



## Material Safety Data Sheet

**MSDS/SDS Number:** 00000122MSDS  
**Latest Revision Date:** July 8, 2011  
**Revision:** A

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

**Product Name:** Mild Antibody Stripping Solution (10X).  
**Catalogue Number(s):** See Section 16.  
**Chemical Name:** Aqueous solution containing Trometamol, Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Azide.  
**Synonyms:** ReBlot Plus Mild, ReBlot Plus Mild Solution and Blot Restore Solution B.  
**Intended Product Use:** Intended for research use only.  
**Manufacturer/Distributor:** Millipore Corporation (Corporate Headquarters)      Millipore S.A.S. (European Headquarters)  
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### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS):

**Symbol:**      **Hazard Category:** 1: Skin Corrosion/Irritation  
2: Acute Toxicity, Oral  
2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard  
2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Long Term Hazard

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statement:** H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
 H300: Fatal if swallowed.  
 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**GHS Precautionary Statements:**

**Prevention:** P260: Do not breathe dusts or mists.  
 P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
 P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
 P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response:** P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
 P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
 P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
 P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
 P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**Storage:** P403+P233: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Disposal:** P501: Dispose of content/container in accordance with local regulations.

**Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH):**

**Symbol:** **Symbol Letter:** Toxic, Corrosive, Dangerous for the Environment

**Hazard:** T, C, N



**Risk Phrase:** R25: Toxic if swallowed.  
 R34: Causes burns.  
 R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Identification of Dangerous Components:** This product contains the substances listed below, which are defined as dangerous substances or hazardous chemicals as defined in European Community Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC, and Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Dangerous Component	EINECS or ELINCS No.	CAS No.	Content (weight percent)	EU Hazard Symbol Letters**†	R Phrases*** †
Trometamol:	201-064-4	77-86-1	10 - 15 %	N/A	N/A
Sodium Hydroxide:	215-185-5	1310-73-2	5 - 10 %	C	R35

Sodium Azide:	247-852-1	26628-22-8	1 - 5 %	T+	R28
				N	R32
					R50/53

**Identification of Components Not Classified as Dangerous:** This product contains the substances listed below, which are not defined as dangerous substances or hazardous chemicals as defined in European Community Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC, and Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Non-Dangerous Component	EINECS or ELINCS No.	CAS No.	Content (weight percent)	EU Hazard Symbol Letters	R Phrases
Water:	231-791-2	7732-18-5	> 75 %	N/A	N/A

\* Symbol letters and categories of danger: **T+** = Very Toxic, **T** = Toxic, **C** = Corrosive, **Xn** = Harmful, **Xi** = Irritant, **E** = Explosive, **F+** = Extremely Flammable, **F** = Highly Flammable, **N** = Dangerous for the Environment, **O** = Oxidising.

\*\* The full text of each R Phrase is listed in Section 15.

† Symbols letters and R Phrases are assigned to each dangerous component for the highest concentration range as defined in 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC.

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

	Treatment Measures:	Symptoms of Exposure:
<b>Contact with Eyes:</b>	If the product contacts the eyes, promptly wash (irrigate) the eyes with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Seek medical attention immediately.	Eye exposure may produce severe conjunctival irritation and chemosis, corneal epithelial defects, limbal ischemia, permanent visual loss and in severe cases perforation.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Seek medical attention immediately. Never give an unconscious person anything by mouth.	Alkaline corrosive ingestion may produce burns to the oropharynx, upper airway, esophagus and occasionally stomach. Spontaneous vomiting may occur. The absence of visible oral burns does NOT reliably exclude the presence of esophageal burns. Mild ingestions may only develop irritation or grade I (superficial hyperemia and edema) burns of the oropharynx, esophagus or stomach; acute or chronic complications are unlikely. Patients with moderate toxicity may develop grade II burns (superficial blisters, erosions and ulcerations) are at risk for subsequent stricture formation, particularly esophageal. The presence of stridor, vomiting, drooling, and abdominal pain are associated with serious esophageal injury in most cases.

**Inhalation:** If a person inhales large amounts of the product move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing is difficult or stops seek immediate medical attention.

