Safety Data Sheet

For Compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and ANSI Z400.1-1998

Section 1: Identification

Product Name Sodium Benzoate NF (Powder)
Commercial Name Antimol
Product Use Not available
Restrictions On Use Not available

Product Code 30-1234

Company
PCCA
9901 South Wilcrest
Houston, TX 77099
Phone: 1-800-331-2498
Fax: 1-800-874-5760

In case of emergency contact:
CHEMTREC (24hr) 1-800-424-9300

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

OSHA Haz Com: CFR 1910.1200 Eye Irritation, category 2A Combustible Dust (OSHA Defined)

Signal Word WARNING

Hazard Statement(s) Causes serious eye irritation. May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Pictogram(s) or Symbol(s)

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear eye protection/face protection.

Response 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.

Storage Not available.

Disposal Not available

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture Substance
Components Sodium benzoate
% By Weight 100
CAS# 532-32-1
Molecular Weight 144.11 g/mole
Chemical Formula C7-H5-O2-Na
Synonym(s) Benzoate of soda; Sodium benzoic acid; Benzoate sodium

Mixtures

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC50/LD50
Sodium benzoate	532-32-1	100	Not available.	3140-4070 mg/kg

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Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Inhalation If affected, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact Wash the affected area thoroughly with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye Contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of clean water for an extended time, not less than fifteen (15) minutes. Flush longer if there is any indication of residual chemical in the eye. Ensure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers and roll eyes in a circular motion. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse out the mouth with water. Get medical attention immediately.

Symptoms/Effects

Acute Coughing, Irritation. Preexisting sensitization, skin and/or respiratory disorders or diseases may be aggravated.

Delayed Coughing, Irritation. Preexisting sensitization, skin and/or respiratory disorders or diseases may be aggravated.

Immediate Medical Attention

Treat symptomatically

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, dry chemical, or foam. Carbon dioxide may be ineffective on larger fires due to a lack of cooling capacity which may result in reignition.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Avoid hose streams or any method which will create dust clouds

Products of Combustion

Irritating or toxic substances may be emitted upon burning, combustion or decomposition.

Firefighters Special Equipment and Precautions

Water spray (fog) can be used to absorb heat and to cool and protect surrounding exposed material. Avoid hose streams or any method which will create dust clouds. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) equipped with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand mode (or other positive pressure mode) and approved protective clothing. Personnel without suitable respiratory protection must leave the area to prevent significant exposure to hazardous gases from combustion, burning or decomposition. In an enclosed or poorly ventilated area, wear SCBA during cleanup immediately after a fire as well as during the attack phase of firefighting operations.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: See Section 8 for recommendations on the use of personal protective equipment. If spilled in an enclosed area, ventilate. Avoid raising powdered material due to explosion hazard. Use spark-proof and explosion-proof equipment. If inhalation of dust cannot be avoided, wear an approved particulate respirator. Personal Protective Equipment must be worn. Environmental precautions: Do not flush product into public sewer, water systems or surface waters. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spill. Wear proper personal protective clothing and equipment. Using care to avoid dust generation, vacuum or sweep into a closed container for reuse or disposal. Use approved industrial vacuum cleaner for removal. Avoid causing dust. Place into labeled, closed container; store in safe location to await disposal. Change contaminated clothing and launder before reuse

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: As with any chemical product, use good laboratory/workplace procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Always wash up before eating, smoking or using the facilities. Use under well-ventilated conditions. Avoid eye and skin contact. Avoid drinking, tasting, swallowing or ingesting this product. Avoid routine inhalation of dust of any kind. Exercise care when emptying containers, sweeping, mixing or doing other tasks which can create dust. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in the work area. As a precaution to control dust explosion potential, implement the following safety measures:Eliminate ignition sources (e.g., sparks, static buildup, excessive heat, etc.). In general, dust of organic materials is a static charge generator which may be ignited by electrostatic discharge, electrical arcs, sparks, welding torches, cigarettes, open flame, or other significant heat sources. Use spark-proof tools and equipment. Bond, ground and properly vent conveyors, dust control devices and other transfer equipment. Prohibit flow of polymer, powder or dust through non-conductive ducts, vacuum hoses or pipes, etc.; only use grounded, electrically conductive transfer lines when pneumatically conveying product. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. Prevent accumulation of dust (e.g., well-ventilated conditions, promptly vacuuming spills, cleaning overhead horizontal surfaces, etc.). A properly engineered explosion suppression system must be considered. See standards such as the National Fire Protection Association NFPA 654, "Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids"; NFPA 69, "Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems"; NFPA 68, "Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting"; NFPA 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" and other standards as the need exists. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store cool and dry, under well-ventilated conditions. Store this material away from incompatible substances (see section 10). Do not store in open, unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not reuse empty container without commercial cleaning or reconditioning. Product will absorb water vapor (hygroscopic)

