

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

Balchem Corporation

Catalogue number: 08730
Version No: 5.8
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 08/06/2020
Print Date: 09/06/2020
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	08730

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Organic Mineral Foliar Supplement
--------------------------	-----------------------------------

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Balchem Corporation
Address	52 Sunrise Park Road New Hampton, NY 10958 United States
Website	www.balchem.com
Email	sds@balchem.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec CCN#2275
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (USA)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+1.703.527.3887 (International)

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Combustible Dust
----------------	--

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
	May form combustible dust concentrations in air

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
------	--

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7778-80-5	10-40	potassium sulfate

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents, e.g., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc., as ignition may result.
-----------------------------	--

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.
----------------------	--

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
<p>Fire/Explosion Hazard</p>	<p>This product may present a dust explosion risk in the form it is manufactured and sold. This conclusion is based on the product composition and on results of Kst testing of similar products. Further processing of the product, such as manipulation of particle size, and the environment in which it is used (e.g., humidity effects) may increase or decrease the risk of dust explosions.</p> <p>Dusts fall into one of three Kst* classes. Class 1 dusts; Kst 1-200 m3/sec; Class 2 dusts; 201-299 m3/sec. Class 3 dusts; Kst 300 or more. Most agricultural dusts (grains, flour etc.) are Class 1; pharmaceuticals and other speciality chemicals are typically Class 1 or 2; most unoxidised metallic dusts are Class 3. The higher the Kst, the more energetically the dust will burn and the greater is the explosion risk and the greater is the speed of the explosion.</p> <p>Standard test conditions, used to derive the Kst, are representative of industrial conditions, but do not represent an absolute worst case. Increased levels of turbulence increase the speed of the explosion dramatically.</p> <p>* Kst - a normalised expression of the burning dust pressure rise rate over time.</p> <p>Dusts with Minimum Ignition Energies (MIEs) ranging between 20 and 100 mJ may be sensitive to ignition. They require that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · plant is grounded · personnel might also need to be grounded · the use of high resistivity materials (such as plastics) should be restricted or avoided during handling or in packaging <p>The majority of ignition accidents occur within or below this range.</p> <p>The MIE of a dust/air mix depends on the particle size the water content and the temperature of the dust. The finer and the dryer the dust the lower the MIE. Higher temperatures cause lower MIE and an increased risk of dust explosion.</p> <p>Quoted values for MIE generally are only representative. Characteristics may change depending upon the process and conditions of use or any changes made to the dust during use, including further grinding or mixing with other products. In order to obtain more specific data for dust, as used, it is recommended that further characterisation testing is performed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ 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 (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▶ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the 'Minimum Explosible Concentration', MEC). ▶ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. ▶ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. ▶ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. ▶ Dry dust can 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 1-meter/sec. ▶ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. ▶ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours). ▶ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen cyanide nitrogen oxides (NOx) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<p>Minor Spills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
----------------------------	--

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Sweep up, shovel 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	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. ▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Recover product wherever possible. ▶ IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. ▶ IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ▶ ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. ▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a 'secondary' explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 inch (0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. ▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning. ▶ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. ▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. ▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g., NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. ▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. ▶ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. <p>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. ▶ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consider storage in banded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). ▶ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>It is suggested that crystalline proteins are explosive as evidenced by the easily induced shattering of microcrystals. This may be a consequence of the impulsive collapse of a metastable ordering of molecules (Bretherick's Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards). A study was performed to obtain quantitative data on the nature and yields of oxidation products formed by a prototypic oxidant system (HO• /O2) on small peptides, including Val-Gly-Val-Ala-Pro-Gly. Study results indicated that</p>

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

hydroperoxide formation occurred nonrandomly (Pro > Val > Ala > Gly) and that the formation of hydroperoxide was inversely related to carbonyl yields (both peptide-bound and released). Multiple alcohols were generated at both side-chain and backbone sites. Summation of the product concentrations provided clear evidence for the occurrence of chain reactions in peptides exposed to HO• /O2, with the overall product yields exceeding that of the initial HO• generated.

- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium sulfate	Potassium sulfate (2:1); (Dipotassium sulfate)	20 mg/m3	220 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Assess operations based upon available dust explosion information to determine the suitability of preventative or protective systems as precautionary measures against possible dust explosions. If prevention is not possible, consider protection by use of containment, venting or suppression of dust handling equipment. Where explosion venting is considered to be the most appropriate method of protection, vent areas should preferably be calculated based on Kst rather than an St value. If nitrogen purging is considered as the protective system, it must operate with an oxygen level below the limiting oxygen concentration. The system should include an oxygen monitoring and shut-down facility in the event of excessive oxygen being detected.

The maximum surface temperature of enclosures potentially exposed to this material should be based on values obtained by taking 2/3 of the minimum ignition temperature (MIE) of the dust cloud. The effect of dust layers should be reviewed.

