-----MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET-----

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-----SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION-----

SUBSTANCE: ---pH 10.00 Calibrating Buffer---
trade names/synonyms: This material is also known by various catalog numbers.
Cercla ratings (scale 0-3): health=0 fire=0 reactivity=0 persistence=0
nfpa ratings (scale 0-4): health=0 fire=0 reactivity=0
SARA Title III (§ 313) Not Available.

-----COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS---

Component: sodium carbonate CAS# 497-19-8 Percent:<2.0
Component: sodium bicarbonate CAS# 144-55-8 Percent:<2.0
Component: water CAS# 7732-18-5 Percent: >95
Other contaminants: none
Exposure limits: no occupational exposure limits established by osha, acgih or niosh.

-----PHYSICAL DATA-----

Description: clear, colorless liquid which may be color coded blue for user convenience.
Approx. boiling point: 212°F (100°C). Approx. melting point: 32°F (0°C)
Vapor pressure: 14torr @20°C Evap. Rate: (ether=1) >1
pH: 10.0 Solubility in water: complete Vapor density: 0.7 (H_2O)

-----FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA-----

Fire and explosion hazard: negligible fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Flash point: not applicable
Fire fighting media: dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam. (1990 emergency response guidebook, dot p-5800.5) for larger fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam (1990 emergency response guidebook, dot p-5800.5)
Fire fighting: move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dike fire-control water for later disposal . (1990 emergency response guidebook, dot p-5800.5 Pg. 31) Use agents suitable for the type of surrounding fire. Avoid breathing hazardous vapors, stay upwind of the fire.

-----TOXICITY-----

potassium carbonate; potassium bicarbonate:
carcinogen status: none.
local effects: irritant - inhalation, skin, eye.
acute toxicity level: no data available.
target effects: no data available.
medical conditions agravated by exposure: no data available.

-----HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID-----

INHALATION:
POTASSIUM CARBONATE:IRRITANT.
ACUTE EXPOSURE - MAY CAUSE IRRITATION.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE - REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE IRRITATION.
FIRST AID - REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE AREA TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, PERFORM ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. KEEP PERSON WARM AND AT REST. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

SKIN CONTACT:
POTASSIUM CARBONATE:IRRITANT.
ACUTE EXPOSURE - MAY CAUSE IRRITATION.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE - REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS.
FIRST AID - REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES IMMEDIATELY, WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY 15-20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

EYE CONTACT:
POTASSIUM CARBONATE: IRRITANT.
ACUTE EXPOSURE-DIRECT CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION, REDNESS AND PAIN.
CRONIC EXPOSURE-REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CONJUNCTIVITIS
FIRST AID - WASH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER OR NORMAL SALINE, OCCASIONALLY LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY 15-20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION
POTASSIUM CARBONATE: IRRITANT.
ACUTE EXPOSURE - MAY CAUSE NAUSEA, VOMITING AND DIARRHEA.
CRONIC EXPOSURE - NOT REPORTED TO OCCUR IN HUMANS
FIRST AID - IF VICTIM IS CONSCIOUS, IMMEDIATELY GIVE 2-4 GLASSES OF WATER, AND INDUCE VOMITING BY TOUCHING FINGER TO BACK OF THROAT, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

-----REACTIVITY-----

Reactivity: stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Incompatibilities: May release carbon dioxide when exposed to acids or acidic materials.
Decomposition: thermal decomposition may release carbona dioxide gas.
Polymerization: hazardous polymerization has not been reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

-----STORAGE AND DISPOSAL-----

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when storing or disposing of this substance. For assistance, contact the district director of the environmental protection agency.

Water spills: The California safe drinking water and toxic enforcement act of 1986 (prop 65) prohibits contaminating any known source of drinking water with substances known to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

Occupational spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. For small spills, take up with sand or other absorbent materials and place into clean, dry containers for later disposal. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.

-----PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT-----

When using, wear eye protection to prevent contact.