



1. Company and Product Identification

1.1	Identification – Product Name:	RoQUEST[®] 3000
1.2	Other means of identification	Mixture
	Synonym:	Mixture, none
1.3	Recommended Use Of The Chemical and Restrictions On Use:	Reverse osmosis membrane coagulant and flocculent Use only as directed on the label.
	Name, Address, And Telephone Number Of The Manufacturer, Or Other Responsible Party:	AVISTA TECHNOLOGIES 140 Bosstick Street San Marcos, CA 92069 (760) 744-0536
1.4	Competent Person email address	klindsey@avistatech.com
1.5	24 Hour Emergency No.:	1-800-424-9300 (United States) 1-703 527-3887 (International Collect)



DRINKING WATER TREATMENT ADDITIVES CLASSIFIED BY NSF INTERNATIONAL TO NSF/ANSI 60 AS STANDARD DRINKING WATER TREATMENT CHEMICAL FOR USE IN REVERSE OSMOSIS SYSTEMS AT A MAXIMUM LEVEL OF 125 mg/l.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a clear, amber liquid with a mild odor. This product may slightly irritate contaminated tissue. This product is neither reactive nor flammable. Thermal decomposition of this product produces irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g. carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide). Emergency responders must wear personal protective equipment (and have appropriate fire-extinguishing protection) suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

	Physical Hazards Summary	None
	Potential Health Hazards Summary	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3 Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2B
	Potential Ecological Effects Summary	Acute Hazards to the aquatic Environment Category 3 The components of this product will decompose into other organic and inorganic compounds over time under normal environmental conditions
2.1	Classification Of Product	
	U.S. OSHA classification	Skin, eye irritant
	Classification as per EC 1272/2008 (CLP/GHS)	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3 Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2B
	WHMIS classification	Not regulated

Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) Rating

Health	1
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Protective Equipment	C

2.2 Label Elements OSHA/GHS

General Warnings	P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
	P102	Keep out of reach of children.
	P103	Read label before use
	P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
	P233	Keep container tightly closed
Signal Word	WARNING!	
Hazard statements	H316	Causes mild skin irritation
	H320	Causes eye irritation
	H402	Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary statements	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P305	IF IN EYES: rinse extensively with large amounts of water
	P351	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
	P338	Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P310	IF INGESTED or INHALED Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Hazard pictograms		



2.3	Unclassified Hazards	None
2.4	Ingredients with unknown acute toxicity	None

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	% w/w	US OSHA	GHS/EU CLP	WHMIS
CAS #				
EINECS #				
Coagulant 1	40	Skin/Eye Irritant	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3	Not regulated
Proprietary			Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2B	
N/A			Acute Hazards to the aquatic Environment Category 3	
			H316 Causes mild skin irritation	
			H320 Causes eye irritation	
			H402 Harmful to aquatic life	
			P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.	
			P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	

Coagulant 2	10	Not regulated	Acute Hazards to the aquatic Environment Category 3	Not regulated
Proprietary			H402 Harmful to aquatic life	
N/A				
Water or other chemicals do not contribute to any additional hazards of this product	balance	N/A	N/A	N/A

NE = Not Established. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of Necessary Measures

- Skin exposure:** If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim should seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.
- Eye exposure:** If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention.
- Inhalation:** If mists of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.
- Ingestion:** If this product is swallowed, **CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms/Effects:

- Immediate:** Inhalation exposure may cause coughing or sneezing. Symptoms of skin and eye contact may include redness and irritation. Ingestion may cause stomach pains, cramps, and gastritis.
- Delayed:** Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure to this product may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Symptoms may include tingling, redness, and visible injury.

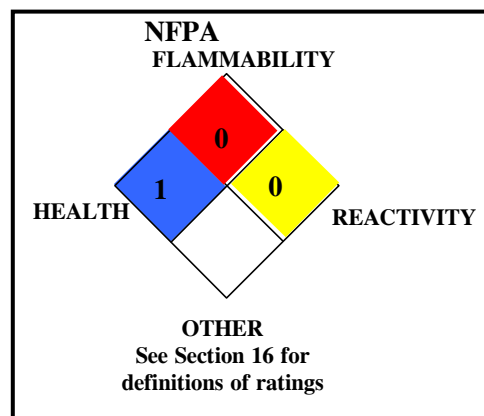
4.3 Indication Of Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment Needed, If Necessary:

- TARGET ORGANS:** Acute: Skin, eyes.
- Chronic: Skin, eyes.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties Non-flammable aqueous
solution



Flash Point °C: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temperature °C: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits (in air by volume, %):

Upper: Not applicable.

Lower: Not applicable.

5.1 Suitable And Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

This material will not contribute to the intensity of a fire. Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire.

Water spray	YES	Carbon dioxide	YES
Foam	YES	Dry chemical	YES
Halon	YES	Other	YES

5.2 Specific Hazards Arising From Chemical:

When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosphorous oxides, and nitrogen oxides).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

5.3 Special Protective Equipment And Precautions For Fire-Fighters:

Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions

Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people.

