

PROPER PH 8.2 POWDER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 3-Jan-2006

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PROPER PH 8.2 POWDER

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SUPPLIER

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated
Address:
PO Box 218
Chalfont
PA, 18914-0218
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Emergency Tel: +1800 222 1222 (US Only)

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated
Address:
50 East Hamilton Street
Chalfont
PA, 18914
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturers directions. For product 39.

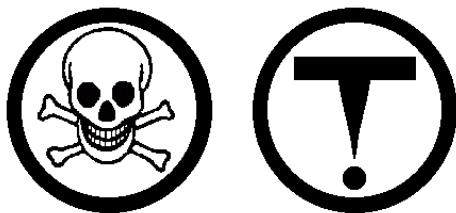
SYNONYMS

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
non hazardous ingredients, proprietary		>60
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	30-40
Aloes, extract	85507-69-3	<0.5

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful by inhalation.
Irritating to eyes.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

*(limited evidence)

continued...

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

May produce skin discomfort*.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, 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, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic 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.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 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.

SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering. 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

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

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

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

shadows show on X-ray. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Extended use of purgatives and laxatives can cause a profuse, watery diarrhea with severe dehydration, mineral losses, weakness and weight loss. Absorption from the bowel may become impaired and damage to the heart and kidneys can also occur.

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 the eyes:

- 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 contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 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.
- Prostheses 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

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
 - Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
 - Oxygen is given as indicated.
 - The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
 - Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilization of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- Neutralizing agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.

- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.

- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.

- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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.

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,

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGLE) (in ppm)

AEGLE 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGLE 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGLE 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sodium carbonate 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

sodium carbonate 50 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sodium carbonate 30 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

sodium carbonate 10 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1%	Toxic (T) >= 3.0%
R50 >= 0.25%	Corrosive (C) >= 5.0%
R51 >= 2.5%	
else >= 10%	

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available: sodium carbonate as (CAS: 497-19-8)

No data available: Aloes, extract as (CAS: 85507-69-3) / (CAS: 94349-62-9)

No data for Proper pH 8.2 Powder.

INGREDIENT DATA

SODIUM CARBONATE:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

OEL STEL: (Russia) 5 mg/m³

ALOES, EXTRACT:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

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.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

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

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

Protection

Half-Face

Full-Face

Powered Air

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Factor	Respirator	Respirator	Respirator
10 x PEL	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
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 most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Applicable

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

Boiling Range (C): Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (C): Not Applicable
State: Divided Solid

Vapor Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Flash Point (C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

APPEARANCE

White powder with little odor; soluble in water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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.
Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Proper pH 8.2 Powder

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

SODIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2300 mg/m³/2h

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s Mild

Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h Moderate

ALOES, EXTRACT:

Aloe barbadensis Mill., extract

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg

Nil reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

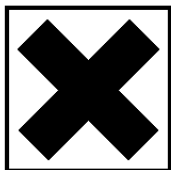
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R36	Irritating to eyes.

REGULATIONS

sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)
US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

No regulations applicable

No data available for Aloes, extract as CAS: 85507-69-3, CAS: 94349-62-9.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce skin discomfort*.

* (limited evidence).

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