<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tube Part #</th>
<th>Pouch Part #</th>
<th>REAGENT</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#7601</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>Mayer's General Narcotic Compounds</td>
<td>Potassium tri-iodo mercurate 1% in water 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7602</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>Marquis Heroin/Amphetamines</td>
<td>37% formaldehyde solution 2% in concentrated sulfuric acid 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7603</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>Nitric Acid To differentiate Heroin from Morphine</td>
<td>Concentrated Nitric Acid 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7604</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Cobalt Thiocyanate Cocaine</td>
<td>(bottom ampoule) Cobalt thiocyanate 5% in water 0.5 ml; (top ampoule) Stannous chloride dihydrate 4% and hydrochloric acid 8% in water 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>Cocaine Salts &amp; Base Reagent</td>
<td>(left ampoule) Cobalt thiocyanate 1%, (glacial acetic acid 8% A formula) or (1% Boric and Tartaric Acids – B formula) and glycercin 50% 0.5 ml; (middle ampoule) Concentrated hydrochloric acid 0.2 ml; (right ampoule) Chloroform 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7605</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>Dille-Koppanyi Barbiturates</td>
<td>(bottom ampoule) Cobaltous acetate 0.1% and glacial acetic acid 0.2% in isopropanol and water 0.5 ml; (top ampoule) Isopropylamine 5% and isopropanol 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7606</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>Mandelin Methadone/Amphetamines</td>
<td>Ammonium vanadate 0.009% in concentrated sulfuric acid 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7607</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>Modified Ehrlich's - LSD</td>
<td>(bottom/left ampoule) Paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde 5% in isopropanol 0.5 ml; (top/middle ampoule) Concentrated hydrochloric acid 0.5 ml; (right ampoule of 907) Concentrated phosphoric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7608</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Duquenois Marihuana</td>
<td>(top ampoule) Vanillin 2% and acetaldehyde 0.5% in ethanol 0.5 ml; (top ampoule) Concentrated hydrochloric acid 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>Duquenois-Levine Marihuana</td>
<td>(left ampoule) Vanillin 2% and acetaldehyde 0.5% in ethanol 0.5 ml; (middle ampoule) Concentrated hydrochloric acid 0.5 ml; (right ampoule) Chloroform 0.7 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7609</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>KN Reagent Marihuana</td>
<td>(Bottom ampoule) Fast blue B salt 0.31% in trichloroethylene 0.5 ml; (top ampoule) Sodium hydroxide 10% in water 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7613</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Cocaine &amp; Free-Base</td>
<td>(bottom ampoule) Cobalt thiocyanate 3% in glacial acetic acid 10% and water 0.5 ml; (top ampoule) Stannous chloride dihydrate 4% and hydrochloric acid 8% in water 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7614</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>Methaqualone PCP</td>
<td>(bottom ampoule) Cobalt thiocyanate 2.5% and water 0.2 ml; (top ampoule) Phosphoric acid 0.2 ml (Note: 914 is .3 ml both ampoules)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>Opiates</td>
<td>(left ampoule) Concentrated Sulfuric Acid (right ampoule) 0.5% Ammonium molybdate in sulfuric acid 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7623</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>Sodium Nitroprusside Aqueous solution of 2% Sodium carbonate and Sodium nitroprusside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7624</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>Mecke's Modified Heroin</td>
<td>(left ampoule) Concentrated sulfuric acid 0.5 ml; (right ampoule) 0.6 % Selenious acid in concentrated sulfuric acid 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7625</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>Valium</td>
<td>(bottom ampoule) 3% potassium hydroxide in methanol 0.2 ml; (top ampoule) 0.05% m dinitrobenzene in isopropanol 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7626</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>Talwin</td>
<td>0.5% Ammonium molybdate in sulfuric acid 0.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7627</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>Ephedrine</td>
<td>(bottom ampoule) 1% copper sulfate + 1% glacial acetic acid in water 0.5 ml; (top ampoule) 8% NaOH in water 0.2 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All chemicals used are A.C.S. grade reagents or better. Each vacuum sealed ampoule contains one-half milliliter (0.5 ml) of reagent except where noted.
In the cases where product is packaged in two different methods, bottom ampoule is the same as the left hand ampoule of the pouch system, and top ampoule is the right hand of the pouch system.
PRODUCT
927/7627
Modified Chen's Reagent for Ephedrine

SECTION 1 - IDENTITY

Name
ODV, Inc.

Telephone Number
207-743-7712

For Additional Information Contact:
Larry Dow

Date Prepared
May 1, 1993

Address
P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281

Common name (used on Label)
927/7627 Modified Chen's Reagent

Trade name & Synonyms
NarcoPouch®
NarcoTest®

Chemical Name
Does Not Apply

Chemical Family
Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper sulfate aqueous, 1st Ampoule</td>
<td>7758-99-8</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>No TVL</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetic Acid aqueous solution, 1st Ampoule</td>
<td>64-19-7</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>25 mg/m³</td>
<td>25 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Hydroxide aqueous sol.: 2nd ampoule (cap)</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>8 %</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT
Not determined

SOLUBILITY IN WATER
100% (NaOH), 57% Copper sulfate

APPEARANCE AND ODOR
Clear, slightly blue liquid 1st ampoule; colorless liquid NaOH 2nd ampoule.

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT
none

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
not flammable

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
None

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES
Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE  Inhalation, Contact with eyes or skin, ingestion.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin of caustics will cause severe skin burns. Inhalation of vapors may irritate mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE  Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of base (NaOH) may cause irritation of the skin.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE  Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN  None

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS  CuSO₄ LD₅₀ Oral Rabbit 300 mg/kg

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES  If conscious, induce vomiting and repeat until fluid is clear. In cases of eye contact (any component), flush with water at least 15 minutes. For skin contact, flood with tap water. Call a physician. If 10% NaOH is swallowed dilute with several glasses of water or milk and induce vomiting.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY  Unstable [ ] Stable [x]

CONDITIONS TO AVOID  Not Applicable

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)  Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, perchlorates or sulfuric acid.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS  Not applicable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION  May occur [ ] Will not occur [x]

CONDITIONS TO AVOID  Not determined.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED  Minor spill: cover with vermiculite to absorb. Add water if necessary to form slurry.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD  Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION  Respiratory protection is not required under normal uses (non fire and spill conditions).

VENTILATION  Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES  Required when the potential of contact exists.