An isolated (insulated) human body can readily produce electrostatic discharges in excess of 50 mJ, but have been recorded up to 100 mJ.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- ▶ 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
 - ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, 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.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to efficiently 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 ft/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 ft/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 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/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.

Appropriate engineering controls

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

<p>Personal protection</p>	
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g., Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk, i.e., where there is abrasion or puncture potential. <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ polychloroprene. ▶ nitrile rubber. ▶ butyl rubber. ▶ fluorocautchouc. ▶ polyvinyl chloride. <p>Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation constantly.</p>
<p>Body protection</p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>
<p>Other protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red to Purple-Brown Powder		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	3.0 - 6.0
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

	Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.						
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.						
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Dusts produced by proteins can sometimes sensitise workers like other foreign bodies. Symptoms include asthma appearing soon after exposure, with wheezing, narrowing of the airways and breathing difficulties. Exposure to small quantities may induce hypersensitivity reactions characterised by acute bronchospasm, hives (urticaria), deep dermal wheals (angioneurotic oedema), running nose (rhinitis) and blurred vision. Anaphylactic shock and skin rash (non-thrombocytopenic purpura) may occur.						
Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION						
Not Available	Not Available						
potassium sulfate	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION						
Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available						
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]							
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances						

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
POTASSIUM SULFATE	For sodium sulfate: The acute toxicity of sodium sulfate has not been established, but existing data indicate very low acute toxicity. Very high doses cause severe diarrhea. Sodium sulfate is not irritating to the skin, and only slightly irritating to the eyes. It is highly unlikely to cause sensitizing effects. There is no data regarding genetic toxicity except for a single negative test. There is no data regarding cancer-causing potential or reproductive toxicity.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>ENDPOINT</th> <th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th> <th>SPECIES</th> <th>VALUE</th> <th>SOURCE</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </table>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE	Not Available														
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE																	
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available																	
potassium sulfate	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>ENDPOINT</th> <th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th> <th>SPECIES</th> <th>VALUE</th> <th>SOURCE</th> </tr> <tr> <td>LC50</td> <td>96</td> <td>Fish</td> <td>3-550mg/L</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>48</td> <td>Crustacea</td> <td>=890mg/L</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>72</td> <td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td> <td>=2900mg/L</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE	LC50	96	Fish	3-550mg/L	2	EC50	48	Crustacea	=890mg/L	1	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=2900mg/L	1
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE																	
LC50	96	Fish	3-550mg/L	2																	
EC50	48	Crustacea	=890mg/L	1																	
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=2900mg/L	1																	
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data																				

For Inorganic Sulfate:

Environmental Fate - Sulfates can produce a laxative effect at concentrations of 1000 - 1200 mg/liter, but no increase in diarrhea, dehydration or weight loss. The presence of sulfate in drinking-water can also result in a noticeable taste. Sulfate may also contribute to the corrosion of distribution systems. No health-based guideline value for sulfate in drinking water is proposed.

Atmospheric Fate: Sulfates are removed from the air by both dry and wet deposition processes. Wet deposition processes including rain-out (a process that occurs within the clouds) and washout (removal by precipitation below the clouds) which contribute to the removal of sulfate from the atmosphere.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - In soil, the inorganic sulfates can adsorb to soil particles or leach into surface water and groundwater. Plants - Sodium sulfate is not very toxic to terrestrial plants however; sulfates can be taken up by plants and be incorporated into the parenchyma of the plant. Some plants (e.g., corn and *Kochia scoparia*) are capable of accumulating sulfate to concentrations that are potentially toxic to ruminants. Jack pine are the most sensitive plant species.

Aquatic Fate: Sulfate in water can also be reduced by sulfate bacteria (Thiobacilli) which use them as a source of energy. In anaerobic environments sulfate is biologically reduced to

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

(hydrogen) sulfide by sulfate reducing bacteria, or incorporated into living organisms as source of sulfur. Sodium sulfate is not reactive in aqueous solution at room temperature. Sodium sulfate will completely dissolve, ionize and distribute across the entire planetary 'aquasphere'. Some sulfates may eventually be deposited with the majority of sulfates participating in the sulfur cycle in which natural and industrial sodium sulfates are not distinguishable.
 Ecotoxicity: Significant bioconcentration or bioaccumulation is not expected. Algae are the most sensitive to sodium sulfate and toxicity occurs in bacteria from 2500mg/L. Sulfates are not acutely toxic to fish or invertebrates. *Daphnia magna* water fleas and fathead minnow appear to be the least sensitive species. Activated sludge showed a very low sensitivity to sodium sulfate. Overall it can be concluded that sodium sulfate has no acute adverse effect on aquatic and sediment dwelling organisms. No datum was found for long term toxicity. Proteins are generally easily biodegradable.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
	No

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

POTASSIUM SULFATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	Yes
Carcinogenicity	No

Metalosate Potassium Amino Acid Soluble Powder

Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (potassium sulfate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	08/06/2020
Initial Date	05/07/2018

Other information

Classification of the preparation 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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.