

# AMMO-CAT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

AMMO-CAT

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29  
CFR 1910.1200.

### SUPPLIER

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

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

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturers directions. For product 81A.

### SYNONYMS

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## Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
zeolites	1318-02-1	N/S

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## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

### 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

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## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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(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.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (F): Not Applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (F): Not Applicable

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.  
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.  
Gloves:  
When handling larger quantities:  
General purpose rubber glove.  
Respirator:  
Particulate

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## 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.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.

### ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

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

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

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

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.

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## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available: zeolites as (CAS: 1318-02-1) / (CAS: 37305-72-9) / (CAS: 50809-51-3) / (CAS: 52349-29-8) / (CA

No data for Ammo-Cat.

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### ZEOLITES:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Particulate (insoluble or poorly soluble \*) Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.C)

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Inhalable particulate

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Respirable particulate

OEL-Sweden, United Kingdom: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total dust, 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust

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 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)

\* Notice of intended change.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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.

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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

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): 1.5-1.7

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

### APPEARANCE

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

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

None known.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ammo-Cat

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

ZEOLITES:

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### ~TOXICITY FIGURE

Oral~rat~LD50~>5110~mg/kg

Dermal~rabbit~LD50~>2000~mg/kg

Inhalation~~~LC50~>18.3~mg/l/1hr

### ~OTHER

for sodium aluminosilicate, zeolite A:

Skin (rabbit): non-irritating

Eye (rabbit): slight

[Grace]

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### ZEOLITES:

for sodium aluminosilicate, zeolite A

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

Aquatic toxicity (Daphnia magna) 24H EC50: 2808 mg/l

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

Bacterial toxicity (Pseudomonas putida): 330 mg/l, initial inhibition of cell multiplication

[Grace]

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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No data available for zeolites as CAS: 1318-02-1, CAS: 37305-72-9, CAS: 50809-51-3, CAS: 52349-29-8, CAS: 53025-48-2, CAS: 53060-43-8, CAS: 53569-61-2, CAS: 53789-62-1, CAS: 54693-40-2, CAS: 54824-24-7, CAS: 56747-83-2, CAS: 61710-45-0, CAS: 75216-11-4, CAS: 76774-74-8, CAS: 85117-23-3.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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