EYE PROTECTION  Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT  An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING  Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS  Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize caustics.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Name: ODV, Inc. 
Address: P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281
Telephone Number: 207-743-7712
For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow
Date Prepared: May 1, 1993

Common name (used on Label): 926 or 7626 Fröhdes (Talwin) Reagent

Trade name & Synonyms: NarcoPouch® & Narcotest®
Chemical Family: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1 mg/m³/10 hr.</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concentrated ACS</td>
<td>grade</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Molybdate</td>
<td>13106-76-8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOILING POINT</th>
<th>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)</th>
<th>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)</th>
<th>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</th>
<th>EVAPORATION RATE</th>
<th>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</th>
<th>REACTIVITY IN WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not determined</td>
<td>1.56-1.84</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>not determined</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Reacts violently when water is added with evolution of heat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear liquid and Odorless

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLASH POINT</th>
<th>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)</th>
<th>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA</th>
<th>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not determined</td>
<td>LOWER: not determined</td>
<td>suitable dry chemical</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UPPER: not determined</td>
<td>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Reacts violently when water is added or with organic materials with evolution of heat.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not use water to put out fire if the water can get into concentrated sulfuric acid. Use proper respiratory protection against fumes.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE</th>
<th>Inhalation, contact with eyes or skin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE</td>
<td>Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE</td>
<td>Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of sulfuric acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of sulfuric acid may cause erosion of teeth. Chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE</td>
<td>Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>Yes ✗ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Yes ✗ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Yes ✗ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY &amp; FIRST AID PROCEDURES</td>
<td>In the case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not give emetics. If conscious, give tap water, milk, or milk of magnesia. Call a physician.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

| STABILITY | Unstable ☐ Stable ✗ |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID | Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced. |
| INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) | Avoid contact of acid with organic materials (such as chlorates, carbides, fulminates, and picrates) may cause fires and explosions. Contact of acid with metals may form toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and flammable hydrogen gas. |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS | Heat, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen, ammonia |

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

| STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED | Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced. |
| WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD | Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State and Local codes. Normal disposal includes neutralization and absorption in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material. |

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

| RESPIRATORY PROTECTION | Respiratory protection is not required under normal and intended uses. Self-contained breathing apparatus required during fire fighting and spill clean-up. |
| VENTILATION | Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires. |
| PROTECTIVE GLOVES | Required when contact with sulfuric acid exists. |
| EYE PROTECTION | Required when possibility of contact with sulfuric acid exists. |
| OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT | An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where contact with sulfuric acid exists. |

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

| PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING | Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in a cool well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials. |
| OTHER PRECAUTIONS | Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize. |

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

925 and 7625

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Name: ODV, Inc.  Address: P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281
Telephone Number: 207-743-7712  For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow
Date Prepared: May 1, 1993

Common name (used on Label): 925 and 7625 Valium (Diazepam) Test
Trade name & Synonyms: NarcoTest & NarcoPouch®
Chemical Family: Does Not Apply
Chemical Name: Does Not Apply
Formula: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methanol: 1st ampoule</td>
<td>67-55-1</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>260 mg/m³</td>
<td>250 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium hydroxide (45%)</td>
<td>1310-58-3</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropanol: 2nd ampoule</td>
<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>980 mg/m³</td>
<td>980 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-Dinitrobenzene: 2nd ampoule (cap)</td>
<td>99-65-0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0 mg/m³</td>
<td>1.0 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 65°C (methanol)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 0.79 (methanol)
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): 97.2 (methanol)
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): 1.1 (methanol)
EVAPORATION RATE: 4.6 (methanol)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble
REACTIVITY IN WATER: Not reactive (methanol)

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: 52°C (Closed Cup (methanol))
130°C (m-dinitrobenzene)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume): LOWER: 6% (methanol)  UPPER: 35% (methanol)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol foam, powder, CO₂ (methanol)
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 385° C (methanol)
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Isopropyl alcohol use dry chemical or CO₂

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use proper respiratory protection against fumes such as self contained breathing apparatus.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE  Inhalation, Contact with eyes or skin.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  Irritation of eyes. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe burns. Inhalation of methanol vapor may also cause headaches, CNS depressant.

(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE –

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE – Irritation of eyes and skin. LD₅₀ 83 mg/kg (oral rat) dinitrobenzene

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
NONE

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS  NONE

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Move exposed person to fresh air if inhalation of large amounts of methanol occur. If isopropyl or methanol have been swallowed, give the person large quantities of water immediately, then cause the person to vomit using syrup of ipecac.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable  Stable  

CONDITIONS TO AVOID Strong oxidizers.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong acids and strong oxidizers. Open flame.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur  Will not occur  

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable for polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear proper protective equipment. For small quantities, absorb on paper towels. Evaporate in a fume hood. Burn the paper or absorbed material in an incinerator.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION  NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator may be used for minor spill cleanup.

VENTILATION  Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES  Required when the potential of contact exists.  EYE PROTECTION  Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT  An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING  Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS  Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ODV INCORPORATED
P.O. BOX 180
S. PARIS, MAINE 04281 USA
TEL: 207-743-7712
FAX 207-743-9690

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFY

Name: ODV, Inc.
Address: P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281

Telephone Number: 207-743-7712
For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow
Date Prepared: May 1, 1993

Common name (used on Label): 924 or 7624 Mecke’s Modified Reagent

Trade name & Synonyms: NarcoPouch® or Narcotest®
Chemical Family: Does Not Apply

Chemical Name: Does Not Apply
Formula: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) left ampoule</td>
<td>7664-33-9</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1 mg/m³/10 hr.</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) right ampoule</td>
<td>7664-33-9</td>
<td>99.46%</td>
<td>1 mg/m³/10 hr.</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenious Acid (H₂SeO₃) right ampoule</td>
<td>7763-00-8</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: Not determined
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: complete
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear colorless and odorless

NAME: SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1) 1.56-1.84 (H₂SO₄) Low
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) 3.40 (H₂SO₄) EVAPORATION RATE Not determined
REACTIVITY IN WATER: May generate large amounts of heat

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: Not determined
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Suitable dry chemical
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not determined

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume) LOWER: Not determined UPPER: Not determined
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Reacts violently with water and organic materials with evolution of heat

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not use water to put out fire if the water can get into concentrated sulfuric acid. Use proper respiratory protection against fumes.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Inhalation, contact with eyes or skin

SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE - Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of sulfuric acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of sulfuric acid may cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
none

NTP □Yes □No IARC □Yes □No OSHA □Yes □No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
none

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not give emetics; if conscious, give tap water, milk of magnesia. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable □ Stable □

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid adding water to the acids, large amounts of heat is produced

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Contact of acid with organic materials (such as carbides, fulminates, and picrates) may cause fires and explosions.
Contact of acid with metals may form toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and flammable hydrogen gas.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Heat, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur □ Will not occur □

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable for polymerization

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Wear protective equipment; ventilate area; cover the contaminated surface with sodium bicarbonate or a soda ash-slaked lime mixture (50-50). Mix and add water if necessary to form a slurry. Scoop up slurry.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State and local codes. Normal disposal includes neutralization and absorption in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection is not required under normal and intended uses. Self-contained breathing apparatus required during fire fighting and spill clean-up.

