

# PROPER PH 8.2 POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch SDS++

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 4658-58

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2009

CD 2010/1

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Proper pH 8.2 Powder

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.  
**CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.**  
**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.**  
**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions. For product 39.

### 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:	2		
Body Contact:	3		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4

### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

#### WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria:

H335 H332 H315 H319 H315 H319

May cause respiratory irritation

Harmful if inhaled

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious 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.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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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.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

## Storage

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

## EUROPEAN CLASSIFICATION - RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

## EUROPEAN CLASSIFICATION - SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S22	Do not breathe dust.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Center.
S46	If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Center. (show this container or label).

## ANNEX 2: Indications of Danger

Xn Harmful



## AUSTRALIAN CLASSIFICATION - RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes respiratory system and skin.

## AUSTRALIAN CLASSIFICATION - SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S22	Do not breathe dust.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Center.
S46	If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Center (show this container or label).

## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



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## Section 3 - 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 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.

### 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

### 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.

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- 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 to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Gloves:

Respirator:

Chemical goggles.

PVC chemical resistant type.

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.
- 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.

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

## 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

DO NOT use aluminum or galvanized containers.

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## 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

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	sodium carbonate (Dusts)		10						see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; total inhalable dust
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	sodium carbonate (Dusts)		5						see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; respirable dust
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Szénpor (kvarc <5% m/m)])		2						(TWA (Respir&bilis))
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbesztmentes)])		2						(TWA (Respir&bilis))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbesztmentes)])		10						(TWA (Tot&lis))
Ireland Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium carbonate (Dusts non-specific total inhalable)		10						
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	sodium carbonate ( : ) 10 20%)						2		
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere (German)	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)-Einatembare Fraktion)		10				20		AGS
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere (German)	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)-Alveolengängige Fraktion)		3				6		AGS
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	sodium carbonate (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Egyéb szerves porok])		5						(TWA (Respir&bilis))
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	sodium carbonate ( )						6		
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air	sodium carbonate ( )						4		

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of Workplace Zone (Russian)	)			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)	10		
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	sodium carbonate (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel inhalabel)	10		(TWA ((e)))
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	sodium carbonate (Debu serat gelas)	10		
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (German)	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (alveolengängige Fraktion))	1,5		
Finland Industrial Safety Act - Binding Limit Values (Swedish)	sodium carbonate (Totaldamm)	25	3	30
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (German)	sodium carbonate (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (einatembare Fraktion))	4		
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	sodium carbonate (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel respirabel)	3		(TWA ((e)))
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	10		*
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	sodium carbonate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5		*
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust, general threshold limit value (respirable fraction))	1.5		
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust, general threshold limit value (inhalable fraction))	4		
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust: total dust)	10		13
France Threshold Limit Values for Occupational Exposure - VLE/VME (French)	sodium carbonate (Poussières réputées sans effet spécifique)	10,5		(TWA (a))
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	sodium carbonate (Dust: respirable dust)	5		1
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	8		Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	2		Respirable dust*
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	4		Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	sodium carbonate (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	1		Respirable dust*
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5		
Belgium Occupational Exposure Limits (French)	sodium carbonate (Particules non classifiées autrement (fraction inhalable))			10
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	sodium carbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5		
Spain Occupational Exposure Limit for Chemical Agents (Spanish)	sodium carbonate (Partículas (insolubles o poco solubles) no especificadas de otra forma: - Fracción inhalable)	0,005	10	d , e
US - Michigan Exposure	sodium carbonate (Particulates not			

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Limits for Air Contaminants	otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5		
Czech Republic Occupational Exposure Limits (PEL and NPK-P) (Czech)	sodium carbonate (Uhli itany a hydrogenuhli itany sodný a draselný)	5	10	
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	Aloes, extract (Dusts)	10		see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; total inhalable dust
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	Aloes, extract (Dusts)	5		see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; respirable dust
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	Aloes, extract (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Szénpor (kvarc <5% m/m)])	2		(TWA (Respirabilis))
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	Aloes, extract (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbeszttmentes)])	2		(TWA (Respirabilis))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	Aloes, extract (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15		
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	Aloes, extract (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5		
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	Aloes, extract (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbeszttmentes)])	10		(TWA (Totális))
Ireland Occupational Exposure Limits	Aloes, extract (Dusts non-specific total inhalable)	10		
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	Aloes, extract ( : ) 10 20%)		2	
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere (German)	Aloes, extract (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)- Einatembare Fraktion)	10	20	AGS
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere (German)	Aloes, extract (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)- Alveolengängige Fraktion)	3	6	AGS
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	Aloes, extract (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Egyéb szerves porok])	5		(TWA (Respirabilis))
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	Aloes, extract ( )		6	
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	Aloes, extract ( )		4	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	Aloes, extract (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	Aloes, extract (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10		
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	Aloes, extract (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel inhalabel)	10		(TWA ((e)))
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	Aloes, extract (Debu serat gelas)	10		
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (German)	Aloes, extract (Allgemeiner Staubgrenz-wert (alveolengängige Fraktion))	1,5		
Finland Industrial Safety Act - Binding Limit Values (Swedish)	Aloes, extract (Totaldamm)	25 3	30	
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK	Aloes, extract (Allgemeiner Staubgrenz-wert	4		

