

**Imagelink ECOPOS 305 FIXER**

SUBID:000001013119

Version 1

Print Date 04-22-2013

Revision Date 04-16-2013

**SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**
**Identification of the substance/preparation**

Product name : Imagelink ECOPOS 305 FIXER  
 MSDS Number : 000001013119  
 Use of the : Photographic fixing concentrate  
 Substance/Preparation

**Company/Undertaking Identification**

Eastman Park Micrographics  
 100 Latona Rd  
 Rochester, NY 14652-3621  
 Tel.: 01 585-500-4400 (8-5 EST)  
 Fax: 01 585-719-9424

Person responsible for the safety data sheet: Robert Breslawski  
 E-mail: Info@epminc.com

Transport Emergency : Non-transportation

Call CHEMTREC : +1 800 4249300 Health Emergency Phone : +1 303 6235716  
 International : +1 703 5273887 Agfa Information Phone : +1 201 4402500

**SECTION 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Aqueous photographic fixing concentrate, mainly consisting of:

	<u>CAS-No.</u>	<u>Concentration [%]</u>
• Acetic acid	64-19-7	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0

**SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**
**Emergency Overview**

Form : Liquid.  
 Colour : Colourless.  
 Odour : Slightly pungent smell

**Acute health effects**
**Inhalation**

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- Acetic acid : Is expected to be irritating to the respiratory tract with symptoms of coughing, sore throat, and runny nose.

**Skin contact**

- Acetic acid : Corrosive with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, burning and possible permanent damage. Skin sensitization is rare, but has been reported.

**Eye contact**

- Acetic acid : Overexposure can cause severe irritation resulting in burning, stinging, reddening, tearing, swelling and possible injury to the cornea depending on the concentration.

**Ingestion**

- Acetic acid : Swallowing high concentrations may cause severe injury.

**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

General advice : Call a physician immediately.

Eye contact : Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

Skin contact : Wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Ingestion : Rinse mouth with plenty of water. Consult a physician if necessary. Do not induce vomiting.

Inhalation : Take patient to fresh air if necessary. Consult a physician if necessary.

**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry extinguishing powder. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards during fire fighting : In case of fire, thermal decomposition with emission of hazardous fumes is possible (e.g. sulphur dioxide and ammonia).

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Regular fire intervention clothes.

Additional advice : Product is not combustible. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.

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**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

- Personal precautions : Cleanup personnel must use appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Environmental precautions : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
- Methods for cleaning up : Dike the spill if necessary. If spill occurs, apply a suitable absorbent material and collect into an impervious waste container. Collect the product in a plastic vessel. Carefully collect leftovers.
- Additional advice : Observe normal precautions when handling chemicals.

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Handling**

- Advice on protection against fire and explosion : No special protective measures against fire and explosion required.
- Advice on safe handling : Prevent product from diffusing.

**Storage**

- Advice on common storage : Store away from strong acids, strong alkalis and strong oxidizing agents.
- Storage conditions : Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
- Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a dry place.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Exposure Limit Values (US)**

Components	CAS-No.	Values	Type	Revision Date	Basis
Acetic acid	64-19-7	10 ppm 15 ppm 25 mg/m3 25 mg/m3	TWA STEL PEL TWA	2002 2002 06 1993 1989	ACGIH ACGIH OSHA Z1 OSHA Z1A

**Exposure Limit Values (CA)**

Components	CAS-No.	Values	Type	Revision Date	Basis
Acetic acid	64-19-7	25 mg/m3 37 mg/m3 10 ppm 15 ppm	TWA STEL 8 HR ACL 15 MIN	12 2008 12 2008 05 2009 05 2009	OEL (QUE) OEL (QUE) CAD SK OEL CAD SK OEL

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**Exposure controls**

- Hygiene measures : Observe normal precautions when handling chemicals. Keep away from foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco. Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products.
- Respiratory protection : not required under normal use
- Hand protection : Use chemical resistant gloves. In case of prolonged immersion or frequently repeated contact use gloves made of the materials: butylrubber (thickness  $\geq 0.70$  mm, breakthrough time  $> 480$  min).(EN 374). The use of protective gloves should conform to the specifications of EC directive 89/686/EC and the resultant standard EN374, for example KCL 898 Butoject (full contact), KCL 890 Vito Ject (splash contact).  
Additional advice: The data are based on own tests, literature data and information of glove manufacturers or derived from similar substances. Because several factors may influence these properties(eg temperature), one should take into account the fact that the life of a chemical gloves in practice may be considerably shorter than indicated by the permeation test. The high diversity of types of use are prescribed by the manufacturer.
- Eye protection : Safety goggles. EN 166.
- Body Protection : Safety clothes.
- Personal protective equipment : Observe normal precautions when handling chemicals.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