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during fires or spills.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Required when contact with sulfuric acid exists.

EYE PROTECTION
Required when the possibility of contact with sulfuric acid exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential exists for contact with sulfuric acid exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING ANDSTORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in the eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize promptly.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ODV INCORPORATED
P.O. BOX 180
SO. PARIS, MAINE 04281 USA
TEL. 207-743-7712
FAX 207-743-5000

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Name: ODV, Inc.
Address: P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281
Telephone Number: 207-743-7712
For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow
Date Prepared: January 6, 1996

Common name (used on Label): 923 or 7623 Sodium Nitroprusside Reagent

Trade name & Synonyms: NarcoPouch®
Narcotest®

Chemical Name: Does Not Apply
Formula: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carbonate aqueous solution Proprietary</td>
<td>497-19-8</td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Nitroprusside aqueous solution</td>
<td>13755-38-9</td>
<td>2 %</td>
<td>not determined</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOILING POINT</th>
<th>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)</th>
<th>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)</th>
<th>PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME</th>
<th>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</th>
<th>EVAPORATION RATE</th>
<th>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</th>
<th>REACTIVITY IN WATER</th>
<th>APPEARANCE AND ODOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Clear colorless liquid 1st ampoule; clear light brown liquid 2nd ampoule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLASH POINT</th>
<th>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)</th>
<th>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA</th>
<th>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE</th>
<th>UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>LOWER: NA</td>
<td>not flammable - aqueous solution</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td>Nitrogen oxides emitted in fire conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Inhalation, Contact with eyes or skin, ingestion.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. If absorbed through the skin may cause cyanosis. To the best of our knowledge the toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE - Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solution may cause irritation of the skin. Respiratory stimulation, nausea, or vomiting - nitroprusside. Avoid breathing vapors. To the best of our knowledge there are not detailed studies on the effects of dilute solutions.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
(potential in anhydrous form - reagent is 10% aqueous)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
Sodium nitroprusside IPR LD₅₀ rat 7 mg/kg. Sodium carbonate - no adverse effects have been reported from exposure to small amounts.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
If conscious, induce vomiting and repeat until fluid is clear. In cases of eye contact (any component), flush with water at least 15 minutes. For skin contact, flood with tap water. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Unstable □ Stable □

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not Applicable

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong acids and strong oxidizers such as sulfuric acid.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur □ Will not occur □

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not determined.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Minor spill: cover with vermiculite to absorb. Add water if necessary to form slurry.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection is not required under normal uses (non fire and spill conditions).

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Required when the potential of contact exists.

EYE PROTECTION
Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT
922 & 7622 Opiates Reagent

ODV INCORPORATED
P.O. BOX 180
SO. PARIS, MAINE 04281 USA
TEL: 207-743-7712
FAX 207-742-2008

SECTION 1 - IDENTITY

Name
ODV, Inc.

Address
P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281

Telephone Number
207-743-7712

For Additional Information Contact:
Larry Dow

Date Prepared
May 1, 1997

Common name (used on Label)
922 or 7622 Opiates Reagent

Trade name & Synonyms
NarcoPouch® & Narcotest®

Chemical Family
Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT
Sulfuric Acid concentrated
Ammonium Molybdate

CAS # 7664-93-9
13106-76-8

% (wt) 99
0.5

TLV 1 mg/m³/10 hr.
5 mg/m³

PEL 1 mg/m³
5 mg/m³

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT not determined

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1) 1.55-1.84

VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) Low

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME not determined

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) 3.40

EVAPORATION RATE not determined

SOLUBILITY IN WATER Complete

REACTIVITY IN WATER Reacts violently when water is added with evolution of heat.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR Clear liquid and Odorless

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT not determined

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)
LOWER; not determined
UPPER; not determined

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA suitable dry chemical

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE not determined

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Reacts violently when water is added or with organic materials with evolution of heat.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES Do not use water to put out fire if the water can get into concentrated sulfuric acid. Use proper respiratory protection against fumes.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE  Inhalation, contact with eyes or skin.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE – Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE – Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of sulfuric acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of sulfuric acid may cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN None. NTP □Yes ☑No IARC □Yes ☑No OSHA □Yes ☑No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS None.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
in the case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not give emetics. If conscious, give tap water, milk, or milk of magnesia. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable □  Stable ☑ CONDITIONS TO AVOID Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) Avoid contact of acid with organic materials (such as chlorates, carbides, fulminates, and pchlorates) may cause fires and explosions. Contact of acid with metals may form toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and flammable hydrogen gas.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Heat, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen, ammonia

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION May occur □  Will not occur ☑ CONDITIONS TO AVOID Not applicable to polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State and Local codes. Normal disposal includes neutralization and absorption in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION Respiratory protection is not required under normal and intended uses. Self-contained breathing apparatus required during fire fighting and spill clean-up.

VENTILATION Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES Required when contact with sulfuric acid exists. EYE PROTECTION Required when possibility of contact with sulfuric acid exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where contact with sulfuric acid exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in a cool well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

ODV, INC. 1997
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT
914/7614 PCP/Methaqualone

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Name: ODV, Inc.
Telephone Number: 207-743-7712
Address: P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281

For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow
Date Prepared: May 1, 1993

Common name (used on Label): 914/7614 PCP/Methaqualone
Trade name & Synonyms: Narcotest®, NarcoPouch®

Chemical Name: Does Not Apply
Chemical Family: Does Not Apply
Formula: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT | CAS # | % (wt) | TLV | PEL
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Cobalt (II) thiocyanate aqueous solution, 1st Ampoule | 3017-60-5 | 1.5 % | No TLV | No PEL
Phosphoric Acid (85%), 2nd Ampoule | 7664-38-2 | 100 | 1 mg/m³ | 1mg/m³

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold Limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: Not determined
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 1 to 1.59 depending on ampoule
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): 0.28 @ 20° C Phosphoric
PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: Not determined
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): Not determined
EVAPORATION RATE: Not determined
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 100%
REACTIVITY IN WATER: Not reactive
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:
1st Ampoule – pink liquid; 2nd ampoule – clear and colorless (phosphoric acid)

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: NA
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume):
LOWER: NA
UPPER: NA
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: NA

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
none
Emits fumes of oxides of phosphorus on thermal decomposition.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
Use proper respiratory protection against fumes such as a self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid inhalation of poisonous gases.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Contact with eyes or skin, inhalation

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns. Inhalation of acid vapors may be injurious to the lungs.

