

Safety Information
Rat Insulin Wide Range ELISA

Revision Date: 31.3.2016

This RAI004R Rat Insulin Wide Range ELISA kit is for the quantitative determination of insulin in rat serum, plasma and fluid.

For professional use only. Users should have a thorough understanding of the Product Data Sheet prior to their use of this kit.

Kit Components:

- A) Micro-titre Strips (96 wells)
- B) Wash buffer (10x)
- C) Assay buffer
- D) Detection antibody solution (100x)
- E) Insulin standard solutions
- F) Insulin standard solutions
- G) Substrate solution
- H) Stop solution
- I) Plate cover

Stop Solution containing sulphuric acid is a hazardous mixture according to CLP Regulation (EC) as amended.

Safety Data Sheet for Sulphuric Acid < 10% according to actual Regulations (EC/EU) is attached. The other components do not contain any hazardous mixture according to CLP Regulation (EC) as amended.



in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council (REACH) and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 830/2015

# Sulphuric Acid < 10%

Date of issue: 28.7.2015 Supersedes date: 17.6.2015

# SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREPARATION AND OF COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name: Sulphuric Acid < 10% Additional identification: Sulfuric Acid < 10%

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

Relevant identified uses: to be used as a component with ELISA kits according to the instructions provided with the kit. Uses advised against: not available

#### 1.3 Company identification:

BioVendor - Laboratorní medicína a.s. Karásek 1767/1 621 00 Brno Czech Republic Identification number: 63471507 Tel: +420 549 124 185 E-mail: info@biovendor.com

# 1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Toxicology information centre, Na Bojišti 1, 128 21 Prague, Czech Republic, Tel: +420 224 919 293 or +420 224 915 402 (non-stop service).

# SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Classification according to the regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) and its amendments
   Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation.
   Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- 2.2 Label elements according to the regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) and its amendments Danger symbol

Signal word	Warning
Product Identifier	Sulphuric Acid < 10% w/w
Danger	H315 Causes skin irritation.
	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Supplemental Hazard Information	-
Prevention statements	P264 Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
	P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.



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Response statementsP302+P350 IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.<br/>P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.<br/>P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several<br/>minutes.<br/>Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.Storage statements-Disposal statementsP501 Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and<br/>federal regulations.

# 2.1 Other hazards:

Results of PBT and vPvB evaluation:PBT:Not applicablevPvB:Not applicable

#### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	(% w/w)	Classification	Specific concentration limits
Sulfuric acid%* CAS: 7664-93-9 EC: 231-639-5 Index number: 016-020-00-8	< 10%	Skin Corr. 1A, H314	Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C ≥ 15% Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 5% ≤ C < 15% Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 5% ≤ C < 15%

\*Note B: Some substances (acids, bases, etc.) are placed on the market in aqueous solutions at various concentrations and, therefore, these solutions require different classification and labelling since the hazards vary at different concentrations. In Part 3 entries with Note B have a general designation of the following type: 'nitric acid ...%'. In this case the supplier must state the percentage concentration of the solution on the label. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the percentage concentration is calculated on a weight/weight basis.

#### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information	In general, in case of doubt or if symptoms persist, always call a doctor.
	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Following inhalation	If person experiences nausea, headache or dizziness, person should stop work immediately and move to fresh air until these symptoms disappear. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen by a qualified person, keep the person warm and at rest. Call a physician. In the event that an individual inhales enough vapour to lose consciousness, person should be moved to fresh air at once and a physician should be called immediately. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be given immediately. In all case, ensure adequate ventilation and provide respiratory protection before the person returns to work.
Following skin contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with
I GIOWING SKIT CORACT	water / with vegetable oil. Take a shower.
	If irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.



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Following eye contact	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with vegetable oil for several minu Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
Following ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse thoroughly mouth with water. Immediately call	
	a POISON CENTER/doctor.	
	Do NOT induce vomiting.	
For emergency resp.	No data available.	

# SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

# 5.1 Extinguishing media

<u>Appropriated:</u> Use water spray or other suitable agent on fires adjacent to nonleaking tanks or intact containers of acid. If only a small amount of combustibles is present, smother fire with dry chemical.