Possible respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation. Mild exposure may cause cough and bronchospasm. Severe inhalation may cause upper airway edema and burns, stridor, and rarely acute lung injury.

**Skin Contact:** If the product contacts the skin, immediately flush the contaminated skin with mild soap and water. If this chemical penetrates clothing immediately remove the clothing and flush the skin with water. Seek medical attention immediately.

Mild exposure causes irritation and partial thickness burns. Prolonged exposure or exposure to high concentrations can cause full thickness burns. May cause liquefaction necrosis.

## SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding fire. This product is compatible with commercially available extinguishing media.

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:** This product does not require the use of any additional fire fighting equipment beyond what is appropriate to the surrounding fire.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautions:** Wear chemical resistant boots, clothing, eye protection, and gloves to prevent skin contact (See Section 8).

**Small Spills:** Identify the spilled material(s). Barricade the spill area and notify others in the surrounding areas. Control all sources of ignition if the substance is flammable. Don the appropriate personal protective equipment (See section 8). Control the movement of the spilled product (into drains, soil, across floors etc.) with absorbent spill materials. Collect contaminated spill material and place in container meeting appropriate U.N. packaging requirements. Decontaminate used equipment and affected spill area appropriately.

**Large Spills:** In addition to small spill precautions, determine personnel evacuation distances. Notify appropriate authorities if necessary.

**Environmental Precautions:** Collect and dispose of contaminated materials according to international, federal, state and local regulations. Keep away from surface and ground water, drains, and soil.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Seek appropriate training to safely handle this product under normal conditions. Use the recommended personal protective equipment (See Section 8) to prevent chemical exposures. Wash hands with soap and water before eating, drinking, or touching common items (phone, computer, etc.) to prevent cross contamination. Use this product with adequate ventilation. See product technical data sheet for details.

**Storage:** See product technical data sheet for details.

**Specific Use:** See product technical data sheet for details.

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<b>Exposure Limit Values:</b>	OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH TLV	Other
Trometamol:	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	See Below
Russia:	OEL - STEL 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JUN2003			
Sodium Hydroxide:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Ceiling 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Ceiling 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	See Below
Australia:	Ceiling 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JUL2008			
Belgium:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , MAR2002			
Denmark:	Ceiling 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , OCT 2002			
Finland:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JAN1999			
France:	VME 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , FEB2006			
Hungry:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , STEL 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , SEP2000			
Japan:	OEL- Continuous 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , APR2007			
Korea:	Ceiling 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 2006			
Mexico:	Peak 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 2004			
The Netherlands:	MAC-TGG 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 2003			
New Zealand:	Ceiling 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JAN2002			
Norway:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JAN1999			
The Philippines:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JAN1993			
Poland:	MAC (TWA) 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , MAC(STEL) 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JAN1999			
Sweden:	TWA 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , Ceiling 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable dust), JUN2005			
Switzerland:	MAK- week 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ,KZG- week 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , DEC2006			
Thailand:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JAN1993			
Turkey:	TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , JAN1993			
United Kingdom:	STEL 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 2005			
Sodium Azide:	Not Listed	Ceiling 0.1 ppm (HN <sub>3</sub> [Skin]; C 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as NaN <sub>3</sub> [Skin])	Ceiling 0.29 ppm; Ceiling 0.11 ppm (HN <sub>3</sub> Vapor)	See Below
Australia:	TWA ppm (0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), JAN1993			
Belgium:	STEL ppm (0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), JAN1993			
Denmark:	TWA 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , OCT 2002			
Finland:	TWA 0.1 ppm (0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), STEL 0.3 ppm (0.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), JAN1999			
France:	VME 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , VLE 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , Skin, FEB2006			
Germany:	MAK 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable), 2005			
The Netherlands:	MAC-TGG 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , Skin, 2003			
New Zealand:	Ceiling Concentration 0.11 ppm (0.29 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), JAN2002			
Sweden:	TWA 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; STEL 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , Skin, JUN2005			
Switzerland:	MAK- week 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ,KZG- week 0.4e mg/m <sup>3</sup> , DEC2006			
United Kingdom:	TWA 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; STEL 0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (skin), 2005			

