

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Identity: ACTIVATOR for Sporidicin® Sterilizing and Disinfecting Solution 01/01/2006			
SECTION 1: Manufacturer			
The Sporidicin Company 121 Congressional Lane Rockville, MD 20852		<u>Telephone Numbers</u> Information: (301) 231-7700 Emergency: (800) 424-3733	
SECTION 2: Ingredients/Identity Information			
Chemical: Glutaraldehyde, 25% aqueous solution Formula: OHCC3H6CHO Synonyms: Glutaral, glutaric dialdehyde, pentanedial		Chemical Family: Aldehydes Molecular Weight: 100.11 CAS# & Name: See Section 4, "Ingredients"	
SECTION 3: Physical Data (Determined on typical material)			
Boiling Point, 760 mm Hg: ~100.5 C (~213 F) Freezing Point: ~ -10C (~14 F) Vapor Density (air=1): 0.8 Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate=1) 0.9 Appearance: Transparent colorless Physical State: Liquid		Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1): 1.064 at 20 C Vapor Pressure (Active Ingredient) at 20C: 0.20 mmHg Solubility in water by wt: 100% at 20C Odor: Sharp, Fruity, Medicinal	
SECTION 4: Ingredients			
<u>Material</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Exposure Limit</u>
Glutaraldehyde	25	111-30-8	See Section 6
Water	75	7732-18-5	None established
Methanol	0.25	67-56-1	See Section 6
SECTION 5: Fire and Explosion Hazard Data			
Flash Point (test method(s)): (Tag Closed Cup ASTM D 56): None (Tag Open Cup ASTM D 1310): None Flammable Limits in Air, by volume: Lower: Not Determined, Aqueous System Upper: Not Determined, Aqueous System Extinguishing Media: If water is evaporated, material can burn. Use carbon dioxide or dry chemicals for small fires. Use foam (alcohol, polymer or ordinary) or water fog for large fires. Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Self-contained breathing apparatus and clothing. Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None			

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SECTION 6: Health Hazard Data (continued)

EFFECTS OF SINGLE OVEREXPOSURE:

Although Sporidicin Activator is packaged in relatively small volumes (5.73 oz. and 1.43 oz.) the following information is provided:

Swallowing:

Moderately toxic. May cause moderate to marked irritation and possibly chemical burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. There may be discomfort or pain in the chest and abdomen, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, faintness, drowsiness, thirst, weakness, circulatory shock, collapse and coma. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

Inhalation:

Vapor may be irritating to the respiratory tract, causing stinging sensations in the nose and throat, discharge from the nose, possibly bleeding from the nose, coughing, chest discomfort and tightness, difficulty with breathing, and headache. Heating the solution may result in more severe irritant effects.

Skin Contact:

Brief contact may cause slight irritation with itching and local redness. Prolonged contact may cause severe irritation, with local discomfort or pain, and local redness and swelling. Contact with solutions of glutaraldehyde may cause a harmless yellow or brownish discoloration of the skin.

Eye Contact:

Liquid will cause a severe and persistent conjunctivitis, seen as excess redness and marked swelling of the conjunctiva with profuse discharge. Severe corneal injury may develop, which could permanently impair vision if prompt first-aid and medical treatment are not obtained. Vapor will cause stinging sensations in the eye with excess tear production, blinking, and possibly a slight excess redness of the conjunctiva.

Effects of Repeated Overexposure:

Repeated skin contact may cause a cumulative dermatitis.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure:

Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis. Inhalation of material may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURE:

Swallowing:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give anything to drink. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician:

Due to the severely irritating or corrosive nature of the material, swallowing may lead to ulceration and inflammation of the upper alimentary tract with hemorrhage and fluid loss. Also perforation of the esophagus or stomach may occur, leading to mediastinitis or peritonitis and the resultant complications. Material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (e.g., gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

Skin:

Flush thoroughly with water. Wash skin with soap and water. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Eyes:

Immediately flush eyes with water and continue washing for at least 15 minutes. **DO NOT** remove contact lenses, if worn. Obtain immediate medical attention preferably from an ophthalmologist.

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SECTION 7: Reactivity Data		
<p>Stability: Stable</p> <p>Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Strong alkalis and acids catalyze an aldol-type condensation (exothermic, but not expected to be violent).</p> <p>Hazardous Combustion or Decomposition Products: Burning can produce Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.</p> <p>Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled; carbon dioxide in sufficient concentrations can act as an asphyxiant.</p> <p>Hazardous Polymerization: Will Not Occur</p> <p>Conditions to Avoid: Temperatures above 100 degrees C.</p>		
SECTION 8: Spill or Leak Procedures		
<p>Steps To Be Taken If Material is Released or Spilled:</p> <p>Wear suitable protective equipment. Very low concentrations (5 ppm or less of glutaraldehyde) can be degraded in a biological treatment system. Thus small spills can be flushed with large quantities of water.</p> <p>Waste Disposal Method:</p> <p>Atomize into a very hot incinerator fire or mix with a suitable flammable solvent, and incinerate where permitted under appropriate Federal, State and local regulations.</p>		
SECTION 9: Special Protection		
<p>Ventilation:</p> <p>General (mechanical) room ventilation is expected to be satisfactory if this material is kept in covered equipment. However, if vapors are strong enough to be irritating to the nose (or eyes), the TLV is probably being exceeded and special ventilation may be required.</p> <p>Protective Gloves:</p> <p>Polyethylene Nitrile (NBR) Butyl</p> <p>Eye Protection:</p> <p>Splash proof monogoggles or safety glasses with wide shields.</p>		
SECTION 10: Special Precautions		
<p>Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapor.</p> <p>Do not swallow.</p> <p>Wear eye protection, protective clothing, and rubber gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.</p>		
SECTION 11: Regulatory Information		
<p>Massachusetts 105 CMR 670.000 Right-To-Know. Substance List (MSL)</p> <p>Hazardous Substances and Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances on the MSL must be identified when present in products. Components present in this product at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:</p>		
Hazardous Substances (= > 1%)		
Chemical	CAS Number	Upper Bound Concentration %
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	25