

EMS CATALOG NO: 74200
EMS PRODUCT: KODAK D-19
POWDER
DATE: 06/15/2006
PAGE NUMBER: ONE OF 12

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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ELECTRON MICROSCOPY SCIENCES

321 MORRIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 251
FORT WASHINGTON, PA 19034
(215) 646-1566

24 HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

FOR PRODUCT AND SALES INFORMATION

CONTACT ELECTRON MICROSCOPY SCIENCES OFFICE ABOVE.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

COMMON NAME: KODAK D-19 DEVELOPER

SYNONYM: Concentrate: KAN 354548; PCD 242; C-0026.000 Working Solution: KAN 966625; C-0026.100

COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Weight % - Component - (CAS Registry No.)

Concentrate:

55-60 Sodium sulfite (007757-83-7)
30-35 Sodium carbonate, monohydrate (005968-11-6)
5 Hydroquinone (000123-31-9)
1-5 4-(methylamino)phenol sulfate (000055-55-0)
1-5 Potassium bromide (007758-02-3)

Working Solution:

85-90 Water (007732-18-5)
5-10 Sodium sulfite (007757-83-7)
1-10 Sodium carbonate, monohydrate (005968-11-6)
< 1 Hydroquinone (000123-31-9)
< 1 4-(methylamino)phenol sulfate (000055-55-0)

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Concentrate:

CONTAINS: Hydroquinone (000123-31-9); 4-(methylamino)phenol sulfate (000055-55-0); Sodium sulfite (007757-83-7); Sodium carbonate, monohydrate (005968-11-6)

DANGER!

CAUSES EYE BURNS

MAY CAUSE BLOOD DISORDERS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

MAY CAUSE CYANOSIS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED

REPEATED EXPOSURE TO DUST MAY CAUSE EYE INJURY

DUST IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT

CAUSES EYE IRRITATION

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION

CONTACT WITH ACID LIBERATES SULFUR DIOXIDE

HMIS Hazard Ratings:

Health-2, Flammability-0, Reactivity-0, Personal Protection-E

NFPA Hazard Ratings:
Health-2, Flammability-0, Reactivity (Stability) - 0

Working solution:

CONTAINS: Hydroquinone (000123-31-9); Sodium sulfite (007757-83-7); 4-(methylamino)phenol sulfate (000055-55-0)

WARNING!

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
CAUSES SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION

HMIS Hazard Ratings:
Health-2, Flammability-0, Reactivity-0, Personal Protection-B

NFPA Hazard Ratings:
Health-1, Flammability-0, Reactivity (Stability) - 0

NOTE: HMIS and NFPA hazard indexes involve data review and interpretation that may vary among companies. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the potential hazards. The personal protection index is only intended for general guidance on personal protection equipment (PPE) that is suitable for the potential hazards of the material. PPE (e.g., respirators) may not be needed if engineering controls (e.g., local ventilation) are adequate. An asterisk (*), in the HMIS health field, designates potential chronic or target organ hazards. To adequately address safe handling, ALL information in this MSDS must be considered.

FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

Concentrate: Move to fresh air. Treat symptomatically. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Working solution: If symptomatic, move to fresh air. Treat symptomatically. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

EYES:

Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN:

Concentrate: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation or an allergic skin reaction develops, get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing

before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.

Working solution: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation or an allergic skin reaction develops, get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.

INGESTION:

Concentrate: Do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Working solution: Drink 1-2 glasses of water. Seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physicians:

Concentrate: Absorption of this material into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin that, in sufficient concentration, causes cyanosis. Since reversion of methemoglobin to hemoglobin occurs spontaneously after termination of exposure, Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including scalp and nails, is of utmost importance. If cyanosis is severe, intravenous injection of the methylene blue, one milligram per kilogram of body weight, may be of value. Moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use appropriate agent for adjacent fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Fire or excessive heat may produce hazardous decomposition products.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: None (noncombustible) (see also Hazardous Decomposition Products section)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Concentrate: Flush to sewer with large amounts of water. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Working Solution: Flush to sewer with large amounts of water. Otherwise, absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:

Concentrate: Avoid breathing dust. Do not get in eyes and avoid contact with skin and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. The routine use of a nonalkaline (acid) type of hand cleaner and regular cleaning of working surfaces, gloves, etc. will help minimize the possibility of a skin reaction.

