

ACTIVATED CARBON COATED FILTER PADS

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Mar-28-2008
NB614ECP

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ACTIVATED CARBON COATED FILTER PADS

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions. For product 158.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mars Fishcare North America Inc
Address:
50 East Hamilton Street
Chalfont
PA, 18914
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Fax: +1 215 822 1906

Company: Mars Fishcare North America Inc Inc
Address:
PO Box 218
Chalfont
PA, 18914- 0218
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Emergency Tel: +1800 222 1222 (US Only)

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2B
Respiratory Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria:
H335 H320
May cause respiratory irritation
Causes eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
synthetic non- woven pad, impregnated with carbon, activated	7440-44-0	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

Not applicable.

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 fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidizers.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.
- Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Water may be used to prevent dusting.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
- Flush spill area with water.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

NOTE:

- Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air thus producing a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and in enclosed or confined spaces where activated carbons might accumulate.
- Before entry to such areas, sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken; control conditions should be established to ensure the availability of adequate oxygen supply.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

Avoid oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

Reaction with finely divided metals, bromates, chlorates, chloramine monoxide, dichlorine oxide, iodates, metal nitrates, oxygen difluoride, peroxyformic acid, peroxyfuroic acid and trioxxygen difluoride may result in an exotherm with ignition or explosion. Less active forms of carbon will ignite or explode on suitably intimate contact with oxygen, oxides, peroxides, oxosalts, halogens, interhalogens and other oxidizing species.

Explosive reaction with ammonium nitrate, ammonium perchlorate, calcium hypochlorite and iodine pentoxide may occur following heating. Carbon may react violently with nitric acid and may be explosively reactive with nitrogen trifluoride at reduced temperatures. In the presence of nitrogen oxide, incandescence and ignition may occur. Finely divided or highly porous forms of carbon, exhibiting a high surface area to mass (up to 2000 m²/g) may function as unusually active fuels possessing both adsorptive and catalytic properties which accelerate the release of energy in the presence of oxidizing substances. Dry metal-impregnated charcoal catalysts may generate sufficient static, during handling, to cause ignition.

Graphite in contact with liquid potassium, rubidium or caesium at 300 deg. C. produces intercalation compounds (C8M) which ignite in air and may react explosively with water. The fusion of powdered diamond and potassium hydroxide may produce explosive decomposition.

Activated carbon, when exposed to air, represents a potential fire hazard due to a high surface area and adsorptive capacity. Freshly prepared material may ignite spontaneously in the presence of air especially at high humidity. Spontaneous combustion in air may occur at 90-100 deg. C. The presence of moisture in air facilitates the ignition. Drying oils and oxidizing oils promote spontaneous heating and ignition; contamination with these must be avoided. Unsaturated drying oils (linseed oil etc.) may ignite following adsorption owing to an enormous increase in the surface area of oil exposed to air; the rate of oxidation may also be catalyzed by metallic impurities in the carbon. A similar, but slower effect occurs on fibrous materials such as cotton waste. Spontaneous heating of activated carbon is related to the composition and method of preparation of the activated carbon. Free radicals, present in charcoal, are responsible for autoignition. Self-heating and autoignition may also result from adsorption of various vapors and gases (especially oxygen). For example, activated carbon auto-ignites in flowing air at 452-518 deg. C.; when the base, triethylene-diamine, is adsorbed on the carbon (5%) the autoignition temperature is reduced to 230-260 deg. C.. An exotherm is produced at 230-260 deg. C., at high flow rates of air, although ignition did not occur until 500 deg. C.. Mixtures of sodium borohydride with activated carbons, in air, promote the oxidation of sodium borohydride, producing a self-heating reaction that may result in the ignition

