



## S3-Histo Plus

### 1. Identification

**Product Name:** S3-Histo Plus

**Item #:** 4320

**Web SDS:**

**Synonyms:**

**Recommended Use:** Laboratory Reagent

**Restrictions on Use:** Any use other than recommended

**Manufacturer:**

BBC Biochemical  
409 Eleanor Lane,  
Mount Vernon, WA 98273  
1-800-635-4477

**In Case of Emergency:**

Chemtec US 1-800-424-9300  
Chemtec International 703-527-3887

### 2. Hazards Identification

**OSHA Hazard Classification(s):**

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation - Category 4  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 1  
Flammable Liquids - Category 4

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statement(s):** Harmful if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (liver, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Combustible liquid.

**Pictogram(s):**



**Precautionary Statement(s):** Prevention: Avoid breathing dust, vapors. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust, vapors. Wash body thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep away from heat sources and open flame. No smoking. Wear protective gloves, eye protection, face protection.

Response: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell. In case of fire: Use water, dry chemical, CO2 or foam to extinguish.

Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

**Descriptions of Hazards not otherwise classified:** N/A

**Percent of mixture with unknown acute toxicity:** N/A

### 3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS #	Concentration %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic		6474288-7	100

### 4. First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Skin Contact:** If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air; give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

**Symptoms:** Irritation eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness

**Recommendations for immediate medical care/special treatment:** Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.



## S3-Histo Plus

Petroleum distillates may cause kidney, liver or lung damage. Reports have associated repeat and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

### 5. Fire- Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, water. Warning: Combustible. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water. Do not use a direct stream of water. product will float and can be reignited on the surface of the water.

**Fire Hazards (Chemical):** Combustible liquid and vapor. Osha hazard classification Flammable Liquid Category 4.  
Flash Point 141°F to 162°F TAG CC.  
Flammable Limits LEL: 0.8 UEL: 7.0

**Special Protective Equipment:** Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening the container structure. The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

**Precautions for Firefighters:** Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. Vapors can travel distances to ignition source and flash back. Cool fire exposed containers with water. Fine mist or spray may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point. When heated above the flash point this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening the container structure. The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate the area of all unnecessary personnel. Wear suitable protective equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition and provide ventilation. Recover spilled material with absorbent, such as sawdust or vermiculite and sweep into containers. Contain the release and eliminate its source if this can be done without risk. Neutralize, take up and containerize for proper disposal as described under Waste Disposal Method. Comply with Federal, State and local regulations on reporting releases.

**Protective Equipment:** See section 8

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent release to the environment by using barriers.

**Containment and Clean-Up Procedures:** Use barriers to prevent spreading. Recover spilled material with absorbent such as sawdust or vermiculite and sweep into containers. Collect spill in container. Neutralize, take up and containerize for proper disposal. Comply with Federal, State and local regulations on reporting releases. Call waste authorities.

### 7. Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Do not breathe vapors. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

**Storage:** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container closed when not in use. Store away from incompatible substances. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not weld, grind, cut, solder or drill on or near empty containers. Empty containers may contain explosive concentrations or product vapors. Do not breath solution mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep out of reach of children.

### 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs):**

Reagent	CAS #	OSHA PEL TWA
---------	-------	--------------

**ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLVs):**

Reagent	CAS #	ACGIH PEL TLV	ACGIH STEL
---------	-------	---------------	------------

**Engineering Controls:** Use in a well ventilated area to prevent exposure. Maintain eyewash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work areas.

**Personal Protective Measures:** Wear gloves, lab coat, eye protection and impervious footwear. Contact lenses should not be



## S3-Histo Plus

worn when working with this material.

**Special PPE Requirements:** If ventilation hood not available wear respirator.

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties Section

**Appearance:** Colorless, Liquid

**Molecular Weight:** N/A

**Molecular Formula:** N/A

**pH:** N/A

**Boiling Point and Boiling Range:** 185°C to 215°C

**Melting Point/Freezing Point:** N/A

**Flash Point:** 141.8°F-162°F TagCC

**Specific Gravity/Relative Density:** 0.768 to 0.810

**Odor:** Hydrocarbon

**Odor Threshold:** N/A

**Color:** Colorless

**Flammability (solid/gas):** N/A

**Vapor Density:** Heavier than air, 3.7

**Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits:** LEL:0.8 UEL: 7.0

**Vapor Pressure:** 30-90 Pa at 0°C

**Evaporation Rate:** Slower than ether

**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:** N/A

**Viscosity:** N/A

**Auto-ignition temperature:** N/A

**Solubility:** Soluble in hydrocarbon solvents,insoluble in water

**Decomposition Temperature:** N/A

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** Not Reactive

**Chemical Stability:** Stable

**Conditions of Stability/Instability:** Stable. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**Stabilizers needed:** None