Working solution: Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. The routine use of a nonalkaline (acid) type of hand cleaner and regular cleaning of working surfaces, gloves, etc. will help minimize the possibility of a skin reaction.

PREVENTION OF FIRE AND EXPLOSION: No special precautionary measures should be needed under anticipated conditions of use.

STORAGE: Keep container closed. Keep away from incompatible substances (see Incompatibility section).

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

Hydroquinone: 2 mg/m³ TWA

Sulfur dioxide: 2 ppm TWA; 5 ppm STEL

OSHA (USA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL-1971 Table z-1 Values):
Hydroquinone: 2 mg/m³ TWA
Sulfur dioxide: 5 ppm TWA

VENTILATION:

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Supplementary local exhaust ventilation, closed systems, or respiratory protection may be needed in special circumstances such as poorly ventilated spaces, evaporation from large surfaces, spraying, heating, etc.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Concentrate: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits, an approved respirator must be worn.

Respirator type: Dust. A respirator should be worn if hazardous decomposition products are likely to be or have been released. Respirator type: acid gas. See Stability and Reactivity Section. If respirators are used, a program should be instituted to assure compliance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

Working solution: None should be needed. A respirator should be worn if hazardous decomposition products are likely to be or have been released.

Respirator type: acid gas. See Stability and Reactivity Section. If respirators are used, a program should be instituted to assure compliance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

EYE PROTECTION:

Concentrate: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed.

Working solution: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear impervious gloves and protective clothing appropriate for the risk of exposure.

RECOMMENDED DECONTAMINATION FACILITIES: Eye bath, washing facilities, safety shower.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL FORM: Concentrate: Solid Working solution: Liquid

COLOR:

Concentrate: White
Working solution: Colorless
ODOR: Odorless
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water=1):
Concentrate: Not available
Working solution: 1.13
VAPOR PRESSURE AT 20°C (68°F):
Concentrate: Negligible
Working solution: 24 mbar (18 mm Hg)
VAPOR DENSITY:
Concentrate: Not applicable
Working solution: 0.6
VOLATILE FRACTION BY WEIGHT:
Concentrate: Negligible
Working solution: 90-95%
BOILING POINT:
Concentrate: Not applicable
Working solution: >100°C (>212°F)
MELTING POINT:
Concentrate: Not available
Working solution: Not applicable

SOLUBILITY IN WATER:
Concentrate: Appreciable
Working solution: Complete
pH:
Concentrate: Not applicable
Working solution: 9.9-10.1
FLASH POINT:
Concentrate: Not applicable, noncombustible solid
Working solution: None, non-combustible liquid

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong acids
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon
monoxide, sulfur dioxide.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE:

General: Contains 4-(methylamino)phenol sulfate. Based on animal data, may cause adverse effects on the following organs systems: blood, kidney, spleen. Based on animal data, this material can produce methemoglobin which, in sufficient concentration, causes cyanosis, a blue-gray discoloration of the skin and lips caused by a reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen.

Contains hydroquinone. In F-344 rats, chronic oral administration of hydroquinone has resulted in the formation of benign kidney tumors thought to be secondary to nephropathy. Hydroquinone-induced nephropathy following oral administration has been noted in the male F-344 rat, but not in other species or rat strains tested. Although an increase in mononuclear cell leukemia in F-344 female rats has been reported following chronic oral administration of hydroquinone, this finding was not reproduced in a subsequent study. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice following chronic oral administration of hydroquinone; some evidence of carcinogenic activity was shown in female mice by an increase in hepatocellular neoplasms which were primarily benign adenomas, although this finding was not reproduced in a subsequent study. No skin tumors were reported in mice following long-term dermal application of hydroquinone. Therefore, neoplastic responses have not been consistent across route of exposure, species, or sex. Hydroquinone is generally negative in bacterial mutagenicity tests; there is evidence for the clastogenicity (chromosome breakage) of hydroquinone in vivo and in vitro. The relevance of the chromosomal effects in test animals in predicting human risk is unclear.

INHALATION:

Concentrate: Airborne dust irritating. Harmful if inhaled. May cause irritation to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. In contact with Strong acids or if heated, sulfites may liberate sulfur dioxide gas. Sulfur dioxide gas is irritating to the respiratory tract. Some asthmatics or hypersensitive individuals may experience difficult breathing.

