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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CHEMICAL NAME: AMMONIUM ALGINATE

CATALOG NUMBER: A29890

CAS NUMBER: 9005-34-9

MDL NUMBER: NOT AVAILABLE

MOLECULAR FORMULA: (C₆H₇O₆NH₄)_n

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: (193)_n

APPEARANCE: WHITE TO BUFF COLORED POWDER

ODOR: SLIGHT MARINE ODOR

FLASH POINT: NOT AVAILABLE

MELTING POINT: NOT AVAILABLE

BOILING POINT: NOT AVAILABLE

DENSITY: 1.7

HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS: TSCA STATUS: NOT LISTED
EINECS NUMBER: NOT AVAILABLE
BEILSTEIN REGISTRY NUMBER: NOT AVAILABLE
RTECS NUMBER: NOT AVAILABLE
ORL-RAT LD₅₀: >5000 mg/kg
ACUTE HEALTH HAZARD: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO EYES,
SKIN, MUCOUS MEMBRANES AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. MAY
BE HARMFUL BY INGESTION, INHALATION OR SKIN
ABSORPTION.
CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD: NOT AVAILABLE
TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THE TOXICOLOGICAL
PROPERTIES OF THIS CHEMICAL HAVE NOT BEEN THOROUGHLY
INVESTIGATED. USE APPROPRIATE PROCEDURES AND
PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT OR MINIMIZE EXPOSURE.
HMIS RATING: H:2 F:1 R:0

NFPA RATING: H:2 F:1 R:0
SARA 302: NO
SARA 313: NO
DOT CLASS: NOT REGULATED

INCOMPATIBILITY: STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS

DATE: OCTOBER 3, 2006

PERSONAL PROTECTION, PROCEDURES FOR LEAKS OR SPILLS, & FIRST AID ADMINISTRATION

Protection Information:

1. Wear appropriate NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator that will provide protection for exposure conditions, compatible chemical resistant gloves and safety goggles. Other impervious protective clothing such as splash aprons, over sleeves and shoe coverings should be used as needed.
2. Use in a chemical fume hood or with efficient localized exhaust.
3. For corrosive materials, wear a face shield (8 inch min.).
4. Avoid inhalation.
5. Do not get in the eyes, on skin or on clothing.
6. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure.
7. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURE

1. Evacuate area.
2. Wear full-face self-supplied air respirator, heavy gloves and boots (to avoid shoe contamination) for materials of high-hazard risk such as corrosive, highly toxic, lachrymator, toxic, severe irritant, sensitizer, or vesicant or with chronic health hazards such as neurological, reproductive, carcinogenic, teratogenic, mutagenic, and/or target organ effects. OSHA requires the use of full-face self-supplied air respirators when entering an area of unknown exposure hazard.
3. For materials of lower hazard exposure risk such as irritants, "nuisance" dusts or low-toxicity, the use of an appropriate half-face respirator, eye protection, compatible chemical-resistant gloves and shoe coverings (to prevent shoe contamination) is recommended.
4. If the spill is large or in an uncontrolled area a whole body suit should be worn. The suit should be decontaminated or disposed of after use.
5. If the material is a liquid, it should be covered with a suitable absorbent, picked up and placed in covered containers compatible with the material.
6. If the material is a solid, it should be swept up and placed in a suitable container. If dusting is a problem, and absorbent may be used to aid in pickup.
7. If the material is a gas, evacuate area and keep personnel upwind. Shut off leak if there is no risk.

8. Contaminated surfaces and tools should be washed. The area should be ventilated before allowing anyone to return to the area.

FIRST AID

1. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Flushing of the affected area should be done in a manner so as not to spread the area of contact. Clothing that has been contaminated by a liquid should be removed immediately to minimize spread of the contact area through diffusion. Contaminated footwear should be removed before flushing, especially if the chemical has gotten inside the footwear, because it will inhibit the flushing action of the water and increase the contact area.
2. Assure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with finger. This is necessary because of the instinctive reaction of the eye to shut when in pain and the force of the water stream being directed to it. Practice in using the eye wash station in a non-emergency situation will demonstrate the difficulty in keeping the eye open in the stream in the absence of pain stimuli.
3. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Inhalation of corrosive vapors, mists or dusts can result in pulmonary edema, the onset of which may become apparent from a few hours to up to 48 hours after exposure.
4. If swallowed, wash out mouth with water if victim is conscious. Call a physician immediately. Vomiting should be induced only under the direction of a physician. There is a clear danger that a victim might choke to death because of narrowing of the passage in the throat due to swelling of the tissue in the throat.
5. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Properly discard contaminated shoes.