

GUM GHATTI

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GUM GHATTI

OTHER NAMES

"ghatti gum", "Anogeissus gum", "Dhvda gum", "Dhow gum", "Indian gum", "polysaccharide gum"

PRODUCT USE

Acacia substitute. Emulsifying agent in pharmaceuticals, oils, waxes. Occurs as a gummy exudate from the stems of the Indian/ Ceylonese plant, Anogeissus latifolia Wall., Combretaceae. The name is derived from the Hindi word "ghats", meaning passes, and is given to the gum because of its ancient mountain transportation routes.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,
MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

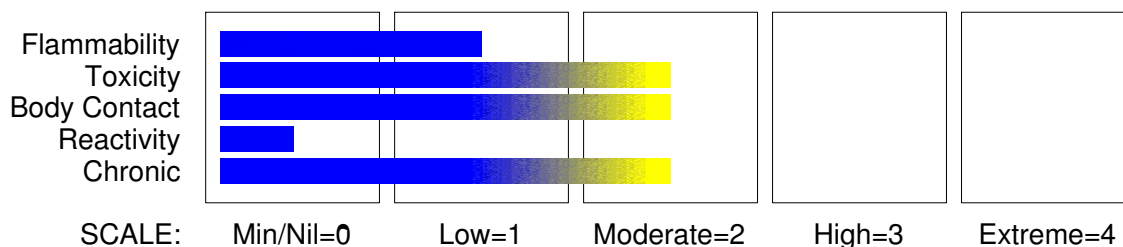
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HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H334 H317

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
gum ghatti	9000-28-6	>98

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 Centre or a doctor.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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

- 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 also 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.
- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

1-metre/sec.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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

Remove all ignition sources.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade 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 labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ + + + + +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- gum ghatti:

CAS:9000- 28- 6 CAS:37187- 65- 8

MATERIAL DATA

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

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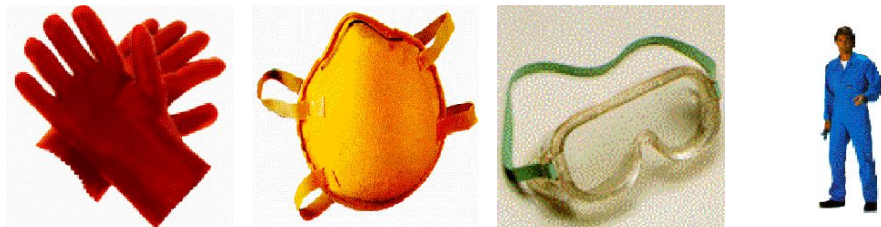
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses.
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

Overalls.

- Impervious protective clothing.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult
your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	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 (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
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 favourable 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

Off-white to buff-coloured powder; mixes with water (1:5) to form a very viscous mucilage. Solutions may be slightly coloured due to traces of pigment in the gum. Commercial product may have been autoclaved to render

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

it entirely water-soluble. Does not form a true gel.
A complex polysaccharide occurring as a calcium-magnesium salt of
L-arabinose, D-galactose, D-mannose, D-xylose, D-glucuronic acid in a
molar ratio of 10:6:2:1:2 and traces of 6-deoxyhexose.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available.

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that oral administration causes few
toxic effects with purging being the most significant. If evacuation fails due to bowel
obstruction or atony, mucosal irritation and absorption may result.

Systemically the magnesium ion produces electrolyte imbalance, central nervous system
depression, neurological and cardiac involvement, reflex abolition and death from
respiratory paralysis. These effects are rare in the absence of intestinal or renal
disorders.

Early signs and symptoms of magnesium intoxication include nausea, vomiting, malaise and
confusion. Deep tendon reflexes may be diminished. central nervous system depression may
progress to coma and paralysis of the release of acetylcholine at myoneuronal junctions.
Central nervous system depression may be compounded by depressed function of the
respiratory musculature. Hypotension may also ensue as a result of
peripheral vasodilation and/ or decreased cardiac output secondary to conduction defects.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bradycardia is common, leading to eventual arrest in diastole.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives 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 by EC Directives 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.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust.

Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 17000 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: >16000 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 7000 mg/kg

Oral (hamster) LD50: >16000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for gum ghatti.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for gum ghatti as CAS: 9000-28-6, CAS: 37187-65-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name
gum ghatti

CAS
9000- 28- 6, 37187- 65- 8

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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