

NITRA-ZORB

Hazard Alert Code:
NIL

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 4658-60

Issue Date: 24-Dec-2009

CD 2010/1

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Nitra-Zorb

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions. For product 110 and 726.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mars Fishcare Inc

Address:

50 East Hamilton Street

Chalfont

PA, 18914

USA

Telephone: +1 215 822 8181

Fax: +1 215 822 1906

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0 ■	
Toxicity:	0 ■	
Body Contact:	0 ■	
Reactivity:	0 ■	Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Chronic:	0 ■	

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

Not hazardous

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ion-exchange resin, proprietary		30-60
zeolites	1318-02-1	30-60
water	7732-18-5	1-10

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 Centre 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

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 Fire Brigade 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 courses.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

-
- Non combustible.
- Not considered 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.
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

-
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade 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 labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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.

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- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

-
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
- 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

For major quantities:

- Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
- Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- CAS:1318-02-1 CAS:37305-72-9 CAS:50809-51-3 CAS:52349-29-8 CAS:53025-48-2 CAS:53060-43-8 CAS:53569-61-2 CAS:53789-62-1 zeolites: CAS:54693-40-2 CAS:54824-24-7 CAS:56747-83-2 CAS:61710-45-0 CAS:75216-11-4 CAS:76774-74-8 CAS:85117-23-3
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

MATERIAL DATA

NITRA-ZORB:

Not available

ZEOLITES:

- It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

-
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class

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of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

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
- fluorocarbon
- polyvinyl chloride

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

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

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

- 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.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

Air Speed:

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Mixture of off-white and gray granules and off-white beads with no odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range	Not	Viscosity	Not

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(°C)	Applicable		Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems 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 (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised 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 by EC Directives 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.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ZEOLITES:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5110 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Inhalation (-) LC50: >18.3 mg/l/1hr

for sodium aluminosilicate, zeolite A:

IRRITATION

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Skin (rabbit): non-irritating

Eye (rabbit): slight

[Grace]

WATER:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Zeolites other than erionite (clinoptilolite, phillipsite, mordenite, non-fibrous Japanese zeolite, synthetic zeolites)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents
Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

Group 3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NITRA-ZORB:

ZEOLITES:

■ Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities. Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation.

The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable.

Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability.

■ For zeolites:

The environmental exposure assessments for detergent-based zeolites were conducted using the HERA detergent scenario (HERA, 2004). The PNEC values used in the risk assessment were derived from the most conservative reliable NOEC values available in the study.

These long-term ecotoxicity data have confirmed the anticipation that the ecological behaviour of the zeolite types used in detergents is very similar. The risk characterisation ratios based upon the discussed exposure and effects data show RCR values < 1 and, hence, do not indicate a risk for any of the environmental compartments, i.e. water, sediment, soil and sewage treatment plants (STP).

The favourable outcome of this environmental risk assessment provides a sound basis for the conclusion that the use of zeolites in detergent products does not pose a risk to the environment.

Supplement to the HERA Report on the Environmental Assessment of Zeolite A; September 2005

Ecotoxicity:

for sodium aluminosilicate, zeolite A

Fish toxicity LC50 (96 h): Brachidario rerio 1800 mg/l

Daphnia magna EC50 (48 h): 2808 mg/l

Algal toxicity NOEC (96 h): Scenedesmus subspecies 10 mg/l

Bacterial toxicity (Pseudomonas putida): 330 mg/l, initial inhibition of cell multiplication [Source - Grace].

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

WATER:

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

-
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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zeolites (CAS: 1318-02-1,37305-72-9,50809-51-3,52349-29-8,53025-48-2,53060-43-8,53569-61-2,53789-62-1,54693-40-2,54824-24-7,56747-83-2,61710-45-0,75216-11-4,76774-74-8,85117-23-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Nitra-Zorb (CW: 4658-60)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient
Name

CAS

zeolites 1318-02-1, 37305-72-9, 50809-51-3, 52349-29-8, 53025-48-2, 53060-43-8, 53569-61-2, 53789-62-1, 54693-40-2, 54824-24-7, 56747-83-2, 61710-45-0, 75216-11-4, 76774-74-8, 85117-23-3

■ 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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Issue Date: 24-Dec-2009

Print Date: 21-Apr-2010