Thermo Scientific
Nalgene Right-To-Know Safety Wash Bottles

Nalgene® Right-To-Know (RTK) Wash Bottles feature codes and symbols for handling hazardous chemicals in an easily recognizable format. They are ready to use when you transfer common laboratory chemicals from the manufacturers' containers.

IMPROVED! During normal use of volatile solvents in standard wash bottles, vapor pressure builds inside the bottle and has been known to cause leakage from the spout. Nalgene RTK Wash Bottles (Cat. No. 2425- series) minimize the potential of spout drippage caused by solvent vapor pressure buildup. The unique built-in vent on the Nalgene Wash Bottle allows pressure to be released and keeps solvents inside the wash bottle, not on your lab bench.

Right-To-Know Safety Wash Bottles for Commonly Used Laboratory Chemicals

Bottles are made of low-density polyethylene (LDPE) with vented polypropylene closure and LDPE draw tube, with the following exceptions: sodium hypochlorite bottles are white LDPE with vented high-density polyethylene (HDPE) closure.

Nalgene Right-To-Know Safety Wash Bottles Catalog Numbers and Size Codes

Chemical	500 mL (Neck Size 28 mm)	1000 mL (Neck Size 38 mm)
Acetone	2425-0501	N/A
Ethyl Alcohol	2425-0502	2425-1002
Methanol	2425-0503	2425-1003
Isopropanol	2425-0504	2425-1004
Distilled Water	2425-0505	2425-1005
Sodium Hypochlorite	2425-0506	2425-1006

A

Color Codes

The wash bottles and closures are color-coded to facilitate identification and minimize the chance of cross-contamination. The closure color matches the color identification bar below the chemical name:

RED - acetone
WHITE - ethyl alcohol
GREEN - methanol
YELLOW - isopropanol
BLUE - distilled water
WHITE - sodium hypochlorite

B

Chemical Identification

The name of the chemical, ICS (International Chemical Society) formula, U.S. DOT/ UN number, CAS (Chemical Abstract Service) reference number, plus Target Organs and Route Of Entry information are clearly identified. The bottles also comply with Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Systems (WHMIS) Standards.

C

Hazard Codes

The primary hazards are represented by the appropriate symbol:

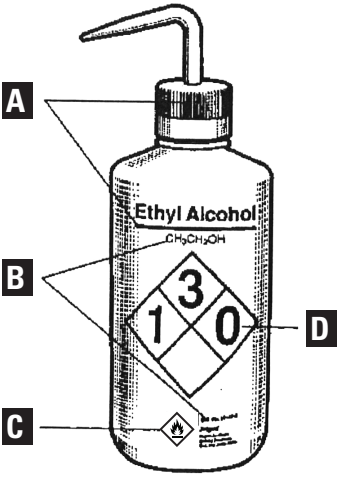
	**Toxic:** any chemical or material that has proven to be an acute or chronic health hazard.
	**Oxidizer** (or oxidizing material): a substance that yields oxygen readily to enhance or accelerate the combustion of organic material.
	**Corrosive:** a chemical that causes visible destruction of or irreversible 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:** a material that produces a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas or heat when subjected to abrupt shock, pressure or temperature.
	**Irritant:** a 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.

Important Note!
Consult corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for additional information and instructions.

D

NFPA Codes

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



(-1002 shown)

Indicates that these wash bottles have a built-in vent to minimize spout drippage.

(-0501 shown)

Cat. No. 2425

Top diamond, Red: Flash Point

4- Below 21°C/70°F
3- Below 38°C/100°F
2- Below 93°C/200°F
1- Above 93°C/200°F
0- Non-flammable

Left-hand diamond, Blue: Health Hazard

4- Deadly
3- Extremely hazardous
2- Hazardous
1- Slightly hazardous
0- Normal material

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

Bottom diamond, White: Health Warnings

Air - reactive	
Water - reactive	
Carcinogenic	
Radioactive	

Cleaning Guidelines

You can clean these bottles with any mild, non-abrasive detergent. Follow with a rinse in tap water and final rinse in distilled water. To avoid scratching the plastic or the printing, do not use abrasive cleaners or scouring pads.

Do not autoclave these bottles

NOTE: Inspect the wash bottles periodically for signs of stress (cracking or crazing/ whitening of the plastic). When signs of stress are detected, discontinue use.

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