

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Identity: **BioPam**

Last Update: August 11, 2008

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## Section I -- Manufacturer

Plant Health Care, Inc.  
440 William Pitt Way  
Pittsburgh, PA 15238

**Emergency Phone #:** 800-421-9051  
**Phone # for Information:** 412-826-5488

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## Section II -- Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Live Bacteria beneficial to plants.		
Polyacrylamide copolymer CAS No. 25085-02-3		None established
Residual acrylamide monomers, maximum 0.05%		

No reportable quantities of hazardous ingredients are present. No toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372 are present.

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## Section III -- Physical/Chemical Characteristics

<b>Boiling Point:</b>	NA	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	NA
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	NA	<b>Melting Point:</b>	>200 F
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	heavier than air	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	NA

**Solubility in Water:** forms viscous liquid; limited solubility. Maximum est. 2%.  
**Appearance and Odor:** black speckled powder, mild odor.

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## Section IV -- Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

**Flash Point:** Greater than 400 F (COC Method)    **Flammable Limits; LEL:** No Data;  
**UEL:** No Data  
**Extinguishing Media:** Any available extinguishing media.

### Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Fire fighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Clean and disinfect all gear after exposure. Spilled product in contact with water creates extremely slippery conditions.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Not a fire or explosion hazard when stored under normal conditions.

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## Section V -- Reactivity Data

**Stability:** Chemically stable    **Conditions to Avoid:** High heat sources, sparks, open flame.  
**Incompatibility (Materials to avoid):** Long term storage in direct contact with reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, copper, nickel, magnesium, etc. may react to release hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air. Aqueous reaction with strong alkalis can create heat. Other materials to avoid include strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong reducing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:** Burning may release noxious fumes and gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrous oxides, acetic acid, sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide, or other toxic compounds depending on the other combustion sources.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will Not Occur

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**Section VI -- Health Hazard Data**

**Route(s) of Entry:** Inhalation--yes    Skin--yes    Ingestion--yes    Eyes--yes

**Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):**

**Acute:** Prolonged or repeated skin or eye contact may result in irritation. Direct contact with eyes or open wounds could result in irritation and/or infection. Avoid skin and eye contact. Inhalation of dust could introduce the bacteria spores contained in the product into the respiratory tract, where allergic responses or infection may occur in sensitive individuals. Ingestion of large quantities may be harmful.

**Chronic:** Prolonged inhalation may lead to respiratory tract irritation.

**Note:** The bacteria used in this product are common soil microbes, and are not considered pathogenic, that is, they are not involved in causing disease in plants, animals, or man. However, persons with a compromised immune system should, of course, be cautious to avoid inhalation of and contact with bacteria-laden product dust or spray mist.

**Carcinogenicity:** No

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** Possibly, reddening, swelling of infected area with possible itching, burning, or other discomfort may occur.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:** Individuals with any pulmonary and/or respiratory disease such as asthma, bronchitis, etc. should not be exposed to dust or mist. Eyes and open wounds could potentially become infected if contacted by dry or dissolved product. Can cause allergic skin reaction in some individuals. Persons with compromised immune systems, such as those with advanced AIDS, or those undergoing chemotherapy should consult with their physician before handling bacterial products. Existing cuts, rashes, allergies or other sensitivities could be aggravated.

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures:** Eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Watch for development of infection or irritation.

Skin: Wash affected area with soap and water. Antibacterial soap is recommended. If material contacts wounded or broken skin, treat wound with an antiseptic to prevent infection. If irritation develops, consult a physician. Remove and launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse.

Inhalation: If inhaled, move to fresh air. If difficulty in breathing persists, administer oxygen, and get immediate medical attention. Watch for possible development of respiratory infection.

Ingestion: While there may be no problems or symptoms, seek immediate medical attention as a precaution, since the product's bacteria count is very high with multiple species involved. Do not give anything by mouth if person is unconscious or nearly so, has no gag reflex, or is having convulsions.

**Section VII -- Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

**Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:** Avoid stirring up excessive dust. Sweep up and collect excess material while wearing a respirator, and use the product as directed. If dissolved product is spilled, contain and collect the spill to prevent discharge to surface streams or storm sewers. Then use the product as directed, or dry the product for proper disposal. Subsequently, clean and rinse the spill area with water. If spilled in residential areas, use water containing a disinfectant. Beware of slippery floors when material becomes wet, or if spillage occurs in wet areas. Dissolved product will discolor water and produce extremely slippery conditions.

**Waste Disposal Method:** If possible, the dissolved product should be dried before disposal. Disposal must be in accord with federal, state, and local regulations

**Precautions to be Taken in Handling or Storage:** Handle as an irritant or potential allergen. Avoid stirring up dust. Use local exhaust. Do not freeze. Avoid unnecessary skin contact. Do not breath dust, mist, or fumes.

**Other Precautions:** Eye wash fountains should be readily available, and easily accessible.

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**Section VII -- Control Measures**

**Respiratory Protection:** If dusts, vapors, or mists are generated, wear dust mask.

**Ventilation:** Use adequate ventilation to keep dust levels below TLVs.

Local Exhaust: Ensure dust is removes.

**Protective Gloves:** Impervious neoprene or rubber.

**Eye Protection:** Chemical goggles or face shield recommended if splashing hazard exists.

**Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:** Coveralls, apron, gloves, boots as necessary to prevent skin contact. Clean clothing should be worn daily to avoid possible long-term buildup of the product leading to chronic overexposure.

**Other:** Open wounds or disruptions in the skin should be covered with a chemical-resistant patch to minimize absorption risks and infection risks.

**Work/Hygienic Practices:** The bacteria contained in this product are strains of typically harmless soil and water bacteria, and do not cause infections under normal circumstances. However, reasonable precautions are in order. Handle as you would rich, dark soil or compost: keep it out of your mouth, eyes, lungs, and broken skin. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling product. Wash hands after handling. If material contacts wounded or broken skin, wash affected area with antibacterial soap and water. Treat wound with an antiseptic to prevent infection. If spilled heavily on clothes, wash separately from other clothes. Clean clothing should be worn daily to avoid possible long-term buildup of the product leading to chronic overexposure.