**Normal Handling Conditions****Emergency Response Conditions**

<b>Engineering Controls:</b>	General room ventilation is adequate for the use of this product.	Provide negative pressure ventilation.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Use appropriate respiratory protection.	Use appropriate respiratory protection.
<b>Eye Protection:</b>	Safety glasses with side shields.	Chemical splash goggles or other face protection as appropriate.
<b>Skin Protection:</b>	Laboratory coat, adequate chemical-resistant gloves.	Chemically resistant boots, clothes, and impermeable gloves as appropriate.
<b>Environmental Exposure Controls:</b>	Not Available.	Not Available.
<b>Other Equipment:</b>	Safety shower, eyewash stations, and hand washing equipment should be available close to the work area as needed.	

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear Colorless Liquid	
<b>Odor:</b>	Not Available	
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	Not Available	
<b>pH:</b>	Not Available	
<b>Melting Point/Freezing Point:</b>	Essentially that of Water	
<b>Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:</b>	Essentially that of Water	
<b>Flash Point:</b>	Not Available	
<b>Evaporation Rate, 20 °C:</b>	Not Available	
<b>Flammability (Solid/Gas):</b>	Not Available	
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	LEL: Not Available	UEL: Not Available
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	Not Available	
<b>Vapor Density, 20 °C:</b>	Not Available	
<b>Relative Density (Water = 1.0):</b>	Essentially that of Water	
<b>Solubility:</b>	Soluble	
<b>Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	Not Available	
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature (ASTM D1929):</b>	Not Available	
<b>Decomposition Temperature:</b>	Not Available	
<b>Oxidizing Properties:</b>	None	
<b>Viscosity, Centipoise:</b>	Not Available	

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability:** Product is stable under normal operating conditions and use as described in the product technical data sheet.

**Conditions to Avoid:** See product technical data sheet for details.

**Incompatible Materials to Avoid:** Strong acids or bases, strong oxidizers, acetaldehyde, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, benzene-1,4-diol, chlorine trifluoride, 1,2-dichloroethylene, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins, nitropropane, cinnamaldehyde, 2,2-dichloro-3,3-dimethylbutane, barium carbonate, trifluoroacryloyl fluoride, carbon disulfide, chromyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, dimethyl sulfate, dibromomalononitrile, ammonium chloride, trichloroacetonitrile and extreme temperatures.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Heating to decomposition temperature may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Sodium azide forms explosion-sensitive materials with varying degrees of power and sensitivity to shock or heat with some metals such as lead, silver, mercury, and copper.

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicology Data:** Toxicological information for this product as a whole does not exist, below is data for the individual components.

Trometamol: RTECS #TY2900000

Sodium Hydroxide: RTECS #WB4900000

Sodium Azide: RTECS #VY8050000

	Toxicity Test	Exposure Route	Dose	Observed Effect
<b>Acute Toxicity:</b>				
Trometamol:	LD <sub>50</sub> (Rat)	Oral	5,900 mg/kg	N/A
	LD <sub>50</sub> (Rat)	Intravenous	1,800 mg/kg	N/A
Sodium Hydroxide:	Lowest Published Lethal Dose (Human)	Oral	1.57 mg/kg	Behavioral: Anorexia (human) Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Body temperature increase Skin: After topical application: Primary irritation
	Lowest Published Lethal Dose (Rabbit)	Oral	500 mg/kg	N/A
	Lowest Published Toxic Concentration (Rabbit)	Skin	25 pph	Behavioral: Food intake (animal) Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Body temperature increase Skin: After topical application: Primary irritation

