



## Material Safety Data Sheet

Language: English

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### 1. Identification of the material and supplier

Product Name: **LavaPurple Total Protein Kit 100mL**

Catalogue number: **LP-011100**

#### Company Details

##### **Manufacturer**

gelcompany GmbH  
Paul-Ehrlich-Straße 17  
D-72076 Tübingen

**Emergency telephone number :**  
**+49 (0)7071 257030**

Area of Application: Industrial applications.  
Product Use: Analytical chemistry. Research use only.

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### 2. Hazard Identification

Hazard Symbol(s): C R-35  
F-Xn R11-20/21/22-36  
Xi: R37/38-41

Risk Phrases: R35 - Causes severe burns  
R11-20/21/22-36 – Highly flammable. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.  
R37/38-41 - Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety Phrases: 16-37/39-45 - Keep away from sources of ignition – no smoking. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature  
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

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### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture: Yes. Kit consists of four components. A solution of epicocconone in dimethyl sulfoxide/acetonitrile, solid sodium hydroxide, solid boric acid and solid citric acid.

| Chemical name      | CAS no.     | % by Volume |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Epicocconone       | 371163-96-1 | NA          |
| Dimethyl sulfoxide | 67-68-5     | 67.5        |
| Acetonitrile       | 75-05-08    | 32.2        |
| Sodium hydroxide   | 1310-73-2   | NA          |
| Boric Acid         | 10043-35-3  | NA          |
| Citric Acid        | 5979-29-1   | NA          |

Additional Information: Not applicable  
 Appearance: Purple Liquid. White solids/pellets.  
 Odor: Ethereal (slight)

### 4. First-aid measures

Inhalation : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : If swallowed wash out mouth with water, provided person is immediately conscious. Obtain medical attention immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and obtain medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush copiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothes before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Obtain medical attention immediately.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush the eyes with a copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Obtain medical attention immediately.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

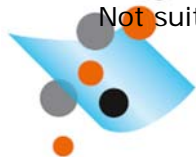
#### Explosion Data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Contact with aluminium, tin and zinc liberates hydrogen gas. Contact with nitromethane and other similar nitro compounds causes formation of shock-sensitive salts.

#### Extinguishing media

Suitable: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire

Not suitable: Do not use water  
 No specific hazard



### Special Risks

Specific Hazard(s): Combustible liquid. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions

Special protective equipment for fire fighters:

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

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## **6. Accidental release measures**

Personal precautions:

In case of leak or spill evacuate area. Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment.

Environmental precautions and cleanup methods:

Stop leak if without risk. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil waterways drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up:

If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilt material. For small spills, add absorbent such as dry-lime, sand or soda ash. Place in covered container and using non-sparking tools transport outside. Finish cleaning by ventilating area and spreading water on the contaminated surface after material has been removed.

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## **7. Handling and storage**

Handling: Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust, mist, vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Keep stain at -15 to -30°C in original container. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Special Requirements:

Avoid exposure to light. Do not allow moisture inside container. Handle and store under inert gas. Hygroscopic.

Combustible Liquid:

Combustible liquid Class C1 (AS 1940).

Packaging materials recommended use:

Use original container.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational Exposure Limits

| <b>Ingredient name</b> | <b>Occupational Exposure limit</b>  |
|------------------------|---|
| Dimethyl sulfoxide:    | <b>TRGS900 (Germany 8/2004). Skin</b><br>TWA: 160 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms   |
| Acetonitrile           | NOHSC (Australia, 8/2005) Skin Notes: ACGIH is the documentation source.<br>STEL: 101 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minute/minutes. Form: All forms<br>STEL: 60 ppm 15 minute /minutes. Form: All forms<br>TWA 67mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hour/ hours. Form: All forms<br>TWA 40ppm 8 hour/hours. Form: All forms |
| Sodium hydroxide       | TRGS900 (Germany 8/2004). 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .   |

#### Recommended monitoring procedures:

If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to European Standard EN689 for methods for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents and national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances.

#### Engineering measures:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### Hygiene measures:

Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation locations.

#### Personal protection

**Eyes:** Safety eyewear complying with approved standards should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

**Hands:** Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

**Respiratory:** Use a properly fitted, air purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirators must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazard of the product and safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**Skin:** Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.



