

# ZEOLITE AMMONIA REMOVER

Hazard Alert Code:  
NIL

Chemwatch SDS++

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 4658-38

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2009

CD 2010/1

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Zeolite Ammonia Remover

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

Not considered a dangerous substance according to directive 1999/45/EC and its amendments.

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions. For product 79.

### 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	■
Chronic:	0	■

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

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### HAZARD

Not hazardous

### EUROPEAN CLASSIFICATION - SAFETY

Safety Codes

S22

S24

Safety Phrases

■ Do not breathe dust.

■ Avoid contact with skin.

### EUROPEAN/AUSTRALIAN CLASSIFICATION - RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### AUSTRALIAN CLASSIFICATION - SAFETY

Safety Codes

S22

S24

Safety Phrases

Do not breathe dust.

Avoid contact with skin.

### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
zeolites	1318-02-1	100

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- 
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## 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.
- 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.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Gloves:

Respirator:

Chemical goggles.

When handling larger quantities:

Particulate

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

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

### MAJOR SPILLS

-

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

**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.
- 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.
- None known.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+

+

+

+

X

+

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
Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)	zeolites (Силикатсодержащие пыли, силикаты, алюмосиликаты: к) цеолиты (природные и искусственные))						6		
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	zeolites (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	zeolites (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances -	zeolites (Dusts)		10						see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; total

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Recommended Limits				inhalable dust
South Africa Hazardous Chemical Substances - Recommended Limits	zeolites (Dusts)	5		see paragraph 36 of Annexure 1; respirable dust
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	zeolites (Dust, general threshold limit value (respirable fraction))	1.5		
Ireland Occupational Exposure Limits	zeolites (Dusts non-specific total inhalable)	10		
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere (German)	zeolites (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)- Einatembare Fraktion)	10	20	AGS
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere (German)	zeolites (Allgemeiner Staubgrenzwert (siehe auch Nummer 2.4)- Alveolengängige Fraktion)	3	6	AGS
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	zeolites (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Szénpor (kvarc <5% m/m)])	2		(TWA (Respir&bilis))
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	zeolites (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbesztmentes)])	2		(TWA (Respir&bilis))
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	zeolites (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Egyéb szerves porok])	5		(TWA (Respir&bilis))
Hungary Occupational Exposure Limits (Hungarian)	zeolites (porok (szálló porok) egyéb porok [Ásványi porok - Talkum (azbesztmentes)])	10		(TWA (Tot&bilis))
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	zeolites (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	zeolites (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10		
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	zeolites (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel inhalabel)	10		(TWA ((e)))
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	zeolites (Debu serat gelas)	10		
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (German)	zeolites (Allgemeiner Staubgrenz-wert (alveolengängige Fraktion))	1,5		
Finland Industrial Safety Act - Binding Limit Values (Swedish)	zeolites (Totaldamm)	25	3	30
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (German)	zeolites (Allgemeiner Staubgrenz-wert (einatembare Fraktion))	4		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	zeolites (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5		*
France Threshold Limit Values for Occupational Exposure - VLE/VME (French)	zeolites (Poussières réputées sans effet spécifique)	10, 5		(TWA (a))
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values (English)	zeolites (Dust, general threshold limit value (inhalable fraction))	4		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	zeolites (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	10		*
Indonesia Threshold Limit Value for chemical substances in the workplace (Bahasa Indonesian)	zeolites (Partikel-partikel tidak terklasifikasi - Partikel respirabel)	3		(TWA ((e)))
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	zeolites (Dust: respirable dust)	5		1
Estonia Limit values for chemical hazards in the working environment (English)	zeolites (Dust: total dust)	10		13
Spain Occupational Exposure Limit for Chemical Agents	zeolites (Particulates (insoluble) not otherwise classified: Respirable fraction)	3		d, e

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Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	zeolites (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	8	Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	zeolites (Inorganic and organic dusts other than Classes 1 and 2)	2	Respirable dust*
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	zeolites (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	4	Total dust**
Japan Occupational Exposure Limits for Dusts	zeolites (Dusts containing less than 10% free silica)	1	Respirable dust*
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace - Dust	zeolites (沸石粉尘)	5	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	zeolites (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
Belgium Occupational Exposure Limits (French)	zeolites (Particules non classifiées autrement (fraction inhalable))		10
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	zeolites (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
Spain Occupational Exposure Limit for Chemical Agents (Spanish)	zeolites (Partículas (insolubles o poco solubles) no especificadas de otra forma: - Fracción inhalable)	0,005 10	d , e
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	zeolites (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	

## MATERIAL DATA

AMMO-CHIPS:

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.

## 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.

## HANDS/FEET

- Wear general protective gloves, e.g.. 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 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.

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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 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:

- particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
- filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
- 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:	Air Speed:
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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 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

Crystalline sand-like appearance with an earth-like odour; insoluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.  
Sinks in water.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not 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	Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable

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(°C)		(kPa)	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.5-1.7
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

- Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization 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 as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

##### SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

##### INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

#### 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

##### IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: >5110 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

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

for sodium aluminosilicate, zeolite A:

Skin (rabbit): non-irritating

Eye (rabbit): slight

[Grace]

#### 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:

AMMO-CHIPS:

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.

## 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**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;**

"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "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", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Japan Chemical Substances Control Law - Existing/New Chemical Substances", "Japan List of Existing Food Additives", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)", "Russia Maximum Allowed Concentrations (PDK) of Harmful Substances in the Air of Workplace Zone (Russian)", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used"

**No data for Ammo-Chips (CW: 4658-38)**

## 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 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:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

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■ 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: 23-Dec-2009

Print Date:21-Apr-2010