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of charcoal and in the production of hydrogen through thermal decomposition of the borohydride.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Carbon and charcoal may be stabilized for storage and transport, without moistening, by treatment with hot air at 50 deg. C.. Use of oxygen-impermeable bags to limit oxygen and moisture uptake has been proposed. Surface contamination with oxygenated volatiles may generate a heat of reaction (spontaneous heating). Should stored product reach 110 deg. C., stacked bags should be pulled apart with each bag separated by an air space to permit cooling away from other combustible materials.
Store away from incompatible materials.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Graphite, synthetic - Total dust)		10	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z- 1- A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Graphite, synthetic - Respirable Fraction)		5	
US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust	carbon, activated (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Graphite (natural))	15		
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	carbon, activated (Graphite (synthetic))		(See Table 11)	
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	carbon, activated (Graphite, synthetic - Total dust)		10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	carbon, activated (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5	
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	carbon, activated (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	carbon, activated (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10	
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	carbon, activated (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total particulate)		10	20
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	carbon, activated (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5	10

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

The TLV-TWA for carbon black is recommended to minimise complaints of excessive dirtiness and applies only to commercially produced carbon blacks or to soots derived from combustion sources containing absorbed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). When PAHs are present in carbon black (measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction) NIOSH has established a REL-TWA of 0.1 mg/m³ and considers the material to be an occupational carcinogen.

The NIOSH REL-TWA was "selected on the basis of professional judgement rather than on data delineating safe from unsafe concentrations of PAHs".

This limit was justified on the basis of feasibility of measurement and not on a demonstration of its safety.

INGREDIENT DATA

CARBON, ACTIVATED:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

The TLV-TWA for carbon black is recommended to minimise complaints of excessive dirtiness and applies only to commercially produced carbon blacks or to soots derived from combustion sources containing absorbed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). When PAHs are present in carbon black (measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction) NIOSH has established a REL-TWA of 0.1 mg/m³ and considers the material to be an occupational carcinogen.

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This limit was justified on the basis of feasibility of measurement and not on a demonstration of its safety.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

- as fine dust: defined as a dust which can reach the alveolar region of the lung.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

as carbon black CAS RN 1333-86-4

TLV TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ A4

ES TWA: 3 mg/m³

MAK value: 6 mg/m³

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PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

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

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	- 1 P	-
1000	50	-	- 1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	- 2 P
10000	100	-	- 3 P
	100+		Airline* *

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation in the workplace and safely remove carbon black from the air.

Note: Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air and thus presents a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and enclosed or confined spaces. Before entering such areas sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken and control conditions set up to ensure ample oxygen availability.[Linde].

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Black pad with no odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°F): Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F): Not Applicable
State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°F): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water =1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

Ingestion of finely divided carbon may produce gagging and constipation. Aspiration does not appear to be a concern as the material is generally regarded as inert and is often used as a food additive. Ingestion may produce a black stool.

EYE

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Eyes exposed to carbon particulates may be liable to irritation and burning. These can remain in the eye causing inflammation lasting weeks, and can cause permanent dark dotty discoloration.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

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.

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

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Impurities found in carbons can be toxic, including iodine. Carbon dusts in the air may cause irritation of the mucous membranes, eyes and skin. Coughing, irritation of the upper airways and eye burning may occur.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that exposure to carbon black causes increased susceptibility to cancer or other ill effects. Some lung changes can occur after a prolonged period of exposure as well as increased strain on the right side of the heart.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARBON, ACTIVATED:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

CARBON, ACTIVATED:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Black Magic Cut-Your-Own (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

carbon, activated (CAS: 7440-44-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust
US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List
US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 4
US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 6
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :3 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%).

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
carbon, activated	3.0000	0.1

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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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S.

Regulations and Standards:

OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements

1910.133 - Eye and face protection

1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

1910.136 - Occupational foot protection

1910.138 - Hand Protection

Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1

Foot protection - ANSI Z41

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following Canadian Standards:

CAN/CSA-Z195 - Protective Footwear

Z195.1 - Guideline on Selection, Use, and Care of Protective Footwear

CAN/CSA-Z94.3 - Industrial Eye and Face Protectors

Z94.3.1 - Protective Eyewear User's Guide

CSA-Z94.4 - Selection, Use, and Care of Respirators

CAN/CSA-Z180.1 - Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.

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