## 9. Physical and chemical properties

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Physical state:           | Clear Liquid   |
| Colour:                   | Purple   |
| Odour:                    | Ethereal (slight)  |
| Odour threshold           | the lowest known value is 40ppm (acetonitrile)   |
| Boiling point:            | The lowest known value is 82°C (179.6°F) (acetonitrile)  |
| Melting point:            | May start to solidify at approx. 18.4°C based on dimethyl sulfoxide  |
| Vapour pressure:          | The highest known value is 9.7kPa (72.8mm Hg) at 20°C based on acetonitrile. Weighted average: 3.16kPa (23.7 mm Hg) at 20°C                              |
| Relative Density:         | Weighted average approximately 0.98 (Water =1.0)   |
| Density:                  | Weighted average approximately 0.98 g/cm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Flash point:              | Between 61°C (142°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).   |
| Explosive properties:     | Not considered as a product presenting risks of explosion.   |
| Flammable Limits:         | The greatest known range is LOWER: 1.8% UPPER: 63%   |
| Vapour density:           | The highest known value is 2.7 (Air = 1). Weighted average 2.29  |
| Viscosity:                | Dynamic: the highest known value is 1.1 cP (dimethyl sulfoxide) Weighted average 0.86 cP. Kinematic: the highest known value is 0.316 cSt (acetonitrile) |
| Autoignition temperature: | The lowest known value is 215°C (419°F) (dimethyl sulfoxide).  |
| Evaporation rate :        | The highest known value is 2.33 (acetonitrile) weighted average: 0.77 compared with butyl acetate (1).   |
| Solubility:               | Easily soluble in water, acetone, methanol, dimethyl sulfoxide.  |

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Stability :                       | The product is stable   |
| Conditions of instability:        | For sodium hydroxide heat of solution is very high, and with limited amounts of water, violent boiling may occur. Absorbs carbon dioxide from air. Never add water to this material, Always add this material to water. |
| Materials to avoid:               | Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong acids, acid anhydrides, strong alkali. Reactive to moisture.  |
| Hazardous decomposition products: | These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO, NO <sub>2</sub> , etc), sulfur oxides (SO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>3</sub> , etc.), boron oxides, sodium/sodium oxides.                     |

### Hazardous Exothermic Reactions:

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) undergoes a violent exothermic reaction on mixing with copper wool and trichloroacetic acid. On mixing with potassium permanganate it will flash instantaneously. It reacts violently with: acid halides, cyanuric chloride, silicon tetrachloride, phosphorous trichloride and trioxide, thionyl chloride, magnesium perchlorate, silver fluoride, methyl bromide, iodine pentafluoride, nitrogen periodate, diborane, sodium hydride and perchloric and



periodic acids. When heated above its boiling point dimethyl sulfoxide degrades giving off formaldehyde, methyl mercaptan and sulfur dioxide.

Remarks : Incompatibilities: Strong ox, acyl halides, boron compounds, non-metal halides, metal halides. Acetyl chloride, Acyl halides, Benzenesulfonylchloride, Benzoyl chloride, *p*-Bromobenzoyl acetanilide, Cyanuric chloride, Iodine pentafluoride, Magnesium perchlorate, Methyl bromide, Perchloric acid, Periodic acid, Phenyl chloride, Phosphorus oxychloride, Phosphorus trichloride, Phosphorus trioxide, Potassium permanganate, Silver fluoride, Sodium hydride, Thionyl chloride, Toly chloride--NFPA 491M.

Reactions with other materials:

Reactions with common materials: forms stable coordination complexes with metals.

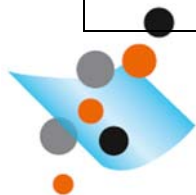
## 11. Toxicological information

### Local effects

Skin irritation: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant)  
 Skin absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.  
 Readily absorbed through the skin  
 Eye irritation: Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant)  
 Inhalation: Hazardous in case of inhalation (irritant)  
 May be harmful if inhaled.  
 Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.

