SECTION 1 – IDENTIFY

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

Common name (used on Label): 907 Ehrlich’s Reagent
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>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</td>
<td>6147-53-1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>No TVL</td>
<td>No PEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PDMB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCl (35%); 2nd ampoule</td>
<td>7647-01-0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7 mg/m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric Acid (85%); 3rd ampoule</td>
<td>7664-38-2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 mg/m³</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) @ 20°C (HCl)</th>
<th>VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)</th>
<th>EVAPORATION RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110°C (HCl)</td>
<td>1.19 (HCl)</td>
<td>212 mm Hg</td>
<td>1.3 (HCl)</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: Not determined

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 100% HCl, slight PDMB, 100% Phosphoric

REACTIVITY IN WATER: Not reactive

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

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
   NTP ☐ Yes X No
   IARC ☐ Yes X No
   OSHA ☐ Yes X 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, flood with tap water. Call a physician.

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY  Unstable ☐ Stable X

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 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
   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.