Protective equipment For small releases (< 20 L), clean up spilled liquid wearing gloves, goggles, faceshield, and suitable body protection. The minimum Personal Protective Equipment recommended for response to non-incident releases (more than 20 L) should be Level C: triple-gloves (neoprene gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard hat, and full-face respirator with organic vapor and HEPA filter.

Emergency procedures Monitoring must indicate that exposure levels are below those provided in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection) and that oxygen levels are above 19.5% before anyone is permitted in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

6.2 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Vacuum or soak- up solids or liquid for recovery/disposal. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate or other neutralizing agent for dilute acids. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to ensure neutralization. Place all spill residues in a suitable plastic container. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures, or appropriate local standards (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

- 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Empty containers may contain residual liquid; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.
- As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Avoid generating dust of this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.
- During equipment maintenance follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) to decontaminate equipment or clean-up small spills. Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate local standards.
- 7.2 Conditions For Safe Storage Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials. Material should be stored in secondary containers, or in a diked area, as appropriate. Storage and use areas should be covered with impervious materials. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.
- Incompatibilities Strong bases, oxidizers, and water reactive materials. This product may react slowly with copper, aluminum, or iron resulting in corrosion or product degradation.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
		ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL			OTHER
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
Coagulant 1	Proprietary	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Coagulant 2	Proprietary	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

NE = Not Established. C = Ceiling Limit. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

- 8.2 Appropriate Engineering Controls. Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this Section or as low as reasonably achievable. Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.
- 8.3 Personal Protective Equipment
- Respiratory protection: None needed under normal conditions of use. Use NIOSH approved respirators if ventilation is inadequate to control mists or vapor. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the applicable local standards. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-face piece pressure/demand SCBA or a full-face piece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).
- Eye protection: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses, as described in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. Splash goggles with a faceshield may be needed if splash hazards exist.
- Hand protection: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Solvex™, Neoprene).
- Body protection: If needed, use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek™ suit, rubber apron) to protect from splashes and sprays.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	This product is a clear, colorless to amber-colored liquid.		
Odor	Mild odor	Odor Threshold	NE
Freezing Point °C	Approximately 0°C	pH (1% solution)	4.0 – 6.0
Initial Boiling Point °C	Approximately 100°C	Boiling Point Range °C	N/A
Flammability	Non-flammable	Evaporation Rate (water = 1)	Similar to water
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Similar to water	Vapor Pressure mm Hg @ 20°C:	18 - 20
Solubility (in water)	Miscible	Relative density (water = 1)	1.0 – 1.1
Viscosity	Similar to water	Oil-Water Partition Coefficient	N/A
Decomposition Temperature	NE		
How To Detect This Substance (Warning Properties):	Litmus paper will turn red/yellow in contact with this product		

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

10.1	Reactivity	Not considered reactive.
10.2	Chemical Stability	Stable
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
10.4	Conditions to avoid	Avoid mixing with incompatible materials.
10.5	Incompatible Materials	Strong acids, oxidizers, and water reactive materials. Aluminum and other metals reactive with caustic solutions
10.6	Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition of this product may generate nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, and carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity data for hazardous ingredients	Oral LD ₅₀ mg/kg	Dermal LD ₅₀ mg/kg	Inhalation LD ₅₀ mg/kg
Coagulant 1	LD ₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 5000 mg/kg	LD ₅₀ (Dermal-Rabbit) > 5000 mg/kg	N/A
Coagulant 2	LD ₅₀ (Oral-Rat) > 5000 mg/kg	LD ₅₀ (Dermal-Rabbit) > 5000 mg/kg	N/A

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

12.1	Ecotoxicity	LC ₅₀ , mg/L	EC ₅₀ , mg/L
	Coagulant 1		
	Aquatic	LC ₅₀ 96 hrs > 10	EC ₅₀ <i>Daphnia magna</i> ; 48 hrs > 10
	Terrestrial	NE	NE
	Coagulant 2		
	Aquatic	LC ₅₀ (<i>Dario rerio</i>); 96 hrs > 10	EC ₅₀ <i>Daphnia magna</i> ; 48 hrs > 10
	Terrestrial	NE	NE
		Suspended solids and other dissolved organic materials like humic acid are present in natural waters and reduce the effective concentration of this polymer and thereby its toxicity.	