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Values (German)	(einatembare Fraktion))		
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	Aloes, extract (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel respirabel)	3	(TWA ((e)))
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	Aloes, extract (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	10	*
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	Aloes, extract (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	*
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	Aloes, extract (Dust, general threshold limit value (respirable fraction))	1.5	
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	Aloes, extract (Dust, general threshold limit value (inhalable fraction))	4	
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	Aloes, extract (Dust: total dust)	10	13
France Threshold Limit Values for Occupational Exposure - VLE/VME (French)	Aloes, extract (Poussières réputées sans effet spécifique)	10, 5	(TWA (a))
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	Aloes, extract (Dust: respirable dust)	5	1
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	Aloes, extract (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	8	Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	Aloes, extract (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	2	Respirable dust*
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	Aloes, extract (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	4	Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	Aloes, extract (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	1	Respirable dust*
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	Aloes, extract (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
Belgium Occupational Exposure Limits (French)	Aloes, extract (Particules non classifiées autrement (fraction inhalable))		10
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	Aloes, extract (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
Spain Occupational Exposure Limit for Chemical Agents (Spanish)	Aloes, extract (Partículas (insolubles o poco solubles) no especificadas de otra forma: - Fracción inhalable)	0,005 10	d , e
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	Aloes, extract (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	

## MATERIAL DATA

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Not available

SODIUM CARBONATE:

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.

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

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- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

OEL STEL: (Russia) 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## 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.

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 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 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.

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

## 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.

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:

solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

Air Speed:

0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

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(released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

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

Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production.

3: High production, heavy use

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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

White powder with little odour; soluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Alkaline.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
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	Vapor Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

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

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 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

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

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.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### SODIUM CARBONATE:

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

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/2h

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s Mild

Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

##### ALOES, EXTRACT:

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

##### TOXICITY

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Aloe barbadensis Mill., extract

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

##### SODIUM CARBONATE:

##### PROPER PH 8.2 POWDER:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

##### PROPER PH 8.2 POWDER:

##### SODIUM CARBONATE:

##### ALOES, EXTRACT:

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence:  
Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

sodium

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carbonate

LOW

LOW

HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "China (Hong Kong) Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) Regulations - Additives in Certain Milk Products", "China Hygienic Standards for Uses of Food Additives (GB 2760-1996) - List of Processing Assistants Recommended for Use in Food Industry", "China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Danish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Dutch)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Finnish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (French)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (German)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Greek)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Italian)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Portuguese)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Spanish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Swedish)", "European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (French)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (German)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (Spanish)", "European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Japan Chemical Substances Control Law - Existing/New Chemical Substances", "Japan Food Sanitation Law - Designated Additives", "Japan Marine Pollution and Disasters", "Japan Port Regulations Law (Japanese) - Chemical Liquid Waste", "Korea (South) Existing Chemicals List (KECL)", "Malaysia Food Regulations - Permitted Food Additive in Follow-Up Formula", "Malaysia Food Regulations - Permitted Food Conditioners", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "Nordic Food Additive Database", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)", "Philippines Regulatory Guidelines Concerning Food Additives - Permitted Food Additives", "Singapore Food Regulations - Food Additives - Permitted General Purpose Food Additives", "Taiwan Scope and Application Standards of Food Additives - Chemicals for Food Industry", "Taiwan Scope and Application Standards of Food Additives - Food quality improvement, fermentation and food processing agents", "Thailand Harmful Chemicals - List I", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

**Aloes, extract (CAS: 85507-69-3, 94349-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (French)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (German)", "European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (Spanish)", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "Japan Food Sanitation Law - List of plant or animal sources of natural flavorings (Japanese)", "Japan List of Existing Food Additives", "Japan List of plant or animal sources of natural flavorings (English)", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)"

**No data for Proper pH 8.2 Powder (CW: 4658-58)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
Aloes, extract	85507-69-3, 94349-62-9

Classification of the mixture 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:

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[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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