Small fire: Dry powder or CO<sub>2</sub>. Move containers from fire area, if it can be done without risk.

**Large fire:** Flood fire area with large quantities of water, while knocking down vapours with water fog. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not get water inside containers. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.

Non-appropriated: Do not use solid water streams near ruptured tanks or spills of sulfuric acid.

# 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Acid reacts violently with water and can spatter acid onto personnel.

Reacts with most metals, especially when diluted: Hydrogen gas release, which is extremely flammable and explosive. Risk of explosion if acid combines with water, organic materials or base solutions in enclosed spaces. Mixing acids of different strengths/concentrations can also pose an explosive risk in an enclosed space/container.

# 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Add chemical safety goggles if eye protection is not provided. Wear full protective clothing. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Wear full protective clothing. Neutralize run-off with lime, soda ash, to prevent corrosion of metals and formation of hydrogen gas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus if fumes or mists are present.

# SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

# 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use required personal protective equipment. Remove sources of ignition. DO NOT smoke. Stop flow if possible.

# 6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Avoid contamination of drains, surface water and groundwater.



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# 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

SMALL SPILL: Soak up with dry sand, clay or diatomaceous earth.

**LARGE SPILL:** Dike. Cautiously dilute and neutralize with lime or soda ash. Adequate ventilation is required during neutralization due to release of CO<sub>2</sub> gas. Transfer to waste water treatment system. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, waterways. Product not recovered or sent as waste for treatment should be reported to authorities.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to sections: 7 safe handling, 8 for personal protective equipments, 13 for disposal.

# SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

# 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

DO NOT get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. DO NOT ingest: Avoid breathing vapours or mist. Wear approved respirators if ventilation is not adequate. No eating, drinking and smoking when handling the product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. **NEVER** add water to acid.

# 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, away from incompatible substances. Protect from physical damage.

Keep out of sun and away from heat (more than 275°C).

If stored in metal containers, vapours can contain explosive hydrogen gas. Do not smoke in storage area.

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No data available.

# SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1 Control parameters

Components with critical values that require monitoring at the workplace: <u>Sulphuric acid:</u> Limit value (8h): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Limit value (Short term): 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

Good general ventilation should be provided to keep vapour and mist concentrations below the exposure limits.

<u>Eye/face protection</u>: Wear safety glasses with non-perforated shields. Add a face shield (closefitting) if pouring liquid. For leak, spills emergency or heavy handling, use chemical safety goggles or a full face shield. Do not wear contact lenses.



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<u>Respiratory protection</u>: Not required when using a closed ventilation system. If acid concentration is above 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, wear a gas mask with acid gas canister equipped with particulate filter. If the concentration is higher than 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, use an efficiency particulate respirator, or self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece.

<u>Other:</u> Wear acid resistant gloves (preferably rubber), boots; long sleeve wool, acrylic, or polyester clothing under an acid proof suit. Trouser legs should be outside boots. An apron can be used in place of acid proof suit in laboratory environment, or in handling small volumes of sulphuric acid. In case of emergency, wear a complete acid suit with hood, boots, and gloves with respiratory protection.

Environmental exposure controls: Avoid release to the environment.

# SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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Physical state	Liquid
	Viscous
Colour	Colourless to slightly yellow
Odour	Not available
Odor threshold	Not available
рН	<1
Melting / Freezing point	-14°C
Boiling point	308°C
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	<1
Flammability	Not available
Lower limit of flammability or explosive	Not applicable
Upper limit of flammability or explosive	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	<0.001 mmHg @ 20°C
Vapour density	3.4 (air = 1)
Relative density	1.84
Water solubility	Miscible
Solubility in other Solvents	Not available
Log Kow	Not available
Auto-inflammability temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	Not available
Oxidizing properties	Not available
Refractive index	Not available

# 9.2 Other information

No data available.



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# SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Reacts violently with water, organic substances and base solutions with evolution of heat.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable.

# **10.3** Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of stock and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Not available.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Vigorous reactions with: water, alkaline solutions, metals, carbides, chlorates, fulminates, nitrates, picrates, strong oxidizing, reducing or combustible organic materials. Hazardous gases are evolved on contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides and carbides.