Sodium Azide:	LD <sub>50</sub> (Rat)	Oral	27 mg/kg	Eye: Other eye effects Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold Lung, Thorax, or Respiration: Structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi
	LC <sub>50</sub> (Rat)	Inhalation	37 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/A
	LD <sub>50</sub> (Rat)	Skin	50 mg/kg	N/A
<b>Skin Corrosion/Irritation:</b>				
Sodium Hydroxide:	Skin Irritation (Rabbit)	Skin	500 mg/24 hour	Severe
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation:</b>				
Sodium Hydroxide:	Eye Irritation (Rabbit)	Eye	1%	Severe
<b>Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:</b>				
	Not Available			
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity:</b>				
	Not Available			
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b>				
	Not Available			
<b>STOST-Single Exposure:</b>				
	Not Available			
<b>STOST-Repeated Exposure:</b>				
	Not Available			
<b>Aspiration Hazard:</b>				
	Not Available			
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>				
	Carcinogenetic information for this product as a whole does not exist, below is data for the individual components.			
<b>Research Agency:</b>				
	OSHA:	NTP:	IARC:	
Trometamol:	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Sodium Hydroxide:	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	
Sodium Azide:	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Ecotoxicity:</b>		Ecotoxicity information for this product as a whole does not exist, below is data for the individual components.
Trometamol:	No Response Selenastrum Capricornutum 24 Hours	200,000 ug/L
	No Response Selenastrum Capricornutum 48 Hours	300,000 ug/L
Sodium Hydroxide:	LC <sub>50</sub> Gambusia Affinis 24 Hours	125,000 ug/L
	LC <sub>50</sub> Gambusia Affinis 48 Hours	125,000 ug/L
	LC <sub>50</sub> Gambusia Affinis 96 Hours	125,000 ug/L
Sodium Azide:	LC <sub>50</sub> Lepomis Macrochirus 24 Hours	1,800 ug/L
	LC <sub>50</sub> Lepomis Macrochirus 48 Hours	800.0 ug/L
	LC <sub>50</sub> Lepomis Macrochirus 96 Hours	680.0 ug/L
<b>Mobility:</b>		
Trometamol:	Terrestrial Fate: Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1, determined from a structure estimation method, indicates that tromethamine is expected to have very high mobility in soil. However, tromethamine has a pKa of 8.07 and should exist partially as a cation under environmental conditions (pH 5-9). As a result, tromethamine may have	

greater adsorption and less mobility than its estimated Koc value indicates since cations generally adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than neutral species. Volatilization of tromethamine from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process since cations do not volatilize and the estimated Henry's Law constant for the neutral species is  $8.7 \times 10^{-13}$  atm-cu m/mole, using a fragment constant estimation method. Tromethamine is not expected to volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon an estimated vapor pressure of  $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  mm Hg, determined from a fragment constant method.

**Aquatic Fate:** Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 1, determined from a structure estimation method, indicates that tromethamine is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. However, tromethamine has a pKa of 8.07 and should exist partially as a cation under environmental conditions (pH 5-9). As a result, tromethamine may have greater adsorption to suspended solids and sediment than its estimated Koc value indicates. Volatilization from water is not expected since cations do not volatilize and the estimated Henry's Law constant for the neutral species (free base) of tromethamine is  $8.7 \times 10^{-13}$  atm cu m/mol, calculated using a fragment constant estimation method. According to a classification scheme, an estimated BCF of 3, from an estimated log Kow of -1.56 and a regression-derived equation, suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

**Atmospheric Fate:** According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, tromethamine, which has an estimated vapor pressure of  $2.2 \times 10^{-5}$  mm Hg at 25°C, determined from a fragment constant method, is expected to exist in both the vapor and particulate phases in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase tromethamine is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 11 hours, calculated from its rate constant of  $3.4 \times 10^{-11}$  cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C that was derived using a structure estimation method. Particulate-phase tromethamine is removed from the atmosphere by wet and dry deposition. Tromethamine does not contain chromophores that absorb at wavelengths >290 nm and therefore is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight.

**Sodium Azide:** Aquatic Fate: Photolysis of sodium azide may result in metal nitrides initially, with the eventual formation of the free metal and nitrogen gas.

#### **Persistence and Degradation:**

**Trometamol:** Tromethamine yielded no oxygen uptake when incubated with pure cultures of different strains of bacteria, indicating biodegradation may be slow in the environment.

**Environmental Abiotic Degradation:** The rate constant for the vapor-phase reaction of tromethamine with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals has been estimated as  $3.4 \times 10^{-11}$  cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C, using a structure estimation method. This corresponds to an atmospheric half-life of about 11 hours at an atmospheric concentration of  $5 \times 10^5$  hydroxyl radicals per cu cm. Tromethamine is not expected to undergo hydrolysis in the environment due to the lack of hydrolyzable functional groups. Tromethamine does not contain chromophores that absorb at wavelengths >290 nm and therefore is not expected to undergo direct photolysis by sunlight.

