

Material Safety Data Sheet

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1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product name: KODAK Developer D-76

Product code: 8275497

Supplier: EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York, 14650

For Emergency Health, Safety & Environmental Information, call (585) 722-5151 (USA)

For other information or to request an MSDS, call (800) 242-2424.

Synonyms: PCD 5239

Product Use: photographic processing chemical, For industrial use only.

2. Hazards identification

CONTAINS: Sodium sulphite (7757-83-7), Hydroquinone (123-31-9), Sodium tetraborate, pentahydrate (12179-04-3), Bis(4-hydroxy-N-methylanilinium) sulphate (55-55-0), Boric anhydride (1303-86-2)

WARNING!

MAY CAUSE BLOOD DISORDERS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

MAY CAUSE CYANOSIS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED

MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

MAY LIBERATE SULFUR DIOXIDE

REPEATED EXPOSURE TO DUST MAY CAUSE EYE INJURY

MIST OR DUST IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT

CAUSES SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION

NFPA Hazard Ratings: Health - 2, Flammability - 0, Instability - 0

NOTE: NFPA 704 (2007) hazard indexes involves data review and interpretation that may vary among companies. It is intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the potential hazards. To adequately address safe handling, ALL information in this MSDS must be considered.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Weight %	Components - (CAS-No.)
85 - 90	Sodium sulphite (7757-83-7)
1 - 5	Hydroquinone (123-31-9)
1 - 5	Bis(4-hydroxy-N-methylanilinium) sulphate (55-55-0)
1 - 5	Sodium tetraborate, pentahydrate (12179-04-3)
0.1 - 1	Boric anhydride (1303-86-2)

4. First aid measures

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Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.

Ingestion: If swallowed, only induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.

Notes to physician:

Treatment: Absorption of this material into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin that, in sufficient concentration, causes cyanosis. Since reversion of methemoglobin to hemoglobin occurs spontaneously after termination of exposure, moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation. Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including scalp and nails, is of utmost importance. If cyanosis is severe, intravenous injection of methylene blue, one milligram per kilogram of body weight, may be of value.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Fire or excessive heat may produce hazardous decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products: None (noncombustible), (see also Hazardous Decomposition Products section).

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None.

6. Accidental release measures

Shovel into suitable container for disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

7. Handling and storage

Personal precautions: Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Prevention of Fire and Explosion: No special technical protective measures required.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from incompatible substances (see Incompatibility section.)

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8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Occupational exposure controls

Chemical Name	Regulatory List	Value Type	Value
Hydroquinone	ACGIH	time weighted average	2 mg/m3
	OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	2 mg/m3
Sulphur dioxide	ACGIH	time weighted average	2 ppm
	ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	5 ppm
	OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	5 ppm 13 mg/m3

Ventilation: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Controls should be sufficient so that applicable occupational exposure limits are not exceeded.

Respiratory protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits, an approved respirator must be worn. Respirator type: full-face cartridge respirator with acid gas cartridge and N95 filter.

A respirator should be worn if hazardous decomposition products are likely to be or have been released. Respirator type: Acid gas. See Stability and Reactivity Section. If respirators are used, a program should be instituted to assure compliance with applicable federal, state, commonwealth, provincial, or local laws and regulations.

Eye protection: If a full-face respirator is not worn, wear vapour-tight chemical goggle and a face shield.

