

# INSTRUCTIONS



## Safety-Labeled Right-To-Know Wash Bottles Catalog No. F11716/732-series

These wash bottles feature codes and symbols for handling hazardous chemicals in an easily recognized format. They are ready for use when you transfer common laboratory chemicals from the manufacturer's containers.

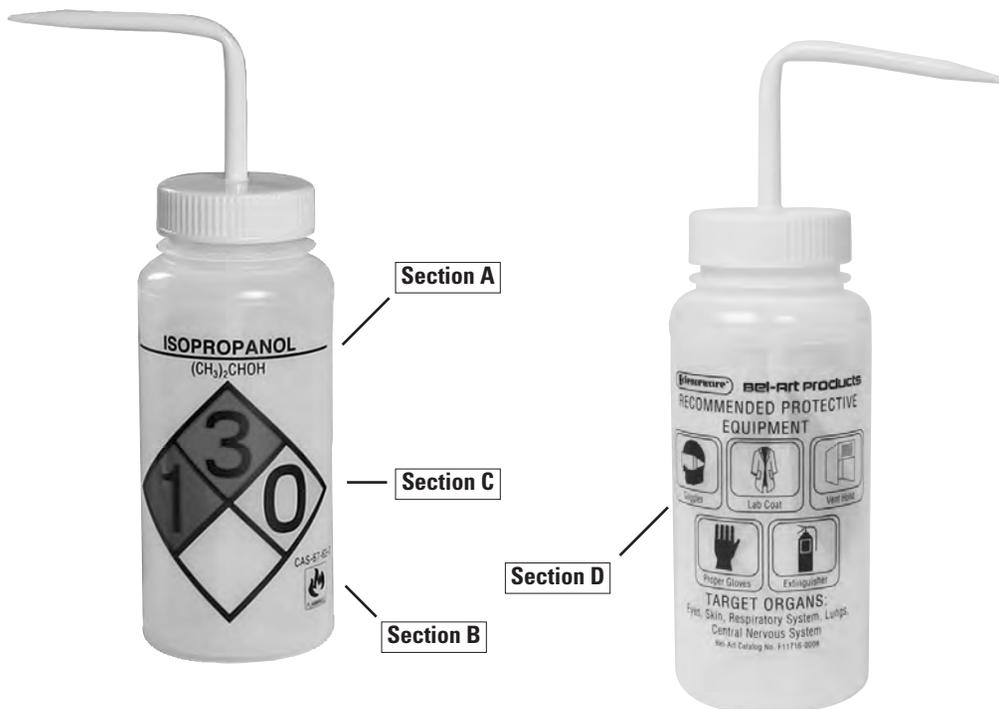
Bottles are made of translucent low-density polyethylene (LDPE) with vented polypropylene closure, with the following exceptions:

- Sodium hypochlorite (Bleach) bottles have a white LDPE bottle
- Toluene bottles have a red LDPE bottle

## Scienceware® Safety-Labeled Right-To-Know Wash Bottles Catalog Numbers and Sizes

CHEMICAL	500ml (16oz)	1000ml (32oz)	Color-Coded Caps
Assortment Pack*	F11716-0050	N/A	-
Acetone	F11716-0001	F11732-0001	Red
Deionized Water	F11716-0003	N/A	Blue
Dichloromethane	F11716-0002	N/A	Yellow
Distilled Water	F11716-0004	F11732-0004	Blue
Ethanol	F11716-0019	F11732-0019	Natural
Ethanol, 70%	F11716-0020	N/A	Green
Ethyl Acetate	F11716-0007	N/A	Green
Isopropanol	F11716-0008	F11732-0008	Yellow
Label Your Own Bottle (LYOB)	F11716-0009	F11732-0009	Natural
Machine Oil	F11716-0010	N/A	Natural
Methanol	F11716-0011	F11732-0011	Green
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	F11716-0012	N/A	Green
Saline Solution	F11716-0013	N/A	Natural
Soap	F11716-0014	N/A	Blue
Sodium Hypochlorite (Bleach)	F11716-0015	F11732-0015	Yellow
Toluene	F11716-0016	N/A	Red
Water	F11716-0017	N/A	Blue

\* Assortment Pack contains one each of the following: Acetone, Ethanol, Isopropanol, Distilled Water, Bleach, and LYOB.