(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE –
Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of acid may cause irritation of the skin.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of phosphoric acid may cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE –
Reflux due to swallowed tissue, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
NTP [ ] Yes [ ] No
IARC [ ] Yes [ ] No
OSHA [ ] Yes [ ] No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
None

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; if conscious, give large quantities of water immediately to dilute the phosphoric acid. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Unstable [ ] Stable [x]

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not determined

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Acid contact with most metals corrodes them severely and forms flammable hydrogen gas. Phosphoric is incompatible with strong caustics.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Toxic gases and vapors may be released when the acid decomposes.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur [ ] Will not occur [x]

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable for polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Wear protective equipment: ventilate area; cover a phosphoric acid spill with sodium carbonate. Add water if necessary to form a slurry. Scoop up slurry. Can use ODV part number 918 soda ash.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, or local codes. Normal disposal method for small quantities of neutralized acid is to discharge the diluted material to sewer if local regulations permit.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
NIOSH approved Acid Gas Respirator for a minor phosphoric acid spill clean-up.

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Gloves required when any contact with contents exists.

EYE PROTECTION
Required when the possibility of contact with any of the contents exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for contact exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not eat in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize and absorb spilled acid.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT

ODV INCORPORATED

P.O. Box 305
So. Paris, Maine 04281 USA
TEL: 207-743-7712
FAX: 207-743-5000

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Name
ODV, Inc.

Address
P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281

Telephone Number
207-743-7712

For Additional Information Contact:
Larry Dow

Date Prepared
May 1, 1993

Common name (used on Label)
910 Acid Neutralizer

Trade name & Synonyms
NarcoPouch®

Chemical Family
Does Not Apply

Chemical Name
Soda Ash/Sodium Carbonate

Formula
Na₂CO₃

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carbonate</td>
<td>497-19-8</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOILING POINT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)</td>
<td>2.533 @ 25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVAPORATION RATE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</td>
<td>17% solution @20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACTIVITY IN WATER</td>
<td>add cautiously as solutions can get hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPEARANCE AND ODOR</td>
<td>white powder no appreciable odor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLASH POINT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWER:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPPER:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTinguISHING MEDIA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. For fire fighting wear NIOSH approved self breathing apparatus
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: respiratory or skin - contact may irritate nose, throat and lungs

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE – Moderately toxic LD₅₀ (rat) 2800 mg/kg

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE – Excessive contact may produce "soda ulcers" on hands and perforation of the nasal septum. Sensitivity reactions may occur from prolonged and repeated exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:
not known

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
NTP □Yes ☒No □ARC □Yes ☒No OSHA □Yes ☒No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS: Time weighted Average exposure TWAEV for Nulsance Particulate is 10 mg/m³

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Inhalation: remove to fresh air. Restore or support breathing.
Ingestion: give 2 or 3 glasses of water to drink to dilute the material, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.
SKIN: remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area of skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Eyes: Flush eyes promptly with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable ☒ Stable ☒ CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to lime dust CaO in the presence of moisture (perspiration) forms corrosive caustic soda (NaOH) which may cause burns.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):
Avoid storing near acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Heating liberates Na₂O + CO₂ gas

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur ☒ Will not occur ☒ CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with acids will release carbon dioxide gas. Can react violently with red hot aluminum metal, fluorine gas, lithium, & trinitrotoluene.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED: Shovel up dry chemical and place into an empty container with cover. Cautiously spray residue with plenty of water. Keep contaminated water from entering sewers and water courses.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: consistent with the requirements of local waste disposal authorities. If permitted bury in solid waste landfill or dissolve in water using caution as solution can get hot. Neutralize with acid and flush to sewer with plenty of water. Good ventilation is required during neutralization due to release of CO₂ gas.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: for dusty conditions wear NIOSH approved dust or mist respirator.

VENTILATION - local exhaust in areas where dusty or misty conditions prevail

PROTECTIVE GLOVES - cotton gloves are sufficient for handling dry material EYE PROTECTION - should always be worn when handling chemicals

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT - as needed to protect from skin contact

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING - keep dry - do not store with acids - prolonged storage may cause the product to cake from absorbing atmospheric moisture.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT

909/7609
KN Reagent

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Name
ODV, Inc.

Address
P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04261

Telephone Number
207-743-7712

For Additional Information Contact:
Larry Dow

Date Prepared
May 1, 1993

Common name (used on Label)
909/7609 KN Reagent

Trade name & Synonyms
NarcoPouch®
NarcoTest®

Chemical Family
Does Not Apply

Chemical Name
Does Not Apply

Formula
Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT
Trichloroethylene: 1st ampoule
Fast Blue B salt: 1st ampoule
Sodium Hydroxide aqueous sol.: 2nd ampoule (cap)

CAS #
79-01-6
14263-94-6
1310-73-2

% (wt)
>99
0.3%
10%

TLV
200 mg/m³
No TVL
2 mg/m³

PEL
264 mg/m³
No PEL
2 mg/m³

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold Limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1967-68.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT
87°C (Trichloroethylene)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)
2.13 (NaOH) 1.45 (Trichloro.)

VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)
NA (NaOH) 100 @ 32°C (Trichloroethylene)

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME
100% (Trichloroethylene)

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)
4.53 (Trichloroethylene)

EVAPORATION RATE
less than 1 (Trichloroethylene)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER
100% (NaOH), 0.1% (Trichloroethylene)

REACTIVITY IN WATER
None

APPEARANCE AND ODOR
Yellow to greenish particles in clear liquid 1st ampoule (Trichloroethylene + fast Blue B), colorless liquid NaOH 2nd ampoule.