**Safety issue indicated by appearance change:** N/A

**Other:** N/A

**Hazardous Reactions:** N/A

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Does not occur

**Conditions to avoid:** Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**Classes of Incompatible Materials:** Oxidizers, Strong Acids, Strong Bases

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal-oxidation degradation can produce oxides of carbon. Toxic gases and vapors (I.e. Carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire.

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Likely Routes of Exposure

**Eyes:** Irritation. May cause pain, redness or swelling of eyes.

**Skin:** May product moderate irritation to the skin. Prolonged or repeat liquid contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

**Inhalation:** Dizziness, headache. Vapors may product irritation to the eye, nose, throat and respiratory tract. high vapor concentrations may produce general central nervous system (CNS) depression.

**Ingestion:** Nausea. Ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of solvent of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.

**S3-Histo Plus**

**Signs or Symptoms of Exposure:** Nausea, coughing, choking, wheezing, labored breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever. Signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression (including disorientation, giddiness, confusion, progressing to unconsciousness, paralysis, convulsions and death) may occur with acute toxic concentrations. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (blush skin). In severe cases death may occur. Repeat exposure may cause toxicity to liver, lungs and kidneys.

**Effects from short term exposure (delayed, immediate, chronic):** Irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness, nausea. Pre-existing medical conditions of the skin may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Acute Toxicity Signs: aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, choking, wheezing, labored breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

**Acute Toxicity (Numerical Measures):** LD50(oral,rat) $\Rightarrow$ 6 gm/kg, LC50(inhalation,rat)=8500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4H, LD50(dermal,rat) $\Rightarrow$ 2000mg/kg, LD50(oral,rat) $\Rightarrow$ 2000mg/k

**Carcinogenicity (NTP, IARC, OSHA):** Not listed as a carcinogen.

**12. Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity:** Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Where spills are possible a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented. Has potential to bioaccumulate.

Acute Toxicity:

Fish: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates: low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000mg/l

Algae: low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 100 mg/l

**Persistence and degradability:** N/A

**Bioaccumulation Potential (octanol-water partition coefficient, BCF):** Absorbs to soil and has low mobility. Readily biodegradable. oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

**Mobility in the soil:** Floats on water.

**Adverse Environmental Effects:** N/A

**13. Disposal Considerations**

**Recommended Disposal Containers:** Check with your local waste authorities\* Keep empty containers out of reach of children. Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressure, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or exposure such containers to heat, flame, sparks static electricity or other sources of ignition.

**Recommended Disposal Methods:** Do not dispose of in drains, check with your local waste authorities.\*

**Physical/Chemical Properties affecting Disposal:** See section 2 and section 9 applicable information.\*

**Special Precautions for Landfill and Incineration Activities:** Check with your local waste authorities.\*

**Waste Stream:** Consult your local or regional authorities.\* Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

**14. Transport Information**

**UN Number:** UN1268

**UN Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

**Transport Hazard Class(es):** 3

**Packing Group Number:** III

**Environmental Hazards (IMDG code):**

**Marine Pollutant:**

**Transport in Bulk (IBC Code):**

**Special Transport Precautions:**

**15. Regulatory Information**

**OSHA:** N/A

**DOT:** N/A

**EPA:** N/A



# Safety Data Sheet

## S3-Histo Plus

---

CPSC: N/A



# Safety Data Sheet

## S3-Histo Plus

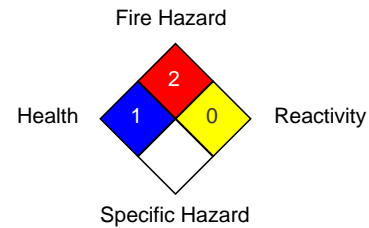
### 16. Other Information

**Revision Date:** 05/15/2018

#### NFPA

Health	1
Fire Hazard	2
Reactivity	0
Specific Hazard	

National Fire Protection Association (USA) NFPA



#### HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	2
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

Hazardous Material Information System HMIS

Health	1
Flammability	2
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	

#### Notice to Reader:

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.