SAFETY DATA SHEET

Spot Indole Reagent

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and company/undertaking

Identification of the substance or preparation

Product name : Spot Indole Reagent **Code**

Trade name : Spot Indole Reagent PL.391

Use of the substance/preparation : Spot Indole Reagent is to be used in the qualitative method to determine the ability of an organism to split indole from the tryptophan molecule.

Company/undertaking identification

Supplier/Manufacturer : Pro-Lab Diagnostics, 20 Mural Street, Unit 4, Richmond Hill, ON, Canada L4B 1K3 Tel: +1-905-731-0300 Fax: +1-905-731-0206 www.pro-lab.com

Emergency telephone number : +44 (0)151 353 1613 -Monday to Friday 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.
+44 (0)7714 429 646 -Outside the above hours.

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/preparation : Preparation

Ingredient name	CAS number	%	EC number	Classification
Europe				
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	3 - 5	231-595-7	C; R34
See section 16 for the full text of the R-phrases declared above				

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

3. Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification : C; R34

Human health hazards : Causes burns.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4. First-aid measures

First-aid measures

Inhalation : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus.

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Skin contact : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Eye contact : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

See section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Special exposure hazards : No specific hazard.

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.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment.

Environmental precautions and clean-up methods : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilt material. For small spills, add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials), scoop up material and place in a sealable, liquid-proof container for disposal. For large spills, dyke spilt material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilt material in an appropriate container for disposal.

Note: see section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling : Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage : Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Packaging materials

Recommended : Use original container.

Specific uses : Not available.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Occupational exposure limits
Hydrochloric acid	**EH40-OES (United Kingdom (UK), 2002).** STEL: 8 mg/m^3 15 minute(s). Form: All forms STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s). Form: All forms TWA: 2 mg/m^3 8 hour(s). Form: All forms TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s). Form: All forms **EH40-WEL (United Kingdom (UK), 1/2005).** STEL: 8 mg/m^3 15 minute(s). Form: All forms STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s). Form: All forms TWA: 2 mg/m^3 8 hour(s). Form: All forms TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s). Form: All forms

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls : Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Respiratory protection : A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use.

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.
>8 hour(s) (breakthrough time): Nitrile gloves.

Eye 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.
Recommended: Splash goggles.

Skin 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.
Body: Recommended: Synthetic apron.

9. Physical and chemical properties

General information

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : Deep yellow solution.

Important health, safety and environmental information

pH : <1 [Acidic.]

Boiling point : The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water).

Melting point : May start to solidify at 0°C (32°F) based on data for: Water.

Vapour pressure : The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (17.5 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (Water).

Relative density : The only known value is 1 g/cm^3 (Water).

Solubility : Easily soluble in cold water, hot water, methanol, acetone.

Vapour density : The highest known value is 0.62 (Air = 1) (Water).

Evaporation rate : 0.36 (Water) compared with Butyl acetate.

Other information

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability : The product is stable.

Materials to avoid : Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: metals and alkalis. Reactive with oxidizing materials.

11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Corrosive to the respiratory system.

Ingestion : May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Skin contact : Corrosive to the skin.

Eye contact : Corrosive to eyes.

Acute toxicity

Ingredient name	Test	Result	Route	Species
Hydrochloric acid	LD50	900 mg/kg	Oral	Rabbit
	LC50	1562 ppm (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Target organs : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: lungs, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea.

Other adverse effects : Not available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

Ingredient name	Species	Period	Result
Hydrochloric acid	Bluegill (LC50)	48 hour(s)	3.6 mg/l

Mobility : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. 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.

Waste classification : Not applicable.

European waste catalogue (EWC) : Not available.

Hazardous waste : The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Classification: ADR/ADNR/IMDG/IATA :	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group
	UN1789	HYDROCHLORIC ACID solution	8	II

Label: **UN/Other regulations**

Additional information	ADR	ADNR	IMDG	IATA
	Check for applicable exemption under this transport mode.	Check for applicable exemption under this transport mode.	Check for applicable exemption under this transport mode.	Check for applicable exemption under this transport mode.

15. Regulatory information

EU regulations

Hazard symbol/symbols :

Corrosive

Risk phrases : R34- Causes burns.

Safety phrases : S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)

Contains : Hydrochloric acid 231-595-7

Product use : Classification and labelling have been performed according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments) and the intended use.
- Industrial applications.

EU statistical classification (Tariff Code) : 32089091

16. Other information

Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK) : R34- Causes burns.
R37- Irritating to respiratory system.

Full text of classifications referred to in sections 2 and 3 - United Kingdom (UK) : C - Corrosive
Xi - Irritant

History

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Notice to reader

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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.