

MAGFLO™ PCR, Magnetic beads for PCR purification (7010, 7012, 7014)

Version: 01
 Date: 28-08-2024
 Safety Data Sheet (conforms to Annex II REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Section 1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	MAGFLO™ PCR, Magnetic beads for PCR purification
Synonyms	Not available
Other means of identification	Not available
Order number	7000, 7002, 7004

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

Relevant identified uses	Only for laboratory use. For research use only, not applicable for diagnostic purposes.
Uses advised against	See Instruction Manual

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	INTEGRA Biosciences AG	
Address	Tardisstrasse 201, 7205 Zizers, Schweiz	
Telephone	+41 (0)81 286 95 30	
Fax	+41 (0)81 286 95 07	
Website	www.integra-biosciences.com	
Email	info-ch@integra-biosciences.com	
Supplier	UNITED KINGDOM & IRELAND: INTEGRA Biosciences Ltd 2 Rivermead Business Park Thatcham, Berkshire, RG19 4EP Phone: +44 (0)1635 797000	USA & CANADA: INTEGRA Biosciences Corp. 22 Friars Drive Hudson, NH 03051 Phone: +1 (0)603 578 5800
	AUSTRALIA: INTEGRA Biosciences Pty Ltd Unit 55, 193-203 South Pine Road Brendale QLD 4500 Phone: +61 (0)73497 5800	

1.4. Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency telephone numbers	UNITED KINGDOM: , National Poisons Informations Service: 844 892 0111 IRELAND: Poisons Information Centre of Ireland, Phone: 01 809 2166 USA: Emergency Phone (24h), Chemtrec, Phone: (800) 424-9300 CANADA: Poison Centre, Phone: 1-844-764-7669 AUSTRALIA: Poisons Information Centre, Phone: 13 11 26
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Section 2 Hazard Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Not applicable
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not applicable
Signal word	Not applicable

Hazard statement(s)	not applicable
Supplementary statement(s)	not applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	not applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Response	not applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	not applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	not applicable

2.3. Other hazards

This product contains concentrations of azide below the hazardous level which with repeated contact with lead and copper commonly found in plumbing drains may result in the build up of shock sensitive compounds. Sodium azide forms explosive compounds with heavy metals.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

Section 3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

see Section 3.2.

3.2. Mixtures

1. CAS number 2. EC number 3. Index number 4. REACH number	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.26628-22-8	0.05	Sodium azide *	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H300, H400, H410 ^[1]	Not available	Not available
2.247-852-1					
3.011-004-00-7					
4.01-2119457019-37-XXXX					

Legend: * EU IOELVs available; 1. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Section 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.</p>

Ingestion	<p>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▪ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▪ In the meantime, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▪ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▪ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>
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4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

see Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

Basic Treatment	<p>Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary. Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema. Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock. Anticipate seizures.</p>
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DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

Section 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	None known
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 firefighting 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non- combustible. ▪ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes.

Section 6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

see Section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

see Section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean up all spills immediately. ▪ Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes. ▪ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▪ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▪ Wipe up. ▪ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major spills	<p>Moderate hazard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▪ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▪ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▪ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▪ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▪ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralize/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

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

Section 7 Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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.
Fire and explosion protection	see Section 5
Other information	No other information available

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

see Section 1.2.

Section 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Sodium azide	Dermal 46.7 µg/kg bw/day (Systemisch, Chronisch) Inhalation 0.164 mg/m ³ (Systemisch, Chronisch) <i>Dermal 16.7 µg/kg bw/day (Systemisch, Chronisch)*</i> <i>Inhalation 29 µg/m³ (Systemisch, Chronisch)*</i> <i>Oral 16.7 µg/kg bw/day (Systemisch, Chronisch)*</i>	0.35 µg/L (water (fresh)) 15 ng/L (water – intermittent release) 3.5 µg/L (water (marine)) 16.7 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.72 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 30 µg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits OEL

Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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Netherlands Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium azide	Natrium azide	0.1 mg/m3	0.3 mg/m3	Not available	A
EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)	sodium azide	sodium azide	0.1 mg/m3	0.3 mg/m3	Not available	Skin
Swiss Occupational Exposure Limits SUVA	sodium azide	sodium azide	0.2 mg/m3	0.4 mg/m3	Not available	---

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Sodium azide	0.026 mg/m3	0.29 mg/m3	5.3 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Sodium azide	Not available	Not available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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.

Type of contaminant:	Air Speed
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	(50-100 f/min)
Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, highspeed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of range	Upper end of the range
1: room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood – local control only

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.

