

TC POWDER MEDICATION

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Jan-2006
B293EC

CHEMWATCH 4658-79
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TC POWDER MEDICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR
1910.1200.**

SUPPLIER

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated
Address:
50 East Hamilton Street
Chalfont
PA, 18914
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Fax: +1 215 822 1906

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturers directions.

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium chloride	7647-14-5	>60
tetracycline hydrochloride	64-75-5	10-30
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	112945-52-5	1-5

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

EYE

There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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 either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

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.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Combustion products include.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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:
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.

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 chloride	500 mg/m ³
tetracycline hydrochloride	500 mg/m ³

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

sodium chloride	300 mg/m ³
tetracycline hydrochloride	15 mg/m ³

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

sodium chloride	40 mg/m ³
tetracycline hydrochloride	2.5 mg/m ³

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

sodium chloride	15 mg/m ³
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

tetracycline hydrochloride 0.75 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to 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

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

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL m5/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sodium chloride		3		6		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sodium chloride		10		20		

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL m5/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	tetracycline hydrochloride		3		6		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	tetracycline hydrochloride		10		20		

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers
 TC Powder Medication: No data available for CW:4658-79
 sodium chloride: No data available for CAS:7647-14-5
 tetracycline hydrochloride: No data available for CAS:64-75-5
 silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free: No data available for CAS:112945-52-5 CAS:67256-35-3

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Original IDLH Value (ppm)	Original IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	N.E.	N.E.	3,000

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :2 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%).

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline	2.0000	5.0

INGREDIENT DATA

SODIUM CHLORIDE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TETRACYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, CRYSTALLINE FREE:

TLV TWA: 2 mg/m³

ES TWA: 2 mg/m³

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special eye apparel needed when handling small quantities of substance.

For bulk handling:

- Chemical goggles or
- Face shield.
- 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 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

- Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference.
- PVC gloves
- Protective shoe covers
- Head covering.

OTHER

- Coveralls buttoned at collar and cuffs.
- Disposal impermeable overalls.
- Eye wash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- For Emergencies: Vinyl suit.

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

* - 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

Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:

- For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation. Quantities of up to 25 grams may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets*; Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram may be handled in Class II biological safety cabinets* or equivalent containment systems Quantities exceeding 1 kg may be handled either using specific containment, a hood or Class II biological safety cabinet*,
- HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapors.
- The need for respiratory protection should also be assessed where incidental or accidental exposure is anticipated. Dependent on levels of contamination, PAPR, full face air purifying devices with P2 or P3 filters or air supplied respirators should be evaluated. When handling: Quantities of up to 25 grams, an approved respirator with HEPA filters or cartridges should be considered Quantities of 25 grams to 1 kilogram, a half-face negative pressure, full negative pressure, or powered helmet-type air purifying respirator should be considered. Quantities in excess of 1 kilogram, a full face negative pressure, helmet-type air purifying, or supplied air respirator should be considered. Written procedures, specific to a particular work-place, may replace these recommendations

* For Class II Biological Safety Cabinets, Types B2 or B3 should be considered. Where only Class I, open fronted Cabinets are available, glove panels may be added, Laminar flow cabinets do not provide sufficient protection when handling these materials unless especially designed to do so.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 (°C): Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
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

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water =1): 1.01
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure (kPa): Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Applicable

APPEARANCE

Yellow powder with no odour; 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

Avoid strong acids, bases.
Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TC Powder Medication

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

SODIUM CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg
Oral (human) TDLo: 12357 mg/kg/23d
Oral Lowest Toxic Dose (Human): 8.2 mg/kg Eye
(rabbit):100 mg/24h - Moderate

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TETRACYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE:
TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: 6443 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 200 mg/kg/7d - I
Bacterial mutagen
Reproductive effector in rats

IRRITATION
Nil Reported

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, CRYSTALLINE FREE:
TOXICITY
Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *

IRRITATION
No data
* [Cabot]

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	SENSITIZER	SKIN	MUTAGEN	REPROTOXIN
tetracycline hydrochloride					CP65:Yes

REPROTOXIN

Californian Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity:
TYPE: tetracycline hydrochloride: developmental

DATE LISTED: January 1, 1991

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM CHLORIDE:
TLm 96 > 1000 ppm

SILICA AMORPHOUS, FUMED, CRYSTALLINE FREE:
Zebra fish LC50(96hr): 10000 mg/L.
Daphnia magna LC50(24hr): 10000 mg/L.
No adverse effects on water purification plant if removed mechanically.

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

REGULATIONS

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List For Reporting Year 2004

Ingredient	CAS	% de minimus concentration
tetracycline hydrochloride	64-75-5	1.0

sodium chloride (CAS: 7647-14-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

tetracycline hydrochloride (CAS: 64-75-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free (CAS: 112945-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

No data available for silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free as CAS: 67256-35-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin*.

Possible risk of harm to breastfed babies*.

* (limited evidence).

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica amorphous, fumed, crystalline free	112945-52-5, 67256-35-3

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