Hand protection: Wear impervious gloves and protective clothing appropriate for the risk of exposure.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical form: solid (powder)

Colour: off-white

Odour: odourless

Specific gravity: no data available

Vapour pressure: negligible

Vapour density: not applicable

Volatile fraction by weight: negligible

Melting point/range: no data available

Water solubility: appreciable

pH: not applicable

Flash point: not applicable

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10. Stability and reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility: Contact with strong acids may liberate sulphur dioxide.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon oxides, Sulphur oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Effects of Exposure

General advice:

Contains: Hydroquinone. There is insufficient evidence for classifying hydroquinone as a suspected carcinogenic or mutagenic substance in humans. No increases in cancer rates were observed in an epidemiology study which looked at mortality among more than 800 persons employed primarily in the manufacture of hydroquinone. Carcinogenicity studies in animals were inconclusive. Rats and mice were given hydroquinone by stomach tube or at high concentrations in the diet. Responses were not consistent across route of exposure, species or sex. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified hydroquinone in Group 3, i.e., "not classifiable" as a carcinogen. Hydroquinone is generally negative in bacterial mutagenicity tests; there is evidence for the clastogenicity (chromosome breakage) of hydroquinone in vivo and in vitro. The relevance of chromosomal effects in test animals in predicting human risk is unclear.

Contains: Bis(4-hydroxy-N-methylanilinium) sulphate. Based on animal data, may cause adverse effects on the following organs/systems: blood, kidney, spleen. Based on animal data this material can produce methemoglobin which, in sufficient concentration, causes cyanosis, a blue-gray discoloration of the skin and lips caused by a reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen.

Contains: Sodium tetraborate, pentahydrate. Based on repeated-dose ingestion studies in animals, may cause adverse reproductive and developmental effects. However, the doses administered were many times those to which humans would normally be exposed.

Contains: Boric anhydride. Toxicity evaluation of this chemical is based, in part, on a structurally similar chemical. Based on repeated-dose ingestion studies in animals, may cause adverse reproductive and developmental effects. However, high doses to humans handling this material are not expected since oral consumption is not a likely route of significant exposure.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Airborne dust/mist/vapor irritating. May cause irritation to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. In contact with strong acids or if heated, sulphites may liberate sulphur dioxide gas. Sulphur dioxide gas is irritating to the respiratory tract. Some asthmatics or hypersensitive individuals may experience difficult breathing.

Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Airborne dust/mist/vapor irritating. Repeated exposure to dust may cause eye injury.

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Skin: Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction based on human experience. May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin depigmentation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Some asthmatics or sulfite-sensitive individuals may experience wheezing, chest tightness, stomach upset, hives, faintness, weakness and diarrhea. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Data for Sodium sulphite (CAS 7757-83-7):

Acute Toxicity Data:

- Oral LD50 (rat): > 1,600 mg/kg
- Skin irritation: none
- Eye irritation: slight; washing palliative

Data for Hydroquinone (CAS 123-31-9):

Acute Toxicity Data:

- Oral LD50 (rat): 400 mg/kg
- Oral LD50 (male rat): 400 mg/kg
- Oral LD50 (male mouse): 100 - 200 mg/kg
- Dermal LD50 (guinea pig): > 1,000 mg/kg
- Dermal absorption rate: 1.1 micrograms (s) / cm² / hour
- Skin irritation: slight
- Skin Sensitization (guinea pig): positive
- Eye irritation: moderate

Mutagenicity/Genotoxicity Data:

- Salmonella typhimurium assay (Ames test): negative (in presence and absence of activation)
- Chromosomal aberration assay: negative (in absence of activation)
- Chromosomal aberration assay: positive (in presence of activation)
- Sister chromatid exchange (SCE) assay: positive (in presence and absence of activation)

Definitions for the following section(s): LOEL =lowest-observed-effect level, LOAEL = lowest-observed-adverse-effect, NOAEL = no observed-adverse-effect level, NOEL =no-observed-effect level.