8.2.2. Personal protection

Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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]
Skin protection, hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>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 cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances must be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and must 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (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. ▪ As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min ▪ Good when breakthrough time > 20 min ▪ Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min ▪ Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasized 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 model. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 moisturizer is recommended.
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overalls. ▪ P.V.C apron. ▪ Barrier cream. ▪ Skin cleansing cream. ▪ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent) Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
Up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P2	-	B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
Up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
Up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P2	B-PAPR-2 P2

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

see Section 12

Section 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown liquid		
Physical state	liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not available
Odor	odorless	Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water	Not available
Odor threshold	Not available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	8.0	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not available
Melting point/freezing point (°C)	Not available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not available
Flash point (°C)	Not available	Taste	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available	Explosive properties	Not available
Flammability	Not available	Oxidizing properties	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm oder mN/m)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not available	Gas group	Not available
Solubility in water	miscible	pH in solution (1%)	Not available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not available	VOC g/L	Not available
Nanoform Solubility	Not available	Nanoform particle characteristics	Not available
Particle size	Not available		

9.2. Other information

Not available

Section 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	see Section 7.2.
10.2. Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	Sodium azide forms explosive compounds with heavy metals. Repeated contact of low concentrations of azide with lead and copper, which can be used as a material for drainage pipes, can lead to an accumulation of vibration-sensitive compounds.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	see Section 7.2.
10.5. Incompatible materials	see Section 7.2.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	see Section 7.2.

Section 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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 characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

MAGFLO™ PCR, Magnetic beads for PCR purification	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not available	Not available
Sodium azide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.054<0.52 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 27 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.	

Sodium azide	General anaesthesia, somnolence, convulsions, headache, irritability, arrhythmias, dyspnae, respiratory stimulation, diarrhoea recorded.		
Acute toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	X (according ACGIH, IARC, NTP, OSHA or 2272/2008/EG)
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	X	Reproductivity	X
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	X	STOT – Single Exposure	X
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	X	STOT – Repeated Exposure	X
Mutagenicity	X	Aspiration Hazard	X
Legend	X Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification ✓ Data available to make classification		

11.1. Information on other hazards

1. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

2. Other Information

See Section 11.1

Section 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

MAGFLO™ PCR, Magnetic beads for PCR purification	End point	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sodium azide	End point	Test duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.1mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.242-0.429mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.68mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>=0.4<0.6mg/l	1
Legend:	Extracted from 1. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 2. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Sodium azide	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Sodium azide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1631)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Sodium azide	HIGH (KOC = 1.342)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not available	Not available	Not available
PBT	X	X	X
vPvB	X	X	X

PBT criteria fulfilled: no

vBvB: no

12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not available

12.7. Other adverse effects

Not available

Section 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▪ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If container cannot 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 authorized landfill. ▪ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction ▪ Reuse ▪ Recycling ▪ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Recycle wherever possible. <p>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).</p>
Waste treatment options	Not available
Sewage disposal options	Not available

Section 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Transport of this product is not regulated by the following provisions: ICAO, IATA DGR, IMDG, ADN, American DOT, European ADR, RID and Canadian TDG.

14.1. UN number	Transport is not regulated
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Transport is not regulated
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Transport is not regulated
14.4. Packing group	Transport is not regulated
14.5. Environmental hazard	Transport is not regulated
14.6. Special precautions for user	no
14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Not applicable

Section 15 Regulatory Information

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

EU:

Gewässergefährdungsklasse Deutschland	Slightly hazardous to water
EU 2019/1148	No ingredient listed
REACH 1907/2006	No ingredient listed

Sodium azide is listed in the following regulations:

- EU Consolidated List of Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values (IOELVs)
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures – Annex VI

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations

UK:

UK REACH

USA:

SARA 313:	Sodium azide is subject to reporting requirements of Section 313, Title III of SARA.
CERCLA regulations, 40 CFR 302.4	Sodium azide is listed
California Proposition 65:	No ingredient listed
Massachusetts MSL	Sodium azide is listed
New Jersey Department of Health RTK list	Sodium azide is listed

Canada:

WHIMS Criteria for hazardous substances does not comply with criteria

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA Summary	CAS number	Index No.	ECHA Dossier
Sodium azide	26628-22-8	011-004-00-7	Not available

Harmonization (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and category code(s)	Pictogram signal word code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Akut Tox. 2; Aquatisch Akut 1; Aquatisch Chronisch 1	GHS09; GHS06; Dgr	H300; H400; H410

Harmonization code 1 = Most prevalent classification

National Inventory Status

Australia (AIC), Canada (DSL), China (IECSC), EU (EINEC, ELINCS, NLP), Japan (ENCS), Korea (KECI), New Zealand (NZIOC), Philippines (PICCS), USA (TCSA), Taiwan (TCSI), Mexico (INSQ), Vietnam (NCI), Russia (FBEPH)	YES
Canada (NDSL)	NO (sodium azide)

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

Section 16 Other information

Full text risk and hazard codes

H300	Tödlich bei Verschlucken.
H400	Sehr giftig für Wasserorganismen.
H410	Sehr giftig für Wasserorganismen mit langfristiger Wirkung.

Version Summary

Version	Date	Sections updated
01	28-08-2024	Document issued

Other information

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

ES: Exposure Standard

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

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List

NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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