Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Lithocholylglycine

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS
None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident.
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic.
- Lithocholic acid is an established cholestatic hepatotoxin (diminishes or stops the flow of bile).
- Exposure may produce fever, tissue damage, inflammation and proliferation of bile ducts and ductular cells.

EYE
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
- Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models).
- Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
- Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
- The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models).
- Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models);
- nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glycolithocholic acid</td>
<td>474-74-8</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. · If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN
- If skin or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Negligible
- Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.
- Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
- Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION
Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
MINOR SPILLS
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE
PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)</td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Substance Description</td>
<td>Limit</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>glycolithocholic acid (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)</td>
<td>10 (I)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
<td>10 (N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)</td>
<td>3 (R)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</strong></td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.

Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different.
than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Substance Description</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan</td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible</td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming Toxic and</td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR))(f) Respirable</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Substances Table</td>
<td>fraction)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>glycolithocholic acid (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**
- particulate.
  Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

**HANDS/FEET**
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
  Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluoroelastomer
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.

OTHER
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid. Does not mix with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Divided solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>433.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>White crystalline powder with bitter taste; does not mix well with water. Soluble in methanol, ethanol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Glycolithocholic acid**

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
**GLYCOLITHOCHOLIC ACID**:
- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Ecotoxicity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycolithocholic acid</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

glycolithocholic acid (CAS: 474-74-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)",&quot;US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE
- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
  * (limited evidence).

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For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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