

# AFRICAN MINERAL SALTS CICHLID

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Feb-8-2008  
NB293ECP

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

AFRICAN MINERAL SALTS CICHLID

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### 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

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions. For product 470.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

Harmful if swallowed.  
Irritating to eyes.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

##### EYE

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## SKIN

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.

## 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. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
calcium chloride	10043-52-4	30-40
nonhazardous ingredients		>60

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
  - Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
  - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.
  - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
  - If conscious, give water to drink.
  - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
  - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
  - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°F): Not Applicable

## 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

## GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.  
Gloves:  
Respirator:  
Particulate

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers.
- 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.
- 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.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
  - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

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- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium chloride (Calcium chloride)	5	
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium chloride (Coal dust (Respirable particulate))	2	
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	calcium chloride (Cotton, dust, raw)	0.2	
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	calcium chloride (Particulates, NOC++)	10	20
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	calcium chloride (Respirable size+)	3	6
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	calcium chloride (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	

### MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

CALCIUM CHLORIDE:

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

#### HANDS/FEET

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
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.
  
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure.
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

### RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1 Air- line*	-	PAPR- P1
50 x PEL	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x PEL	-	P3 Air- line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica

most

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

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

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 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.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.  
Such protection might consist of:
  - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°F): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 8.0 (0.5g sol)

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not

Applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°F): Not Applicable

State: Divided Solid

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

### APPEARANCE

White powder with no odour; soluble in water.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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African Mineral Salts Cichlid

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CALCIUM CHLORIDE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (unknown): moderate\*

Eye (unknown): severe\* [ICI]

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

CALCIUM CHLORIDE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 8.4 (24hr)

## 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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorized landfill.
- Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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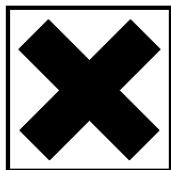
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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



## REGULATIONS

### US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

Ingredient

CAS

% de minimus  
concentration

### US CERCLA List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities

Ingredient

CAS

RQ

African Mineral Salts Cichlid (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

calcium chloride (CAS: 10043-52-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits

Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits

Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Environmental Quality Guidelines (EQGs) Water: Community

CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List

US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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](http://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

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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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