### Toxicity data

| Ingredient        | Test       | Result                     | Route      | Species           |
|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Dimethy sulfoxide | LD50       | 14500 mg/kg                | Oral       | Rat               |
|                   | LD50       | 100 mg/kg                  | Oral       | Wild bird species |
|                   | LD50       | 7920 mg/kg                 | Oral       | Mouse             |
|                   | LD50       | 50000 mg/kg                | Dermal     | Mouse             |
|                   | LD50       | 40000 mg/kg                | Dermal     | Rat               |
| Acetonitrile      | LD50       | 2460 mg/kg                 | Oral       | Rat               |
|                   | LD50       | 50mg/kg                    | Oral       | Rabbit            |
|                   | LD50       | 177 mg/kg                  | Oral       | Guinea Pig        |
|                   | LD50       | 99 mg/kg                   | Dermal     | Rat               |
|                   | LC50       | 27.3 mg/l<br>(4hour/hours) | Inhalation | Rat               |
| Boric Acid        | LDLO       | 429 mg/kg                  | Oral       | Man               |
|                   | LDLO       | 200 mg/kg                  | Oral       | Woman             |
|                   | LDLO       | 934 mg/kg                  | Oral       | Infant            |
|                   | LDLO       | 2430 mg/kg                 | Dermal     | Man               |
|                   | LDLO       | 1500 mg/kg                 | Dermal     | Child             |
|                   | LDLO       | 1200 mg/kg                 | Dermal     | Infant            |
|                   | LD50       | 2660 mg/kg                 | Oral       | Rat               |
| LD50              | 3450 mg/kg | Oral                       | Mouse      |                   |



Potential chronic health effects

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Carcinogenic effects:  | No known significant effects or critical hazards.           |
| Teratogenic effects:   | Known teratogen (acetonitrile, boric acid)                  |
| Mutagenic effects:     | Known mutagen (acetonitrile, boric acid, sodium hydroxide)  |
| Reproductive toxicity: | May cause reproductive disorders (acetonitrile, boric acid) |

Over exposure signs/symptoms

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Inhalation    | May be harmful if inhaled. Material may be irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Acetonitrile on conversion to cyanide can produce adverse effects including nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, dizziness, rashes. |
| Ingestion     | May be harmful if swallowed.  |
| Skin          | Sodium hydroxide causes severe burns. May cause skin irritation and be harmful if adsorbed through skin.  |
| Target organs | Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, Central Nervous System (CNS), eyes, testes.   |

**12. Ecological information**Ecotoxicity Data

| Ingredient         | Species                    | Period         | Result       |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Dimethyl sulfoxide | Pimephales promelas (LC50) | 96 hour/hours  | 34000 mg/l   |
|                    | Oncorhynchus mykiss (LC50) | 96 hour/hours  | 35000 mg/l   |
|                    | Lepomis macrochirus (LC50) | 96 hour/hours  | 400000 mg /l |
| Acetonitrile       | Daphnia magna (LC50)       | 96 hour/hours  | >100 mg/l    |
|                    | Sc quadricauda (IC 50)     | 192 hour/hours | 7300 mg/l    |
| Boric acid         | Daphnia magna (LC50)       | 48 hour/hours  | 133 mg/l     |
|                    | Lepomis macrochirus (LC50) | 96 hour/hours  | >1021 mg/l   |

| Ingredient         | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis        | Biodegradability |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Dimethyl sulfoxide | -                 | 3.1%; 14 day/days | Not readily      |
| Acetonitrile       |                   | 98%; 28 day/days  | Readily          |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient         | LogPow | BCF        | Potential |
|--------------------|--------|------------|-----------|
| Dimethyl sulfoxide | -2.03  | <4         | Low       |
| Acetonitrile       | -0.34  | 0.3 to 0.4 | Low       |

No ecological data available for citric acid and sodium hydroxide.

Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or hazards.



### 13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal:

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, water, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional authority requirements.

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### 14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Not classified

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### 15. Regulatory information

Hazard Symbol(s): C, F-Xn, Xi. Corrosive. Highly Flammable. Harmful. Irritant.

R-Phrases: 11-20/21/22-36; 37/38-41 - Causes severe burns. Highly flammable. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

S - Phrases: 16-37/39-45 - Keep away from sources of ignition - no smoking. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

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### 16. Other information

Date of previous issue: No previous validation

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