneri embryo-larval stage)

LC50: 65 mgB/L/7day

LC50: 71 mgB/L/3day (Goldfish, Carassius auratus embryo-larval stage)

The product decomposes in the environment to natural borate.

The product is soluble in water and leachable through normal soil.

[Orica Borax Europe Ltd 02/96]

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required:

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

continued...

BUFFER CAPSULES PH 9.2

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 9 of 9

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

buffer capsules pH approximately 9.2 (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

sodium borate, decahydrate (CAS: 1303-96-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium borate, decahydrate (CAS: 1344-90-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for sodium borate, decahydrate as CAS: 12447-40-4, CAS: 61028-24-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

sodium borate, decahydrate

CAS

1303- 96- 4, 1344 - 90- 7, 12447- 40- 4, 61028-
24- 8

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 8-Sep-2017