- Form : Liquid.
- Colour : Colourless.
- Odour : Slightly pungent smell
- Vapour pressure : 23.00 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F)
- Density : No data available
- Relative density : 1.296 at 20 °C (68 °F)
- Water solubility : No data available
- pH (25 °C, 77 °F) : 5.0
- Melting point/range :  $< 0$  °C ( $< 32$  °F)
- Boiling point/range :  $> 100$  °C ( $> 212$  °F)
- Viscosity, dynamic : No data available
- Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
- Relative vapour density : No data available
- Evaporation rate : No data available
- Autoignition temperature : No data available
- Flash point : No data available

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**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- Stability : The product is stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
- Hazardous reactions : The product is stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
- Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products  
Sulphur dioxide and ammonia
- Conditions to avoid : Avoid contact with strong acids, strong alkalis and strong oxidizing agents. Remove all chemicals and rinse the processing tanks thoroughly with water before using any cleansing products.

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute oral toxicity**

- Acetic acid : LD50 rat 3,310 mg/kg  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

- Acetic acid : LC50 rat 11.4 mg/l/ 4 h  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

- Acetic acid : LD50 rabbit 1,060 mg/kg  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Skin irritation**

- Acetic acid : rat Corrosive  
Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.  
Literature.  
Exposure quickly causes a strong corrosive action upon all body tissue.

**Eye irritation**

- Acetic acid : rabbit Corrosive  
Risk of serious damage to eyes.  
Literature.  
Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**Sensitization**

- : No data available

**Repeated dose toxicity**

No data available

**Carcinogenicity**

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- Acetic acid : No tumors were reported in mice following long-term dermal application.

**Toxicity to reproduction**

No data available

**Mutagenicity**

- Acetic acid : Studies using the 'Ames' test were generally negative.

**Teratogenicity**

No data available

**Other information**

- Acetic acid : Inhalation of vapours in high concentration may cause shortness of breath (lung oedema). Inhaled corrosive substances can lead to a toxic oedema of the lungs. Symptoms of poisoning may develop many hours after exposure. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, sore throat, stomach-ache and eventually lead to a perforation of the intestine. Ingestion of aqueous solution causes gastrointestinal burns.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Elimination information (persistence and degradability)****Biodegradation**

- Acetic acid : OECD 302B Inherent biodegradability  
99 % after 30 d

**Physico-chemical removability**

- Acetic acid : The product can be degraded by abiotic (e.g. chemical or photolytic) processes. Neutralization is normally necessary before waste water is discharged into water treatment plants.

**Bioaccumulation**

- Acetic acid : Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

**Ecotoxicity effects****Toxicity to fish**

- Acetic acid : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)  
LC50: 88 mg/l/ 96 h  
Harmful to aquatic organisms. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Toxicity to daphnia**

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- Acetic acid : Species: Daphnia magna (water flea)  
EC50: 47 mg/l/ 24 h  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Toxicity to algae**

- Acetic acid : Species: Scenedesmus quadricauda (algae)  
EC10: 4,000 mg/l/ 8 d  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Toxicity to bacteria**

- Acetic acid : Species: Pseudomonas putida (bacteria)  
EC10: 2,850 mg/l/ 16 h  
The substance is not to be considered to be inhibitory to marine bacteria (OECD 306). Inhibition rate: 7 % Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) 2037/2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. When properly applied, negative effects on the functionality of waste treatment plants are not expected.

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste disposal methods**

May be discharged to drain if local regulations permit.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Not regulated according to IMO/IMDG.  
Not regulated according to ICAO/IATA aircraft only.  
Not regulated according to ICAO/IATA passenger and cargo aircraft.

**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****US. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**

- Acetic acid : y (positive listing)

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)**

- Acetic acid : Reportable quantity: 5,000 lbs

**State Right-to-Know Information**

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The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states. Other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

**US. Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000)**

	<u>CAS-No.</u>	<u>Concentration [%]</u>
• Acetic acid	64-19-7	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0

**US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323)**

	<u>CAS-No.</u>	<u>Concentration [%]</u>
• Acetic acid	64-19-7	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0

**US. Rhode Island Hazardous Substances Right-to-Know Act (R.I. Gen. Laws Section 28-21-1 et. seq.)**

	<u>CAS-No.</u>	<u>Concentration [%]</u>
• Acetic acid	64-19-7	>= 1.0 - <= 5.0

**US. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Rhode Island Right to Know Substance Lists :**  
See Section 2.

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)**

- Acetic acid : DSL : y (positive listing)

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**