

## MSDS

Version 1.0  
Revision Date: 07/24/2013

### Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Q Sepharose High Performance  
Cat #: Qsep-100, Qsep-200, Qsep-300, Qsep-400  
Product Use: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures  
Company: Molecular Cloning Laboratories (MCLAB)  
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### Hazards identification

The preparation is classified as dangerous according to Directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

Classification R10

Physical/chemical hazards Flammable.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

### Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substance/preparation Preparation

Ingredient name	CAS number	%	EC number	Classification
Ethanol	64-17-5	14 - 19	200-578-6	F; R11
Sepharose (highly cross-linked agarose)	9012-36-6	-	232-731-8	Not classified.

### First-aid measures

#### First-aid measures

Inhalation If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.  
Ingestion Do not ingest. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.  
Skin contact Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.  
Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.  
Protection of first-aiders No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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## Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Suitable Use	dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray (fog) or foam.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.
Special exposure hazards	Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides
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.

## Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Large spill Stop leak if without risk.	Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.
Small spill Stop leak if without risk.	Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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## Handling and storage

Handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Storage	Store between the following temperatures: 4 to 30°C (39.2 to 86°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

### Packaging materials

Recommended Use original container.

## Exposure controls/personal protection

### Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Respiratory protection	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended: A respirator is not needed under normal and intended conditions of product use.
Hand protection	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. 1-4 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber, neoprene
Eye protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields
Skin protection	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. Recommended: lab coat Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

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Environmental exposure controls Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## Physical and chemical properties

### General information

#### Appearance

Physical state Liquid. [and Suspension]  
Colour solution : Colourless. / Suspension : White.  
Odour Sweetish. Alcohol-like. [Slight]  
Odour threshold 180 ppm

### Important health, safety and environmental information

Flash point Closed cup: 38 to 43°C (100.4 to 109.4°F)  
Explosive properties Not considered to be a product presenting a risk of explosion.  
Solubility Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

## Stability and reactivity

Stability The product is stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.  
Conditions to avoid Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.  
Materials to avoid Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials  
Hazardous decomposition products Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Toxicological information

### Potential acute health effects

Inhalation No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
Ingestion No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
Skin contact May cause skin irritation.  
Eye contact May cause eye irritation.

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
	Ethanol LD50 Intra-arterial	Rat	11 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	3600 ug/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	1440 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7060 mg/kg	-

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	TDLo Intracerebral	Rat	106 ug/kg	-
	TDLo Intravenous	Rat	0.5 g/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	6000 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	3000 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	500 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary Not **available**.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Chronic effects                    No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Carcinogenicity                    No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Mutagenicity                        No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Reproductive toxicity              No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Developmental effects              No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
 Fertility effects                    No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms**

Inhalation                         No specific data.  
 Ingestion                          No specific data.  
 Skin                                 No specific data.  
 Eyes                                 No specific data.  
 Target organs                      Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: kidneys. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, the reproductive system, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.  
 Other adverse effects              Adverse symptoms include the following: kidney abnormalities, liver abnormalities Adverse symptoms may include the following: central nervous system depression

**Other information**

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.