Material Safety Data Sheet

L-Aspartic acid potassium salt

sc-250213

Hazard Alert Code Key: EXTREME HIGH MODERATE LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
L-Aspartic acid potassium salt

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS
C4-H6-N-O4.K, COOH-CH2CH(NH2)COO.K, "l-(+)-aspartic acid potassium salt", "asparaginic acid potassium salt", "asparagic acid potassium salt", "asparaginic acid potassium salt", "2-aminobutanedioic acid potassium salt", "aminosuccinic acid potassium salt", "potassium aspartate", "amino acid"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g., liver, kidney) damage is evident.
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Acute potassium poisoning after swallowing is rare, because vomiting usually occurs and renal excretion is fast. Potassium causes a slow, weak pulse, irregularities in heart rhythm, heart block and an eventual fall in blood pressure.

EYE
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
- The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt</td>
<td>1115-63-5</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. • If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately with fresh running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN
- If skin or hair contact occurs: • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). • Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. • Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. • If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
FIRE FIGHTING
· Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
· Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
· Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as Dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of any hazard are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
· Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
· Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
· Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
MAJOR SPILLS
- moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
· Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
· In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
- Glass container.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Plastic bag
- NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Province/Region</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Limit (mg/m³)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Occupational</td>
<td>L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Toxic and Hazardous</td>
<td>L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Exposure Limits for Air</td>
<td>L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Occupational</td>
<td>L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt (Particles Insoluble or Poorly Soluble [NOS] Inhalable particles)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENDOELTABLE**

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**

Particulate
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

**HANDS/FEET**

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
- Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
  - polychloroprene
  - nitrile rubber
  - butyl rubber
  - fluorosilicone
  - polyvinyl chloride
- Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

**OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
MIXES WITH WATER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Divided solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>171.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE
White powder; mixes with water.

CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

L-ASPARTIC ACID, MONOPOTASSIUM SALTS

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
L-ASPARTIC ACID, MONOPOTASSIUM SALTS:
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt (CAS: 1115-63-5, 14007-45-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos
Ingredient Name CAS L-aspartic acid, monopotassium salt 1115-63-5, 14007-45-5

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Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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