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits	Chemical Name ACGIH - TWA/Ceiling ACGIH - STEL Sodium benzoate 2.5 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable particulate matter)(skin) N/E
Engineering Controls	Always provide effective general and, when necessary, local exhaust ventilation (minimum 5 air changes per hour) to draw dust away from workers to prevent routine inhalation. Ventilation must be adequate to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the exposure limit(s) outlined in the SDS. Eliminate ignition sources (e.g., sparks, static buildup, excessive heat, etc.). Prohibit flow of powder or dust through non-conductive ducts, vacuum hoses, or pipes, etc. Bond, ground, and properly vent conveyors, dust control devices and other transfer equipment. (Ventilation guidelines/techniques may be found in publications such as Industrial Ventilation: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, OH, 45240-1634, USA.)
Personal Protection	Eye/face protection: Safety glasses or goggles required. Skin and body protection: Wear protective gloves. Use good laboratory/workplace procedures including personal protective clothing: labcoat, safety glasses and protective gloves. Respiratory protection: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If inhalation of dust cannot be avoided, wear an approved particulate respirator. Use respirator in accordance with manufacturer's use limitations and OSHA standard 1910.134 (29CFR). Further information: Eyewash fountains and safety showers are recommended in the work area.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Solid. (Granular, pellets, or powder.) Color: White. Taste: Sweetish, astringent.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor Threshold	Not available

Melting Point	436 °C (817 °F)	**pH**	8 (10% aqueous solution)
Freezing Point	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	Negligible @ 20 °C
Boiling Point/Range	Decomposes before boiling	**Vapor Density**	Not available
Decomposition temperature	450-475 °C (842-887 °F	**Viscosity**	Not available.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	1.88 (Benzoic acid)	**Evaporation Rate**	Not available
Flash Point	Not available	**Autoignition temperature**	Not available
Flammability	Not explosive	**Flammability or Explosive Limits:**	
		Lower	Not available
		Upper	Not available

Solubility(ies)	556 g/L
Other	Relative density: 1.5 @ 20°C Surface tension: 72.9 mN/m @ 20°C (1 g/L)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Not available
Chemical Stability	The product is stable.
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Excessive heat and ignition sources. Contact with water or moist air. Avoid static discharge. Avoid dust formation
Incompatible Materials	Avoid strong acids and oxidizing agents. Avoid contact with iron salts.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

Section 11: Toxicological Information

RTECS DH6650000

Acute Toxicity

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 1600 mg/kg [Mouse]. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified POSSIBLE for human. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [SUSPECTED]. May cause damage to the following organs: blood, the reproductive system, liver, central nervous system (CNS). Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of ingestion. May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects(teratogenic). May affect genetic material (mutagenic) Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin irritation. Eyes: Dust may cause mechanical Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion: Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with gastric pain, nausea, and vomiting. May also affect behavior/central nervous system (tremor, convulsions, change in motor activity), and respiration (dyspnea). Chronic Potential Health Effects: Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect behavior/central nervous system (sypmptoms similar to acute exposure) as well as liver, metabolism, blood, and urinary system.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Skin irritant

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Eye irritant

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Respiratory tract irritation

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available

Carcinogenicity
Not listed or regulated by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH

Reproductive Toxicity
Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male

Routes of Entry
Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin contact. Eye contact.

Symptoms Related to Exposure
Coughing, Irritation

Potential Health Effects
Not available

Target Organ(s) Eyes, Gastrointestinal tract, Respiratory tract, Skin

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Sodium benzoate Fish LC50 484 mg/L (96 hours) LC50 >100 mg/L(96 hours) NOEC 10 mg/L (144 hours) Sodium benzoate Invertebrates EC50 >100 mg/L (96 hours) EC50 650 mg/L(48 hours) N/E Sodium benzoate Algae EC50 >30.5 mg/L (72 hours) N/E EC10 6.5 mg/L(72 hours) Sodium benzoate Micro-organisms EC50 >100 mg/L (168 hours)

Persistance and Degradability
Readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative Potential
Log Kow 1.88 (Benzoic acid)

Mobility in Soil
Not available

Other Adverse Effects
Not available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal
Although this product is not defined or designated as hazardous by current provisions of the Federal (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, 40CFR261), recognize that in appropriate dust/air ratio, dust cloud in air may have explosion potential. Incinerate or landfill waste in a properly permitted facility in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal of Container
Not availabale

Other Considerations
Not available

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification
Not a DOT controlled material (United States). This material is not classified dangerous good according to international transportation regulations (ADR/RID-IMDG-ICAO/IATA).

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Regulations

U.S. Federal and State Regulations/Legislation U.S. Comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act (CERCLA) reportable quantity (RQ): Not applicable. U.S. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act: SARA Section 313: This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the emergency planning and community Right- To- Know Act and 40 CFR 371: None known. California Proposition 65: Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the state of California to cause cancer: None known to be present or none in reportable amounts for occupational exposure as per OSHA's approval of the California Hazard Communication Standard, Federal Register, page 31159 ff, 6 June 1997. Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the state of California to cause birth defects, or other reproductive hazards: None known to be present or none in reportable amounts for occupational exposure as per OSHA's approval of the California Hazard Communication Standard, Federal Register, page 31159 ff, 6 June 1997. Canada's Regulations/Legislation Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List: The following components are on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List (WHMIS): None listed. Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (WHMIS) classification: D2B This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. Mexico Regulations/Legislation This SDS contains the information required by NOM-018-STPS-2000 Workplace Hazardous Chemical Substances Communication and Identification Standard. Chemical Inventories Regulation Status Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): Yes Canadian Non- Domestic Substances List (NDSL): No European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS): Yes European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS): No Europe REACH (EC) 1907/2006: No U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): Yes

Other

WHMIS CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic (Canada) effects (VERY TOXIC).;DSCL (EEC) R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin. R40- Possible risks of irreversible effects. R60- May impair fertility. R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.;Gloves.;Lab coat.;Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.;Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

Not available.