

BUFFER MAX AFRICAN CICHLID

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Feb-8-2008
NB293ECP

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Version No:1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BUFFER MAX AFRICAN CICHLID

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not 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 420.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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.

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. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

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

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

an occupational setting.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, 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.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
nonhazardous ingredients, proprietary		100

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

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, 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

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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
When handling larger quantities:
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labeled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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.
- 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

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°F): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 9.0 (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.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

None known.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Buffer Max African Cichlid.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- 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.

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

None recorded

Buffer Max African Cichlid (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

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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.

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.

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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