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT
NA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)
LOWER: 90%
UPPER: 12.5

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
CO₂ dry chemical

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE
410°C (Trichloroethylene)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
When heated to decomposition, trichloroethylene emits toxic fumes of chlorides.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES
Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE  Inhalation, Contact with eyes or skin, ingestion.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin of caustics will cause severe skin burns. Inhalation of vapors may irritate mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE  Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of base may cause irritation of the skin.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE  Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN  Fast Blue B Salt (uncertain no studies done)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes</td>
<td>✗ No</td>
<td>□ Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS  Not known

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
If Trichloroethylene is swallowed, if conscious, induce vomiting and repeat until fluid is clear. In cases of eye contact (any component), flush with water at least 15 minutes. For skin contact, flood with tap water. Call a physician. If 10% NaOH is swallowed dilute with several glasses of water or milk and induce vomiting.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY  Unstable ☐ Stable ✗

CONDITIONS TO AVOID  May burn but does not ignite readily (trichloroethylene).

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong oxidizers NaOH.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS  Trichloroethylene may decompose to toxic fumes of phosgene in contact with certain metals or high temperatures.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur ☐ Will not occur ✗

CONDITIONS TO AVOID  Avoid contact with powdered metals or very strong alkali with trichloroethylene.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Minor spill: cover with vermiculite to absorb. Add water if necessary to form slurry. Trichloroethylene: eliminate all sources of ignition.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION  Respiratory protection is not required under normal uses (non fire and spill conditions).

VENTILATION  Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES  Required when the potential of contact exists. EYE PROTECTION  Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT  An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING  Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS  Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize caustics.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT
ODV INCORPORATED
908 Duquenois-Levine Reagent
P.O. Box 180, S. Paris, ME 04281 USA
T: 207-743-7712, F: 207-743-5000

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ODV, Inc.</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td>207-743-7712</td>
<td>For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name (used on Label)</td>
<td>908 Duquenois-Levine Reagent</td>
<td>Date Prepared</td>
<td>May 1, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade name &amp; Synonyms</td>
<td>NarcoPouch®</td>
<td>Chemical Family</td>
<td>Does Not Apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Does Not Apply</td>
<td>Formula</td>
<td>Does Not Apply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol: 1st ampoule</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
<td>No TVL</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanillin: 1st ampoule</td>
<td>121-33-5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No TVL</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde: 1st ampoule</td>
<td>75-07-0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>180 mg/m³</td>
<td>360 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCl: 2nd ampoule (cap)</td>
<td>7647-01-0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7 mg/m³</td>
<td>7 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform: 3rd ampoule</td>
<td>67-66-3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50 mg/m³</td>
<td>240 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

| BOILING POINT | 61.26°C (Chloroform) |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1) | 1.49 (Chloroform) 1.19 (HCl) |
| VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) | 4.0 atm. @ 17.6°C (HCl) |
| PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME | not determined |
| VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) | 4.12 (Chloroform), 1.3 (HCl) |
| EVAPORATION RATE | not determined |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER | 100% (HCl), slight (Chloroform) |
| REACTIVITY IN WATER | Not determined |
| APPEARANCE AND ODOR | Clear fuming liquid acid odor (HCl), colorless liquid, ethereal odor (Chloroform) |

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

| FLASH POINT | none |
| FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume) | LOWER: not applicable | UPPER: not applicable |
| EXTINGUISHING MEDIA | water, neutralize HCl with chemically basic substance like soda ash |
| AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE | not applicable |
| UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS |
| SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES | Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode. |
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Inhalation, Contact with eyes or skin, Ingestion.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns. Inhalation of acid vapors may irritate mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE - Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of HCl will cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, or bronchial tubes.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
Chloroform NTP □ Yes ☑ No  IARC ☑ Yes □ No OSHA □ Yes ☑ No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS Chloroform: 2 ppm (9.78 mg/m³) 60 minute ceiling NIOSH

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If Chloroform is swallowed, if conscious, induce vomiting and repeat until fluid is clear. If Hydrochloric acid is swallowed, if conscious give tap water, milk or milk of magnesia, give eggs beaten with water, do not give emetics. In cases of eye contact (any component), flush with water at least 15 minutes. For skin contact, flood with tap water. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable □ Stable ☑ CONDITIONS TO AVOID Open flame or heat above 93.3° C.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Hydrochloric acid reacts with metals to produce hydrogen gas. Iron and aluminum are readily corroded by HCl. Chloroform is incompatible with excess water and strong alkalis.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Chloroform may decompose to toxic fumes of chlorides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur □ Will not occur ☑ CONDITIONS TO AVOID Not determined.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Minor HCl spill: cover with sodium carbonate. Add water if necessary to form slurry. Chloroform: eliminate all sources of ignition. Absorb on powdered charcoal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection is not required under normal uses (non fire and spill conditions).

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Required when the potential of contact exists. EYE PROTECTION
Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize acids.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PRODUCT

**907** (Ehrlich's Reagent)

**ODV INCORPORATED**

P.O. BOX 180
TEL: 207-743-7712
SO. PARIS, MAINE 04281 USA
FAX 207-743-6000

## SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ODV, Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td>207-743-7712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Additional Information Contact</td>
<td>Larry Dow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Prepared</td>
<td>May 1, 1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common name (used on Label)** 907 Ehrlich's Reagent

**Trade name & Synonyms** NarcoPouch®

**Chemical Family** Does Not Apply

**Chemical Name** Does Not Apply

**Formula** Does Not Apply

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol (denatured); 1st ampoule</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
<td>No TVL</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde: 1st ampoule (PDMB)</td>
<td>6147-53-1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No TVL</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCl (38%); 2nd ampoule</td>
<td>7647-01-0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7 mg/m³</td>
<td>7 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric Acid (85%); 3rd ampoule</td>
<td>7664-33-2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PEL:** Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**TLV:** Threshold limit value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

## SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOILING POINT</th>
<th>110° C (HCl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)</td>
<td>1.19 (HCl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</td>
<td>1.3 (HCl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)</td>
<td>212mm Hg @ 20° C (HCl)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME | Not determined |
| VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) | Not determined |
| VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) | Not determined |

| SOLUBILITY IN WATER | 100% HCl, slight PDMB, 100% Phosphoric Acid |
| REACTIVITY IN WATER | Not reactive |

**APPEARANCE AND ODOR** Clear liquid (Ethanol/PDMB) solution; Clear fuming liquid, acrid odor (HCl); colorless liquid (Phosphoric Acid)

## SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

| FLASH POINT | not determined |
| FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume) | LOWER: not determined, UPPER: not determined |
| EXTINGUISHING MEDIA | Water, neutralize (HCl) with chemically basic substance like soda ash. |
| AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE | not applicable |

