Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Victoria Blue B

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address:
2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE
■ Colourant. A triaryl methane dyestuff for textiles.

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
Toxic to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
**Victoria Blue B**

**sc-216055**

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

**Hazard Alert Code Key:**

- **EXTREME**
- **HIGH**
- **MODERATE**
- **LOW**

- 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. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

**EYE**
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
- The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.
- Injury produced by cationic dyes range from conjunctival oedema, hyperaemia and purulent (pus) discharge to total opacification and necrosis and sloughing of the corneal stratum. The typical course, following exposure of rabbit eyes to toxic quantities of cationic dyes, is an initial staining of the eye that persists even after attempts to wash it away. The stain disappears spontaneously within a day and the cornea becomes translucent, greyish and only slightly tinted. Opacity may increase, and the cornea may soften over the following 14 days, greatly bulging and weakened; sometimes necrosis occurs with sloughing. Permanent opacification from vascularisation and scarring occurs in most cases.

**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.

**INHALED**
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**
- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/eye contact and inhalation of generated dust.
- As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.
- Prolonged and repeated exposures through skin contact may leak to skin sensitivities. Ingestion or inhalation may cause adverse health effects.

**Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**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>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26</td>
<td>2580-56-5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

**SWALLOWED**
- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Center.
- 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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
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Hazard Alert Code Key:
- EXTREME
- HIGH
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- LOW

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

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.
  - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - 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.
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vapour Pressure (mmHg):</th>
<th>Negligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1):</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
Victoria Blue B

sc-216055

Hazard Alert Code Key:

- EXTREME
- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- 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 the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), chlorides and sulfur oxides (SOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents, bases and strong reducing agents.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Glasses: Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator: Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.
Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Avoid generating and breathing dust
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear nominated personal protective equipment when handling.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Use good occupational work practices.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
+: May be stored together

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
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</table>
Victoria Blue B

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EXTREME</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
<th>MODERATE</th>
<th>LOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26 (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIAL DATA

C.I. BASIC BLUE 26:
- These “dusts” have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:
  - the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
  - scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
  - tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:
- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:
- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which
- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e., are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload)

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER
Victoria Blue B

sc-216055

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:

- EXTREME
- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW

- Overall.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 x PEL</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PAPR-P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x PEL</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>PAPR-P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x PEL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
<td>PAPR-P3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:
- Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.
- Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

- Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.
- Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65ºC).
- Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.
- Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives.
- Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.
- Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
- Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

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.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
  (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

Air Speed: 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min.)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTREME</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
<th>MODERATE</th>
<th>LOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - 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>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>402.8 (dec.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;680 as dust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>506.088900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEARANCE
Lustrous blue-brown powder. No odour. Soluble in water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Segregate from strong oxidizers and strong alkalis.
- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

C.I. Basic Blue 26

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Material Safety Data Sheet

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>LOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

C.I. BASIC BLUE 26:

- Cationic substances, and their polymers and those polymers that are reasonably anticipated to become cationic in the natural aquatic environment (pH range 4-9) may be environmental hazards.

Exempt from this concern are those polymers to be used only in solid phase, such as ion-exchange resins, and where the FGEW (Functional Group Equivalent Weight) of cationic groups is not 5000 and above.

Cationic groups such as alkylsulfoniums, alkylphosphoniums and quaternary ammonium polymers are highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Similarly potentially cationic groups such as amines and isocyanates are of concern. Some cationics, however, may fall into the category of PLCs (polymers of low concern) provided they possess low charge density, and/or are not water-soluble or are not self-dispersing polycarboxylates or poly-(aromatic or aliphatic) sulfonate polymers.

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Basic Blue 26</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorized landfill.
- Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

C.I. Basic Blue 26 (CAS: 2580-56-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
- * (limited evidence).

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Classification of the mixture 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.