12.2	Persistence and Degradability	The components of this product decompose in soil and water.
12.3	Bioaccumulative Potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate
12.4	Mobility in Soil	When spilled onto soil, this product will infiltrate downward, the rate being greater with lower concentration because of reduced viscosity.
12.5	Other Adverse Ecological Effects	This product may be harmful to aquatic life <u>if large volumes</u> of it are released into an aquatic environment. These effects are rapidly and significantly mitigated due to organic carbon in the water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Preparing Wastes of this Product for Disposal	Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with local regulations. This product, if unaltered by the handling, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local waste regulatory authority.
Disposal of Contaminated Packaging	Cleaned containers can be recycled or disposed of as non-contaminated waste, if authorized by your local authorities. Dispose of containers as required by local regulations.
U.S. EPA Waste Number	Not applicable to wastes consisting only of this product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

14.1	UN Number	Not applicable.
14.2	UN Proper Shipping Name	Not applicable.
14.3	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Not applicable.
	Transport label(s) required	Not applicable.
14.4	Packing Group	Not applicable.
14.5	Marine Pollutant	Not applicable.
	NA Emergency Response Guide Number (2012)	Not applicable.
14.6	Transport in Bulk (Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code)	Not applicable.
14.7	Special Transport Precautions	Not applicable.
	National Motor Freight Classification	Not applicable.

International Air Transport Association

14.8	UN Number	Not applicable.
	UN Proper Shipping Name	Not applicable.
	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Not applicable.
	Transport label(s) required	Not applicable.
	Packing Group	Not applicable.
	Packaging Instructions	Not applicable.

International Maritime Organization

14.9	UN Number	Not applicable.
	UN Proper Shipping Name	Not applicable.
	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Not applicable.
	Transport label(s) required	Not applicable.
	Packing Group	Not applicable.
	Marine Pollutant	Not applicable.
	NA Emergency Response Guide Number (2012)	Not applicable.
	Transport in Bulk (Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code)	Not applicable.

15. SAFETY, HEALTH and ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS SPECIFIC FOR THE PRODUCT

PROGRAM	Coagulant 1	Coagulant 2	
US EPA PROGRAMS			
Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants	NO	NO	
Safe Drinking Water Act	NO	NO	
RCRA F, K, P, U or D-lists	NO	NO	
SARA 302 RQ	NO	NO	
SARA 302 TPQ	NO	NO	
SARA 313 LISTED	NO	NO	
SARA CHEMICAL CATEGORIES			
SARA 311/312 ACUTE	NO	NO	
SARA 311/312 CHRONIC	NO	NO	
SARA 311/312 FIRE	NO	NO	
SARA 311/312 PRESSURE	NO	NO	
SARA 311/312 REACTIVITY	NO	NO	
EPA EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	NO	NO	
CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (Proposition 65)			
This product does not contain any chemical listed on the California Safe Drinking Water Act list (Proposition 65)			
US OSHA PROGRAMS			
PEL	NO	NO	
PSM	NO	NO	
CHEMICAL SECURITY PROGRAMS			
DHS CFATS	NO	NO	
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION			
	NO	NO	
US DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION			
DEA Controlled Substances	NO	NO	
CHEMICAL INVENTORY PROGRAMS			
WHMIS	E	NO	
DSL	YES	YES	
NDSL	N/A	N/A	
REACH Pre-registered List	NO	NO	
TSCA	YES	YES	
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	YES	YES	
EU No-Longer Polymers List (NLP)	NO	NO	
EEC Classification Packaging, and Labeling of Dangerous Substances(Annex 1)	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3 Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2B	Not regulated	
Philippines	YES	YES	
Japan	YES	YES	
Australia	YES	YES	
Korea	YES	YES	
China	NO	NO	
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals	YES	YES	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1	Original Preparation	24 May 1999
16.2	Revision History	6 April 2009; 24 June 2014, GHS format
16.3	Prepared by	ADVANCED CHEMICAL SAFETY, Inc. PO Box 152329 San Diego, CA 92195 (858)-874-5577
16.4	Date of Printing	April 22, 2015

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

16.5	A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:	
	Section 2	<p>GHS: Global Harmonization System OSHA: U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. CLP: Classification and Packaging WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity</p>
	Section 3	<p>CAS #: Chemical Abstract Service index number EINECS #: European Chemical Substances Information System index number</p>
	Section 5	<p>NFPA: Nation Fire Protection Association Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".</p> <p>Flash Point: Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL: The lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL: The highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.</p>
	Section 8	<p>ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order. IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE (Not Established) is made for reference.</p>
	Section 11	<p>LD₅₀ : Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC₅₀ : Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm: Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m³ : Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg: Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; NTP - the National Toxicology Program, RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, OSHA and CAL/OSHA. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. TDLo, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. BEI - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.</p>
	Section 12	<p>LC₅₀: The lowest concentration in water which kills 50% of the test subjects. EC₅₀: The Effect Concentration in water at which 50% of the test species is affected.</p>
	Section 13	US EPA Hazardous Waste Codes: refer to 40 CFR 261.20
	Section 14	<p>DOT: US Department of Transportation IATA: International Air Transport Association IMO: International Maritime Organization MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 IBC Code : Merchant Shipping Code</p>
	Section 15	<p>RCRA: US Resource Conservation and Recovery Act SARA: US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act PSM: US OSHA Process Safety Management CFATS: US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-terrorism Standard DSL: Canadian Domestic Substances List NDSL: Canadian Non-Domestic Substances List REACH: European Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals list TSCA: US Toxic Substances Control Act</p>