



MOLECULAR SIEVES 13X 1/8" PELLETS

GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version No:3
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MOLECULAR SIEVES 13X 1/8" PELLETS

OTHER NAMES

PRODUCT USE

General laboratory reagent.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

technical@sdfine.com

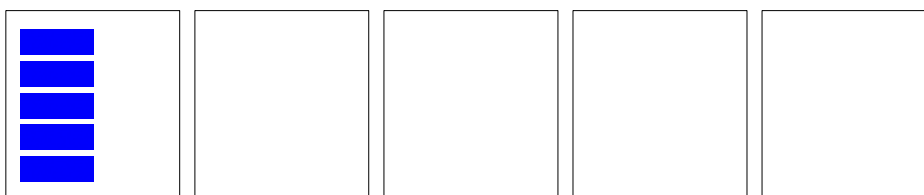
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

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HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability
Toxicity
Body Contact
Reactivity
Chronic



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

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

Not hazardous

No hazards determined by using GHS criteria

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

continued...

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
molecular sieves type 13X 1/8 inch pellets		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 Centre 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 Fire Brigade 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 courses.
- 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 a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.

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

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Recommended storage temperature: 15 to 25 deg.C.

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SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific precautions
X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- 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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

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.

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:

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

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

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

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

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 metres 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White to light brown, odourless solid; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with 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 Vapour Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour 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

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems 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 rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised 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 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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

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. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Merck Molecular Sieves Type 13X 1/8 Inch Pellets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required:
HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Merck Molecular Sieves Type 13X 1/8 Inch Pellets (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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MOLECULAR SIEVES 13X 1/8" PELLETS

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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