

SAFETY DATA SHEET

United States

Section 1. Identification

Product name **HiTrap™ TALON® crude, 1 ml, 1 x 1 ml**

Catalogue Number **29048565**



9 0 2 9 0 4 8 5 6 5

Other means of identification Not available.

Product type Liquid.

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

Identified uses

Analytical chemistry.

Liquid chromatography.

Scientific research and development

Industrial applications: Analytical chemistry. Liquid chromatography. Scientific research and development.

Supplier

Cytiva
Amersham Place
Little Chalfont
Buckinghamshire
HP7 9NA United Kingdom
+44 0800 515 313

Cytiva USA
100 Results Way
Marlborough, MA 01752
1-800-526-3593

In case of emergency

INFOTRAC - 24 Hour number: 1-800-535-5053

Outside of the United States, call 24 Hour number: 001-352-323-3500 (Call Collect)

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements



Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves: 1 - 4 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber , neoprene. Wear protective clothing: Recommended: lab coat. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields. Wear respiratory protection: Recommended: A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use.. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid breathing vapor. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
Storage	Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified	None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	Mixture
Other means of identification	Not available.
<u>CAS number/other identifiers</u>	
CAS number	Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
ethanol	14 - 19	64-17-5
methanol	1	67-56-1
cobalt	0.1 - 0.2	7440-48-4

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure.
Skin contact	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	No specific data.
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Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: wheezing and breathing difficulties asthma reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.



Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies or chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store between the following temperatures: 2 to 8°C (35.6 to 46.4°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
ethanol	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Notes: 1996 Adoption Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). Notes: TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p>
methanol	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Absorbed through skin. Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices STEL: 328 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 262 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 260 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 325 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 260 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p>
cobalt	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: as Co TWA: 0.05 mg/m³, (as Co) 8 hours.</p>



OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). Notes: as Co

TWA: 0.1 mg/m³, (as Co) 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). Notes: as Co

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³, (as Co) 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumes

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [cobalt and inorganic compounds as Co] Skin sensitizer. Inhalation sensitizer. Notes: as Co

TWA: 0.02 mg/m³, (as Co) 8 hours. Form: Inorganic

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Hard metals containing Cobalt and Tungsten carbide as Co] Inhalation sensitizer.

TWA: 0.005 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Thoracic fraction

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields

Skin protection

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. 1 - 4 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber, neoprene

Body protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Recommended: lab coat

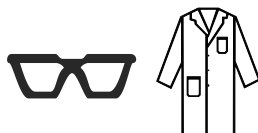
Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use.

Personal protective equipment (Pictograms)



Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid. [and Suspension.]
Color	solution : Colorless. / Suspension. : Light Red
Odor	Sweetish. Alcohol-like. [Slight]
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	5.5 to 8.5 [Conc. (% w/w): 100%]
Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: 38 to 43°C (100.4 to 109.4°F)
Burning time	Not applicable.
Burning rate	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability	Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not available.

Vapor Pressure at 20°C

Vapor pressure at 50°C

Ingredient name	Vapor Pressure at 20°C			Vapor pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
methanol	126.96	16.9				
ethanol	42.95	5.7				
water	23.8	3.2				

Relative vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	

Media	Result
cold water	Easily soluble
hot water	Easily soluble

Solubility in water	Not available.
Miscible with water	Yes.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/ water	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
ethanol	455	851	DIN 51794
methanol	455	851	DIN 51794

Decomposition temperature	Not available.
SADT	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Flow time (ISO 2431)	Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size	Not applicable.
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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.



Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m ³	4 hours
methanol	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	145000 ppm	1 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	64000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg	-
cobalt	LD50 Oral	Rat	5600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1500 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
cobalt	-	2A	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
methanol	Category 1	-	-

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	No specific data.
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: wheezing and breathing difficulties asthma reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations



Ingestion Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects Not available.
Potential delayed effects Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects Not available.
Potential delayed effects Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Media in 20% EtOH + 1% Methanol (TALON with 0.1 - 0.2% Cobolt) - GROUP ethanol	15115	40395.0	N/A	453.5	N/A
methanol	7000	N/A	N/A	124.7	N/A
cobalt	100	300	64000	3	N/A
	1500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other information Adverse symptoms include the following: kidney abnormalities, liver abnormalities
Adverse symptoms may include the following: central nervous system depression

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
ethanol	Acute EC50 3306 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 1074 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Cypris subglobosa</i>	48 hours
	Acute EC50 9.3 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 11000000 µg/l Marine water	Fish - <i>Alburnus alburnus</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	21 days
methanol	Acute EC50 16.912 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 2500000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Crangon crangon</i> - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3289 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
cobalt	Acute LC50 290 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Danio rerio</i> - Egg	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 9.96 mg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4400 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3.4 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
ethanol	-	100 % - Readily - 20 days	-	-
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability	
ethanol	-	-	Readily	
methanol	Fresh water 1 to 10 days, 4 to 30°C	-	Readily	

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
ethanol	-0.35	0.66	Low
methanol	-0.77	<10	Low
cobalt	-	15600	High

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.



Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Waste stream

Code: D001
Classification: Ignitability

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Methanol (l)	67-56-1	Listed	U154

Section 14. Transport information

Product is not regulated as dangerous goods for transport.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances	Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances	Not listed
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)	Not listed
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)	Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
ethanol	14 - 19	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
methanol	1	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
		ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 3
		ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3
		ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3
		SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1
cobalt	0.1 - 0.2	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
		RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1
		SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
		GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
		CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
		TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	methanol	67-56-1	1
	cobalt	7440-48-4	0.1 - 0.2
Supplier notification	methanol	67-56-1	1
	cobalt	7440-48-4	0.1 - 0.2

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



State regulations

Massachusetts	The following components are listed: ETHYL ALCOHOL; METHANOL
New York	The following components are listed: Methanol
New Jersey	The following components are listed: ETHYL ALCOHOL; METHYL ALCOHOL; COBALT
Pennsylvania	The following components are listed: ETHANOL; METHANOL

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Cobalt metal powder, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Ingredient name	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Methanol	-	Yes.
Cobalt metal powder	-	-

International regulations**Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals**

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

United States	All components are active or exempted.
Canada inventory	All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)****Procedure used to derive the classification**

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	On basis of test data
RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B	Calculation method

History

Date of printing	10/4/2023
Date of issue/Date of revision	10/4/2023
Date of previous issue	6/8/2022
Version	6

sds_author@cytiva.com

Key to abbreviations

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 N/A = Not available
 UN = United Nations



References Not available.

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