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS** HCl is highly corrosive to most metals with evolution of hydrogen gas, which is highly flammable when mixed with air.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES** Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Inhalation, Contact with eyes or skin, Ingestion.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns.
Inhalation of acid vapors may irritate mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE -
Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of HCl will cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, or bronchial tubes.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE -
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
nont

NTP □ Yes ☑ No
IARC □ Yes ☑ No
OSHA □ Yes ☑ No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
3 mg/m³ STEL for Phosphoric

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
If Hydrochloric acid or phosphoric acid is swallowed, if conscious give tap water, milk or milk of magnesia, give eggs beaten with water, do not give emetics. In cases of eye contact (any component), flush with water at least 15 minutes. For skin contact, flush with tap water. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Unstable □ Stable ☑

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Open flame or heat above 93.3°C.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Hydrochloric acid reacts with metals to produce hydrogen gas. Iron and aluminum are readily corroded by HCl. Toxic gases and vapors may be released when the acids (HCl and H₃PO₄) decompose.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Toxic gases and vapors may be released when the acids (HCl and H₃PO₄) decompose.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur □ Will not occur ☑

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable for polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Minor HCl spill: cover with sodium carbonate. Add water if necessary to form slurry. Ethanol: eliminate all sources of ignition. Absorb on powdered charcoal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Self-contained breathing apparatus required during fire fighting and spill clean-up or a NIOSH approved Acid Gas Respirator for minor spill clean-up.

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Required when the potential of contact exists.

EYE PROTECTION
Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize acids.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
PRODUCT

906 & 7606 Mandelin Reagent

SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Name
ODV, Inc.

Address
P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281

Telephone Number
207-743-7712

For Additional Information Contact:
Larry Dow

Date Prepared
May 1, 1993

Common name (used on label)
906 or 7606 Mandelin Reagent

Trade name & Synonyms
NarcoPouch® & Narcotest®

Chemical Family
Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT
Sulfuric Acid concentrated ACS grade
Ammonium (meta) vanadate

CAS # 7664-93-9 7803-55-6

% (wt) 99 0.7

TLV 1 mg/m²/10 hr. not determined

PEL 1 mg/m² 0.05 mg/m³

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT not determined

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)
1.56-1.84

VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)
Low

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME not determined

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)
3.40

EVAPORATION RATE not determined

SOLUBILITY IN WATER Complete

REACTIVITY IN WATER Reacts violently when water is added with evolution of heat.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR Yellow liquid and Odorless

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT not determined

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)
LOWER: not determined
UPPER: not determined

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA suitable dry chemical

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE not determined

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Reacts violently when water is added or with organic materials with evolution of heat. Ammonium (meta) vanadate emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES Do not use water to put out fire if the water can get into concentrated sulfuric acid. Use proper respiratory protection against fumes.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Inhalation, contact with eyes or skin.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE – Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE – Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of sulfuric acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of sulfuric acid may cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
NTP □Yes ☑No  IARC □Yes ☑No  OSHA □Yes ☑No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
None.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
In the case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not give emetics. If conscious, give tap water, milk, or milk of magnesia. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Unstable □  Stable ☑

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Avoid contact of acid with organic materials (such as chlorates, carbides, fulminates, and picrates) may cause fires and explosions. Contact of acid with metals may form toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and flammable hydrogen gas.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Heat, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen, ammonia

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur □  Will not occur ☑

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable to polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State and Local codes. Normal disposal includes neutralization and absorption in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection is not required under normal and intended uses. Self-contained breathing apparatus required during fire fighting and spill clean-up.

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Required when contact with sulfuric acid exists.

EYE PROTECTION
Required when possibility of contact with sulfuric acid exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where contact with sulfuric acid exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in a cool well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT

905 and 7605

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFY

Name: ODV, Inc.
Address: P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04261
Telephone Number: 207-743-7712
For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow
Date Prepared: May 1, 1993

Common name (used on Label): 905 and 7605 Dille-Koppanyi Reagent
Trade name & Synonyms: Narcotest & NarcoPouch®
Chemical Family: Does Not Apply
Chemical Name: Does Not Apply
Formula: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT | CAS # | % (wt) | TLV | PEL
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Isopropanol: 1st ampoule | 67-63-0 | 98 | 980 mg/m³ | No PEL
Cobaltous acetate Tetrahydrate: 1st ampoule | 6147-53-1 | 0.5 | No TVL | No PEL
Acetic acid: 1st ampoule | 64-19-7 | 0.2 | 25 mg/m³ | 25 mg/m³
Isopropanol: 2nd ampoule | 67-63-0 | 95 | 980 mg/m³ | No PEL
Isopropylamine: 2nd ampoule (cap) | 75-31-0 | 5 | 12 mg/m³ | 12 mg/m³

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 33-34°C (isopropylamine)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.894 (isopropylamine)
VAPOR PRESSURE: 478.0 (isopropylamine)

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 100% (isopropylamine)
VAPOR DENSITY: 2.0 (isopropylamine)
EVAPORATION RATE: 36.60 (isopropylamine)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 100% Soluble
REACTIVITY IN WATER: Not reactive (isopropylamine)

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Slight pink color with odor of acetic acid first ampoule. Clear liquid with odor of isopropylamine (ammonial odor) second ampoule.

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: -17°C Closed Cup (isopropylamine)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume): LOWER: 2.3% (isopropylamine) 12% (isopropylamine)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol foam, powder, CO₂ (isopropylamine)
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 402.2°C (isopropylamine)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Not determined (Cobalt acetate). Water spray may be ineffective as extinguishing agent (isopropylamine). Isopropyl alcohol use dry chemical or CO₂.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Not determined (Cobalt acetate). Use proper respiratory protection against fumes such as self contained breathing apparatus (isopropylamine).
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Inhalation, Contact with eyes or skin.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Irritation of eyes. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe burns. Inhalation of isopropylamine vapor may also irritate mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE
- Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Cobalt acetate may cause local dermatitis. Isopropylamine irritates mucous membranes and respiratory tract, and causes severe irritation, blisters, and burns on prolonged contact.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE
- Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Cobalt acetate may cause local dermatitis. Isopropylamine irritates mucous membranes and respiratory tract, and causes severe irritation, blisters, and burns on prolonged contact.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function. Pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
NONE

NTP [ ] Yes [ ] No
IARC [ ] Yes [ ] No
OSHA [ ] Yes [ ] No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
NONE

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Move exposed person to fresh air if inhalation of large amounts of isopropylamine occur. If isopropylamine has been swallowed, give the person large quantities of water immediately, then cause the person to vomit using syrup of ipecac.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Unstable [ ] Stable [ x ]

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Open flame.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong acids and strong oxidizers (isopropylamine).