**Sodium Azide:** The dissipation of azides in soil is not by microbial action but is strictly a chemical process accelerated by acidity and elevated temperatures. Sodium azide dissipates rapidly in solids by oxidation or by reactions of hydrazoic acid with soil organic acids to form azides of these acids which decompose by the curtis rearrangement.

#### **Bio Accumulative Potential:**

**Trometamol:** An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for tromethamine, using an estimated log Kow of -1.56 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

**Results of PBT Assessment:** Not Available.

**Other Adverse Effects:** None Known.

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL INFORMATION

**Substance:** Dispose of unused contents in accordance with international, federal, state, and local regulations.

**Contaminated Packaging:** Dispose of container in accordance with international, federal, state and local requirements.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**UN Number:** UN2922.

**Class:** 8(6.1).

**Proper Shipping Name:** Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (sodium hydroxide, sodium azide).

**Packing Group:** II.

**Marine Pollutant:** Not Listed.

**Other Applicable Information:** Special Provisions: B3, IB2, T7, TP2.

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Australia:** Hazchem Code: 2X.

Poisons Schedule Number: 7.

**California:** Proposition 65 Listed: Not Listed.

**Canada:** WHMIS: D1A, E.

**European Union:** REACH: Chemical Safety Assessment for the substance or substances in the preparation not required.

Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) - January 13, 2010: This product does not contain SVHC's in concentrations above 0.1% weight/weight.

**Category of Danger:** C: Corrosive.  
N: Dangerous for the environment.  
T+: Very Toxic.

**Risk Phrases:** R25: Toxic if swallowed.  
R28: Very toxic if swallowed.  
R32: Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.  
R34: Causes burns.  
R35: Causes severe burns.  
R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Safety Phrases:** S7/9: Keep container tightly closed

and in a well-ventilated place.  
 S20/21: When using do not eat, drink or smoke.  
 S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
 S27/28: After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of soap and tepid water.  
 S29/35: Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way.  
 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.

OECD/High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals: Sodium Hydroxide, Trometamol and Water.

RoHS: This product does not contain RoHS listed substances in concentrations above the established thresholds.

**Japan:** Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law: Sodium Hydroxide: Deleterious Substance.  
 Sodium Azide: Poisonous Substance.

## SECTION 16 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Product Number: Product Name:

60513-2ML ReBlot Plus Sample 2 mL.  
 60513-S 10X Mild Stripping Solution, 10 mL.  
 2502 ReBlot Plus Mild Antibody Stripping Solution 10x, 2 containers / 25 mL each  
 90331 10X Mild Stripping Solution, 50 mL.  
 60513 Mild Antibody Stripping Solution (10x), 50 mL.  
 60576 Blot Restore Solution B, 50 mL.  
 32055 Re-Blot Plus (Mild), Bulk

### Component of Kit Number: Product Name:

2500 ReBlot Plus Kit  
 2500-S ReBlot Plus Western Blot Recycling Kit Trial  
 2500-2ML ReBlot Plus Sample 2mL Kit  
 2520 Blot Restore Membrane Rejuvenation Kit, 10x  
 2620 Western Blot Detection System  
 SCR044 Rat Neural Stem Cell Blotting Kit

**Training Advice:** Seek effective chemical handling training to reduce the hazards associated with this product prior to use.

**Technical Contact:** <http://www.millipore.com/support>

**Abbreviations Used** ACGIH American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists

ADR	European agreement on the international carriage of dangerous goods on road
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
IARC	International Agency for Research in Cancer.
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	Regulations regarding the transportation of dangerous goods on ocean-going vessels issued by the International Maritime Organization.
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal Concentration 50% is the concentration of a chemical which kills 50% of a sample population
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal Dose 50% is the dose of a chemical which kills 50% of a sample population.
LDLo	Lowest observed lethal dose
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
MSFU	Manufacture, Formulation, Supply and Use (Section 13)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (US)
NTP	National Toxicology Program (US)
OSHA	United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration
RID	International regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail.
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (US)
STOST	Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

This safety data sheet has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the European Union regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) 1906/2006 and ANSI standard Z400.1-1998.

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