Repeated dose toxicity:

- Dermal (17-day, rat): NOEL; 3800 mg/kg/day
- Dermal (17-day): LOEL (Lowest observable effect level); 4800 mg/kg/day

Developmental Toxicity Data:

- Oral (female rabbit): NOEL for developmental toxicity; 25mg/kg/day

Data for Bis(4-hydroxy-N-methylanilinium) sulphate (CAS 55-55-0):

Acute Toxicity Data:

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- Oral LD50 (rat): 237 mg/kg
- Oral LD50 (mouse): 565 mg/kg
- Dermal LD50 (guinea pig): > 1,000 mg/kg (highest dose tested)
- Skin irritation: slight
- Skin irritation: slight to moderate (repeated skin application)
- Skin Sensitization: none
- Eye irritation (unwashed eyes): moderate to strong
- Eye irritation (washed eyes): slight

Definitions for the following section(s): LOEL =lowest-observed-effect level, LOAEL = lowest-observed-adverse-effect, NOAEL = no observed-adverse-effect level, NOEL =no-observed-effect level.

Repeated dose toxicity:

- Oral (11 days): LOEL (Lowest observable effect level); 1.0 % in diet (reduced feed intake, reduced body weight gain, target organ effects: red blood cell)
- Oral (11 days): NOEL; 0.1 % in diet

12. Ecological information

The following properties are ESTIMATED from the components of the preparations.

Potential Toxicity:

Toxicity to fish (LC50):	1 - 10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia (EC50):	1 - 10 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (IC50):	10 - 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability: Readily biodegradable.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): ca. 260 g/l

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): ca. 205 g/l

13. Disposal considerations

Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to federal, state, commonwealth, provincial, or local laws. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

Not regulated for all modes of transportation.

For more transportation information, go to: www.kodak.com/go/ship.

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15. Regulatory information

Notification status

Regulatory List	Notification status
EINECS	n (Negative listing)
TSCA	n (Negative listing)
AICS	n (Negative listing)
DSL	n (Negative listing)
ENCS (JP)	n (Negative listing)
KECI (KR)	n (Negative listing)
PICCS (PH)	y (positive listing)
INV (CN)	y (positive listing)

A N (Negative listing) indicates one or more component is either not on the public Inventory or is subject to exemption requirements. If additional information is needed contact Kodak.

Other regulations

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH):	Hydroquinone: Group A3 (Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC):	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP):	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
California Prop. 65:	none
US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323):	Sodium sulphite, Hydroquinone, Sodium tetraborate, pentahydrate
US. Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000):	No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.
US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5):	Sodium sulphite, Hydroquinone, Sodium tetraborate, pentahydrate, Bis(4-hydroxy-N-methylanilinium) sulphate
US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required:	Hydroquinone
US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act	SARA 302: No chemicals in this material

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(EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous
Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A):

are subject to the reporting
requirements of SARA Title III, Section
302.

16. Other information

The data below reflects current legislative requirements whereas the product in your possession may carry a different version of the label depending on the date of manufacture.

US/Canadian Label Statements:

CONTAINS: Sodium sulphite (7757-83-7), Hydroquinone (123-31-9), Sodium tetraborate, pentahydrate (12179-04-3), Bis(4-hydroxy-N-methylanilinium) sulphate (55-55-0), Boric anhydride (1303-86-2)

WARNING!

**MAY CAUSE BLOOD DISORDERS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
MAY CAUSE CYANOSIS BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
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MIST OR DUST IRRITATING TO THE EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT
CAUSES SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION**

Do not breathe dust.
Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Keep container closed.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

FIRST AID: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes. If swallowed, only induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately.

Notes to physician: Absorption of this material into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin that, in sufficient concentration, causes cyanosis. Since reversion of methemoglobin to hemoglobin occurs spontaneously after termination of exposure, moderate degrees of cyanosis need to be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation. Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including scalp and nails, is of utmost importance. If cyanosis is severe, intravenous injection of methylene blue, one milligram per kilogram of body weight, may be of value.

Keep out of reach of children.

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Do not handle or use until safety precautions in Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) have been read and understood.

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

IN CASE OF FIRE: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

IN CASE OF SPILL: Shovel into suitable container for disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment. The information relating to the working solution is for guidance purposes only, and is based on correct mixing and use of the product according to instructions.

R-2, S-2, F-0, C-0