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Toxic gases and vapors (such as oxides of nitrogen and carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving isopropylamine.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur [ ] Will not occur [ x ]

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable for polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Eliminate all sources of ignition. Wear proper protective equipment. For small quantities, absorb on paper towels. Evaporate in a fume hood. Burn the paper or absorbed material in an incinerator.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes. Do not allow isopropylamine to enter a sewer because of the possibility of an explosion.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator may be used for minor spill cleanup.

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Required when the potential of contact exists. EYE PROTECTION
Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT

904 B

INCORPORATED

P.O. BOX 180
SO. PARIS, MAINE 04281 USA
TEL: 207-743-7712
FAX: 207-743-5000

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ODV, Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td>207-743-7712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Additional Information Contact</td>
<td>Larry Dow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Prepared</td>
<td>May 1, 1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common name (used on Label): 904 Reagent for Cocaine Salts and Base

Trade name & Synonyms: NarcoPouch®

Chemical Family: Does Not Apply

Chemical Name: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt (II) Thiocyanate, 1st Ampoule</td>
<td>3017-60-5</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>No TLV</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol, 1st Ampoule</td>
<td>56-81-5</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (mist)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (mist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric Acid, 1st Ampoule</td>
<td>10043-35-3</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>No TLV</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartaric Acid, 1st Ampoule</td>
<td>87-69-4</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>No TLV</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochloric Acid, 2nd Ampoule</td>
<td>7647-01-0</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>7 mg/m³</td>
<td>7 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform, 3rd Ampoule</td>
<td>67-66-3</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>50 mg/m³</td>
<td>240 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold Limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

| BOILING POINT | 61 degrees C (CHCl) |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1) | 1.49 (CHCl) |
| VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg) | 100 at 10.4° C (CHCl) |
| VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) | 4.12 (CHCl) |
| EVAPORATION RATE | Not determined |
| REACTIVITY IN WATER | Not reactive |

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

| FLASH POINT | Not determined |
| FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume) | LOWER: Not determined | UPPER: Not determined |
| EXTINGUISHING MEDIA | Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire |
| AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE | Not determined |

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

HCL is highly corrosive to most metals with evolution of flammable hydrogen gas; CHCl, emits toxic and irritating gases when involved in a fire

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Use proper respiratory protection against fumes such as a self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid inhalation of poisonous gases.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Contact with eyes or skin, inhalation

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns. Inhalation of acid vapors may be injurious to the lungs.

(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE –
Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mist or vapors of hydrochloric acid may cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
Chloroform
NTP ☐ Yes ☑ No
IARC ☐ Yes ☑ No
OSHA ☐ Yes ☑ No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
2 ppm (9.78 mg/m³) 60 minute ceiling NIOSH (CHCI₃)

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; if conscious, give large quantities of water immediately to dilute the hydrochloric acid. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Unstable ☐ Stable ☑

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not determined

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Acid contact with most metals corrodes them severely and forms flammable hydrogen gas. Contact of acid gas or liquid with any alkali or active metal may develop enough heat to cause a fire in adjacent combustible material.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Toxic gases and vapors may be released when the acid or chloroform decomposes such as phosgene and hydrogen chloride.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur ☐ Will not occur ☑

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable for polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Wear protective equipment; ventilate area; cover a hydrochloric acid spill with sodium carbonate. Add water if necessary to form a slurry. Scoop up slurry. Can use ODV part number 910 soda ash. For chloroform, eliminate sources of ignition, absorb with vermiculite.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, or local codes. Normal disposal method for small quantities of neutralized acid is to discharge the diluted material to sewer if local regulations permit. Absorbed flammable materials should be incinerated or containerized and disposed as a hazardous waste.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
NIOSH approved Acid Gas Respirator for a minor HCl spill clean-up or a NIOSH approved Organic Vapor Respirator for minor CHCl₃ spill.

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Gloves required when any contact with contents exists.

EYE PROTECTION
Required when the possibility of contact with any of the contents exists

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for contact exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize and absorb spilled acid, and to clean up flammable chloroform.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
**SECTION 1 – IDENTIFY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ODV, Inc.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>For Additional Information Contact:</th>
<th>Date Prepared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>207-743-7712</td>
<td>Larry Dow</td>
<td>May 1, 1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Common name (used on Label):** 903 or 7603 Nitric Acid
- **Trade name & Synonyms:** NarcoPouch® & Narcotest®
- **Chemical Family:** Does Not Apply
- **Chemical Name:** Does Not Apply
- **Formula:** HNO₃

**SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitric Acid</td>
<td>7697-37-2</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5 mg/m³/10 hr.</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PEL:** Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
**TLV:** Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

**SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOILING POINT</th>
<th>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)</th>
<th>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>less than 122°C</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>Less than 3.0 @ 20°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME</th>
<th>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</th>
<th>EVAPORATION RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Approximately 2-3</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Complete
- **REACTIVITY IN WATER:** Reacts violently when water is added with evolution of heat.
- **APPEARANCE AND ODOR:** Clear liquid and colorless with acrid odor

**SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLASH POINT</th>
<th>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not determined</td>
<td>LOWER: not determined UPER: not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** water spray
- **AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:** not determined

- **UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Wood and other organics may ignite spontaneously or have greatly increased flammability. Can cause explosion with hydrogen sulfide, metallic powders, carbides and turpentine.

- **SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Use proper respiratory protection against fumes such as self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid inhalation of poisonous gaseous oxides of nitrogen.
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE  Inhalation, contact with eyes or skin.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE  
(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE  --  Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE  --  Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of nitric acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of nitric acid may cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE  
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN  
NTP  □Yes □No  IARC  □Yes □No  OSHA  □Yes □No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS  None.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES  
In the case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not give emetics. If conscious, give tap water, milk, or milk of magnesia. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY  Unstable □  Stable □

CONDITIONS TO AVOID  Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced. Elevated temperatures may cause liberation of toxic oxides of nitrogen.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)  
Avoid contact of acid with combustible or readily oxidizable organic materials (such as wood, turpentine, metal powders, hydrogen sulfide, etc.) may cause fires and explosions. Contact of acid with strong bases may cause violent spattering.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS  Toxic gases and vapors (such as oxides of nitrogen) may be released when nitric acid decomposes.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION  
May occur □  Will not occur □

CONDITIONS TO AVOID  Not applicable to polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED  
Avoid adding water directly to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced. Wear protective equipment, ventilate area; cover the contaminated surface with sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, or slaked lime. Flush spill with plenty of water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD  Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State and Local codes. Normal disposal includes neutralization (soda ash) and absorption in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION  Respiratory protection is not required under normal and intended uses. Self-contained breathing apparatus required during fire fighting and spill clean-up.