## Bel-Art Products

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**The Safety-Labeled Wash Bottles are for dispensing only, NOT for storage. Contents of wash bottles should be emptied daily (not retained overnight).**

**NOTE:** High vapor pressure liquids may exhibit some dripping when the bottle is first filled and capped. To prevent this from happening screw the cap on loosely and wait a short time before tightening.

**See bottle diagram on back page for section A-D reference**

### Section A: Chemical Identification

The name of the chemical, ICS (International Chemical Society) formula, U.S. DOT, OSHA, and CAS (Chemical Abstract Service) reference number are clearly identified.

### Section B: Hazard Codes

The primary hazards are represented by the appropriate symbol.

**Toxic:** Any chemical or material that has proven to be an acute or chronic health hazard.

**Oxidizer (or Oxidizing Material):** A substance that yields oxygen readily to enhance or accelerate the combustion of organic material.

**Corrosive:** A chemical that causes visible destruction of or irreversible alterations in living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact; also a material that causes severe corrosion of steel.

**Flammable:** Any solid, liquid, vapor or gas that ignites easily and burns rapidly.

**Explosive:** Any material that produces a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas or heat when subjected to sufficient abrupt shock, pressure or temperature.

**Irritant:** Any non-corrosive material that causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact as a function of concentration or exposure duration.



**NOTICE:** Consult appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for additional information and instructions.

### Section C: Fire Hazards

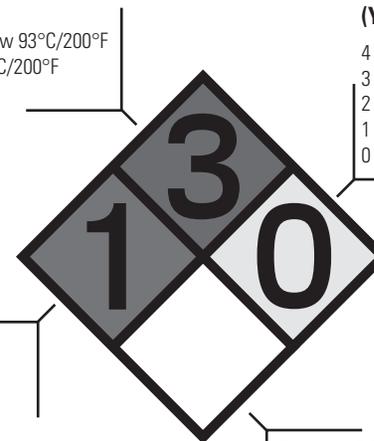
The diamond indicates U.S. standard NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) codes that rank hazards according to the chemical's reactivity to the presence of fire. The red, yellow, and blue diamonds use a rating scale of 0 to 4, with 4 representing the greatest hazard and 0 the least. The bottom diamond contains special pictograms as needed.

#### Top Diamond (Red): Fire Hazard and Flash Point

- 4 – Very flammable; Below 21°C/70°F
- 3 – Ignites under normal temperature conditions; Below 38°C/100°F
- 2 – Ignites with moderate heating; Below 93°C/200°F
- 1 – Ignites when preheated; Above 93°C/200°F
- 0 – Will not ignite (Non-flammable)

#### Right-hand Diamond (Yellow): Reactivity

- 4 – Explosive
- 3 – Shock and heat may detonate
- 2 – Violent change may occur
- 1 – Unstable if heated
- 0 – Normally stable



#### Left-hand Diamond (Blue): Health Hazard

- 4 – Deadly
- 3 – Extremely Hazardous
- 2 – Hazardous
- 1 – Slightly Hazardous
- 0 – Normal Material

#### Bottom Diamond (Uncolored/White): Specific Hazard

- OXY – Oxidizer
- ACID – Acid
- ALK – Alkali
- COR – Corrosive
- W – Water Reactive, use NO WATER
- ☠ – Radiation Hazard

### Section D: Target Organs, Effects and Route of Entry

Additional information required by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

#### Appropriate Target Organs and Effects labels:

Lungs; heart; kidney; eyes; skin; prostate; blood; liver; central nervous system; cardiovascular system; mucous membranes; autonomic nervous system; respiratory system.

#### Recommended Protective Equipment:

Goggles; shield; lab coat; vent hood; proper gloves; extinguisher.

#### Cleaning Guidelines

You can wash these bottles with any mild, non-abrasive detergent, such as Aqueat® Liquid Laboratory Detergent (Cat. # F17094-0030 and F17094-0020). Rinse thoroughly with distilled water. To avoid scratching the plastic or the printing, do not use abrasive cleaners or scouring pads. Do not autoclave these bottles.

**NOTICE:** Periodically inspect the wash bottles for signs of stress such as cracking, crazing, or whitening of the plastic. When signs of stress are detected, discontinue use and dispose in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.