Certified Waste Water

High-Purity Standards

Catalogue number: CWW-TOC-G
Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Certified Waste Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>CWW-TOC-G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>CWW-TOC-G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses
Use according to manufacturer's directions.

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

Registered company name
High-Purity Standards

Address
PO Box 41727 SC 29423 United States

Telephone
843-767-7900

Fax
843-767-7906

Website
highpuritystandards.com

Email
Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation
INFOTRAC

Emergency telephone numbers
1-800-535-5053

Other emergency telephone numbers
1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| Classification | Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 |

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

SIGNAL WORD
WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>877-24-7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>potassium hydrogen phthalate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

**Eye Contact**
If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact**
If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Inhalation**
If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**Ingestion**
Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

**Fire Incompatibility**
None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

**Fire Fighting**
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- 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 a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Continued...
Environmental precautions

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
<th>Moderate hazard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean up all spills immediately.</td>
<td>Clear area of personnel and move upward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</td>
<td>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</td>
<td>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</td>
<td>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wipe up.</td>
<td>Stop leak if safe to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</td>
<td>Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Spills</th>
<th>Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).</td>
<td>Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</td>
<td>After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</td>
<td>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Other information

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>potassium hydrogen phthalate</td>
<td>Hydrogen potassium phthalate; (Phthalic acid, monopotassium salt; Potassium acid phthalate; Potassium biphthalate)</td>
<td>9.6 mg/m³</td>
<td>110 mg/m³</td>
<td>630 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>potassium hydrogen phthalate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match...
the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.

### Table: Air Speeds for Different Types of Contaminants

<table>
<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 conveyor 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, conveyor 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>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<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>

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

### Personal Protection

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

### Eye and Face Protection

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

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

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 moisturizer is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F793, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- 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.

- 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.

- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

### Skin Protection

See Hand protection below

### Hands/Feet Protection

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

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- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

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.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove material. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- **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.

- **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

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.

### Body Protection

See Other protection below

**Certified Waste Water**

**Chemwatch:** continued...

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**Current Intelligence Bulletin 59**, [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical state</strong></td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative density (Water = 1)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour threshold</strong></td>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH (as supplied)</strong></td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</strong></td>
<td>Viscosity (cSt) Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point (°C)</strong></td>
<td>Taste Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation rate</strong></td>
<td>Explosive properties Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability</strong></td>
<td>Oxidising properties Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</strong></td>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solubility in water (g/L)</strong></td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour pressure (kPa)</strong></td>
<td>Gas group Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour density (Air = 1)</strong></td>
<td>pH as a solution (1%) Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volatile Component (%vol)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour pressure (kPa)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation rate</strong></td>
<td>Explosive properties Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability</strong></td>
<td>Oxidising properties Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</strong></td>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) Not Available</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Gas group Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour density (Air = 1)</strong></td>
<td>pH as a solution (1%) Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volatile Component (%vol)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour pressure (kPa)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solubility in water (g/L)</strong></td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dispersibility</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour threshold</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH (as supplied)</strong></td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Reactivity**
See section 7

**Chemical stability**
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**
See section 7

**Conditions to avoid**
See section 7

**Incompatible materials**
See section 7

**Hazardous decomposition products**
See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Inhaled**
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

**Ingestion**
The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

**Skin Contact**
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.
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**Eye**
Although the liquid 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).

**Chronic**
Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.
Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.
Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.

**Certified Waste Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Continued...]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 14.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (HR)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified Waste Water</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potassium hydrogen phthalate</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Otherwise:

- 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.

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.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| Marine Pollutant | 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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- POTASSIUM HYDROGEN PHTHALATE (877-24-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

- WATER (7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
  - US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
  - US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

- SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES
  - Immediate (acute) health hazard: No
  - Delayed (chronic) health hazard: Yes
  - Fire hazard: No
  - Pressure hazard: No
  - Reactivity hazard: No

- US EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)
  - None Reported

State Regulations

- US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65
  - None Reported

<table>
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<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (water; potassium hydrogen phthalate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>China - IEOCSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (water; potassium hydrogen phthalate)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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

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
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

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