#### **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Temperatures of ≥ 275°C yield sulphur trioxide gas, which is toxic, corrosive and an oxidizer

Acute toxicity	Highly toxic. Erosion of teeth, lesions of the skin, bronchitis, mouth inflammation, conjunctivitis, gastritis. LD50 (rat-oral) = 2140 mg/kg LC50 (mouse-ihl) = 160 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (4hrs) LC50 (rat-ihl) = 255 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (4 hrs)
Inhalation	Highly toxic by inhalation of fumes or acid mist. Causes irritations or corrosive burns to the upper respiratory system, including nose, mouth, and throat. Lung irritation and pulmonary edema can also occur.
Ingestion	Can cause irritation and corrosive burns to mouth, throat, and stomach. Can be fatal if swallowed. Risk of vomiting, diarrhea, oesophagus and stomach perforation.
Skin corrosion	Can cause severe burns and destruction of tissue. May cause destruction of the dermis with impairment of the skin at site of contact to regenerate.
Eye damage	Extremely corrosive! Liquid contact causes irritation, corneal burns, and conjunctivitis. Blindness may result, or severe or permanent injury. Mist contact may irritate or burn.
Respiratory sensibilisation	Not available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not identified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity Toxic for reproduction	Suspected in humans. Not identified as toxic for reproduction.
Unique specific toxicity	Not available.
Repeated specific toxicity	Not available.

# SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION



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Aspiration hazard Other information

Not available. Practical experience: none. General notes: The classification was made according to the calculation procedure of the preparation and harmonized classification.

# SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to aquatic life increases with lowering of pH.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not available.

# 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Sulphate ion: Ubiquitous in the environment. Metabolized by micro-organisms and plants without bioaccumulation.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Easy soil seeping under rain action.

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** Not available.

# 12.6 Other adverse effects

Due to the product's composition, particular attention must be taken for transportation and storage. Protect from rain because the run-off water will become acidic and may be harmful to flora and fauna.

#### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### **13.1 Waste treatment methods**

#### Do not use the empty containers.

Waste disposal according to the Directives EC 75/442/EEC and 91/689/EEC in their latest versions by incineration or dispose of waste material.

#### 13.2 Waste code numbers/Waste identification

No data available.

# SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

# ADR / ADN/ADNR / IMDG / ICAO

UN numberNot applicableUN proper shipping nameNot applicableTransport hazard class(es)Not applicablePacking groupNot applicableEnvironmental hazardsNot available



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Hazard label	Not applicable
Classification code	Not applicable
Special precautions for user	Not available
Transport in bulk according	
to AnnexII of MARPOL73/78	
and the IBC Code	Not available
Other information	Not available

# SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Act No. 350/2011 Coll., to regulate chemical substances and chemical mixtures and to amend some statutes, as amended. Implemented regulations to Act No. 350/2011 Coll., as amended. The Waste Act as amended. Government Decree No. 361/2007 Coll., to regulate the conditions of occupational health and safety, as amended. Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP). Commission Regulation (EU) No. 830/2015.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No data available

#### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

# 16.1 Indication of changes (Additions, Deletions, Revisions)

Date of issue: 28.7.2015 Supersedes date: 17.6.2015

#### 16.2 Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms

ADN/ADNR: Regulations concerning the transport of dangerous substances in barges on inland waterways.

ADR/RID: European Agreement concerns the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road/ Regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail.

CAS No.: Chemical Abstract Service Number

CLP: Classification, Labelling and Packaging

# **16.3 Key literature references and sources for data** No data available.

# 16.4 Procedure used to derive the classification according to regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Classification of the mixture is consistent with the method of valuation of regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.



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16.5 List of relevant hazard statements and/or precautionary statements (Full text of any statements which are not written out in full under section 3).

Hazard statements (H):

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

16.6 Advice on any training appropriate for workers to ensure protection of human health and the environment

No data available

#### Note:

The safety data sheet contains data necessary for ensuring occupational health and safety and protection of the environment. The given data correspond to the current state of knowledge and experience and comply with valid legal regulations. The data cannot be considered a guarantee that the specific use of the product will be appropriate.