Working solution: Expected to be a low hazard for usual industrial or commercial handling by trained personnel. In contact with Strong acids or if heated, sulfites may liberate sulfur dioxide gas. Sulfur dioxide gas is irritating to the respiratory tract. Some asthmatics or hypersensitive individuals may experience difficult breathing.

EYES:

Concentrate: Causes burns. Airborne dust irritating. However, immediate flushing of the eyes with water will minimize any irritative effect. Repeated exposure to dust may cause eye injury.

Working solution: Causes irritation.

SKIN: Causes irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction based on human experience.

INGESTION:

Concentrate: Harmful if swallowed. May cause burns of the gastrointestinal tract if swallowed. Some asthmatics or sulfite-sensitive individuals may experience wheezing, chest tightness, stomach upset, hives, faintness, weakness and diarrhea.

Working solution: May be harmful if swallowed. Some asthmatics or sulfite-sensitive individuals may experience wheezing, chest tightness, stomach upset, hives, faintness, weakness and diarrhea. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA:

Data for Concentrate:

Oral LD-50 (rat): 0.5-5.0 g/kg

Skin irritation: moderate

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION: This environmental effects summary is written to assist in addressing emergencies created by an accidental spill, which might occur during the shipment of this material, and, in general, it is not meant to address discharges to sanitary sewers or publicly owned treatment works.

SUMMARY: Data for the major components of this material have been used to estimate the environmental impact of this material. This material forms a moderately alkaline aqueous solution, and this property may cause adverse environmental effects. However, this material, itself, has not been tested for environmental effects.

It is expected to have the following properties: a high biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a high potential to affect the germination and/or early growth of some plants, a low potential to persist in the environment, a low potential to bioconcentrate. After dilution with a large amount of water, followed by secondary waste treatment, this material is not expected to cause adverse environmental effects.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws. Flush to sewer with large amounts of water.

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

For transportation information regarding this product call the Kodak Worldwide Transportation Hazmat Hot Line: (716) 722-2400 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time), Monday through Friday.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Material(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer: None
- Material(s) known to the State of California to cause adverse reproductive effects: None

CARCINOGENICITY CLASSIFICATION (components present at 0.1% or more):

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC): None
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH): None
- National Toxicology Program (NTP): None
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): None

- Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372: Hydroquinone
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OTHER INFORMATION

US/CANADIAN LABEL STATEMENTS:

Concentrate: Hydroquinone (000123-31-9);
4-(methylamino)phenol sulfate (000055-55-0); Sodium
carbonate, monohydrate (005968-11-6); Sodium sulfite
(007757-83-7)

DANGER!
CAUSES EYE BURNS
MAY CAUSE BLOOD DISORDERS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
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HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED
REPEATED EXPOSURE TO DUST MAY CAUSE EYE INJURY
DUST IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT
CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION
CONTACT WITH ACID LIBERATES SULFUR DIOXIDE

Avoid breathing dust.
Do not get in eyes and avoid contact with skin and clothing.
Use with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

FIRST AID: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. If inhaled, move to fresh air. Treat symptomatically. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes and skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Absorption of this material into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin that, in sufficient concentration, causes cyanosis. since reversion of methemoglobin to hemoglobin occurs spontaneously after termination of exposure, moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures such as bedrest and oxygen inhalation. Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including scalp and nails, is of utmost importance. If cyanosis is severe, intravenous injection of methylene blue, one milligram per kilogram of body weight, may be of value.

Keep out of reach of children.

Do not handle or use until safety precautions in Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) have been read and understood.

Additional hazard precautions for containers greater than 1 gallon of liquid or 5 pounds of solid:

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

Working solution:

CONTAINS: Hydroquinone (000123-31-9); 4-(methylamino)phenol sulfate (00055-55-0); Sodium sulfite (007757-83-7)

WARNING!

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

CAUSES SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION

Avoid breathing mist or vapor.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Use with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

FIRST AID: If swallowed, seek medical advice. In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. In case of skin contact, wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.

Keep out of reach of children.

Additional hazard precautions for containers greater than 1 gallon of liquid or 5 pounds of solid.

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.