VENTILATION  Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES  Required when contact with nitric acid exists.

EYE PROTECTION  Required when possibility of contact with nitric acid exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT  An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where contact with nitric acid exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING  Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in a cool well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS  
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## PRODUCT

902 & 7602 Marquis Reagent

## SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ODV, Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td>207-743-7712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Additional Information Contact</td>
<td>Larry Dow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Prepared</td>
<td>May 1, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name (used on Label)</td>
<td>902 or 7602 Marquis Reagent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade name &amp; Synonyms</td>
<td>NarcoPouch® &amp; Narcotest®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Family</td>
<td>Does Not Apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Does Not Apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula</td>
<td>Does Not Apply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid concentrated ACS grade</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1 mg/m³/10 hr.</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde (approx) 37% ACS grade</td>
<td>50-00-0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.5 mg/m³</td>
<td>1.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TLV: Threshold Limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1987-88.

## SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOILING POINT</th>
<th>not determined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)</td>
<td>1.56-1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</td>
<td>3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVAPORATION RATE</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACTIVITY IN WATER</td>
<td>Reacts violently when water is added, evolution of heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPEARANCE AND ODOR</td>
<td>Clear and Colorless and Oderless</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLASH POINT</th>
<th>not determined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)</td>
<td>LOWER: not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA</td>
<td>suitable dry chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS</td>
<td>Reacts violently when water is added or with organic materials with evolution of heat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES | Do not use water to put out fire if the water can get into concentrated sulfuric acid. Use proper respiratory protection against fumes. |
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE
Inhalation, contact with eyes or skin.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
(1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE - Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Splashes in the eyes or on the skin will cause severe skin burns.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE - Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solutions of sulfuric acid may cause irritation of the skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists or vapors of sulfuric acid may cause erosion of teeth, chronic irritation of the eyes, or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders.

CHEMICAL/COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN
Formaldehyde

| NTP | Yes ☒ No |
| IARC | Yes ☒ No |
| GSHA | Yes ☒ No |

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS
None.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES
In the case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. If swallowed, do not give emetics. If conscious, give tap water, milk, or milk of magnesia. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY
Unstable ☐ Stable ☒

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Avoid contact of acid with organic materials (such as chlorates, carbides, fulminates, and picrates) may cause fires and explosions. Contact of acid with metals may form toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and flammable hydrogen gas.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Heat, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
May occur ☐ Will not occur ☒

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Not applicable to polymerization.

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED
Avoid adding water to the acid, large amounts of heat is produced.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State and Local codes. Normal disposal includes neutralization and absorption in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respiratory protection is not required under normal and intended uses. Self contained breathing apparatus required during fire fighting and spill clean-up.

VENTILATION
Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Required when contact with sulfuric acid exists.

EYE PROTECTION
Required when possibility of contact with sulfuric acid exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where contact with sulfuric acid exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in a cool well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Be prepared to neutralize.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Name: ODV, Inc.  Address: P.O. Box 180, 9 Swallow Road, S. Paris, ME 04281
Telephone Number: 207-743-7712  For Additional Information Contact: Larry Dow
Date Prepared: January 6, 1996

Common name (used on label): 901 or 7601 Mayer's Reagent
Trade name & Synonyme: NarcoPouch® NarcoTest®
Chemical Name: Does Not Apply

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS COMPONENT</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>% (wt)</th>
<th>TLV</th>
<th>PEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide tri-iodomercurate aqueous solution as follows:</td>
<td>7487-94-7</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.05mg / m³</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercuric chloride</td>
<td>7681-11-0</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>No TVL</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium iodide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TLV: Threshold limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1967-88.

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOILING POINT</th>
<th>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1)</th>
<th>VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)</th>
<th>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</th>
<th>EVAPORATION RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME</th>
<th>REACTIVITY IN WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</th>
<th>APPEARANCE AND ODOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Clear colorless liquid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLASH POINT</th>
<th>FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR (% By Volume)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>LOWER: NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTINGUISHING MEDIA</th>
<th>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not flammable - aqueous solution</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercury vapors emitted in fire conditions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 5 - HEALTH INFORMATION

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE Inhalation, contact with eyes or skin, ingestion.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (1) ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE – Mercury compounds may cause headache, coughing, dizziness or difficulty breathing, inhalation and ingestion are harmful and may be fatal. LD₅₀ in mice for potassium iodide is 1863 mg/kg and 40 mg/kg for mercuric iodide.

Note: At this concentration the solution is used medically as a topical antiseptic, disinfectant.

(2) CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE – Repeated or prolonged exposure to dilute solution may cause iodism. Hypersensitivity to iodides may develop characterized by skin rash, rhinitis, asthma, lymph node enlargement.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Impaired pulmonary function, pre-existing eye problems, pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

CHEMICAL COMPONENT LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN NTP □ Yes □ No IARC □ Yes □ No OSHA □ Yes □ No

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES If conscious, induce vomiting and repeat until fluid is clear. In cases of eye contact (any component), flush with water at least 15 minutes. For skin contact, flood with tap water. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable □ Stable □ CONDITIONS TO AVOID Extreme temperatures over 302°C emits toxic mercury vapors

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) Strong alkalis, ammonia, sulfides, sulfites, formates, hypophosphites

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Mercury vapors, and oxides of potassium and hydrogen iodide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION May occur □ Will not occur □ CONDITIONS TO AVOID Hazardous polymerization not reported to occur

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS LEAKED OR SPILLED Minor spill: cover with vermiculite to absorb. Add water if necessary to form slurry.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD Dispose of wastes in accordance with Federal, State, and Local codes.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION Respiratory protection is not required under normal uses (non fire and spill conditions).

VENTILATION Room ventilation is expected to be adequate except during spills or fires.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES Required when the potential of contact exists. EYE PROTECTION Required when the potential of contact exists.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be readily available where the potential for eye contact with the reagent exists.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING Store and handle according to packaged instructions. Store in cool, well ventilated area. Keep away from reactive materials and away from fire hazard.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

The above information is believed to be correct, but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. ODV, Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.