

## SAFETY DATA SHEET: FRYPOWDER

### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND COMPANY:

PRODUCT NAME	FRYPOWDER
PRODUCT USE	PROCESSING AID, FRYING OIL STABILIZER
MANUFACTURER'S NAME	<b>OIL PROCESS SYSTEMS INC.</b>
STREET ADDRESS	<b>602 NORTH TACOMA STREET,</b>
CITY	<b>ALLENTOWN, PA 18109, USA</b>
TEL. EMERGENCY: 610 437 4618, GENERAL INFO: 1 800 523-9844	Effective November 2015

### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Route of entry:	Skin contact X	Skin absorption X	Eye contact X	Inhalation X	IngestionX
This product contains citric acid and perlitic mineral.					
Citric acid is a natural compound easily metabolized by humans and most living organisms. Generally Recognized as Safe substance by US FDA, can be irritant to eyes.					
Perlite has been classified as GRAS by US FDA and as Food compatible mineral by Food Chemical Codex. The mineral is flame expanded by the proprietary process. OSHA considers perlite to be a nuisance dust. Inhalation of high amounts over long periods of nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism, and make the lungs more vulnerable to the respiratory diseases. Perlite may contain traces of crystalline silica (less than 0.05% if any). Long term inhalation of crystalline silica dust may cause lung cancer. Crystalline silica has been classified as a probable human carcinogen (Group 2A) by IARC, a unit of the World Health Organization. To the best of our knowledge perlitic mineral used to make Frypowder does not contain crystalline silica.					
WHMIS symbols: not regulated					
<b>Potential health effects:</b>					
<b>Skin:</b> perlite is not absorbed by the skin; citric acid might be absorbed by the skin. Product can cause slight, temporary irritation of the skin and dryness if prolonged exposure.					
<b>Eye:</b> citric acid is irritating to eyes; perlite may also cause slight irritation (tear production and redness). Product can cause irritation if gets in eye.					
<b>Inhalation:</b> Pre-existing upper respiratory and lung disease might be aggravated. Acute inhalation can cause dryness of the nasal passage and lung congestion, coughing and general throat irritation. Chronic inhalation of dust should be avoided.					
<b>Ingestion:</b> Ingestion of small to moderate quantities is not considered harmful, but may cause irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach.					

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients	%	CAS Number	LD <sub>50</sub> of Ingredient	OSHA PEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	EEC (EINCS) No.
Perlite	<95	130885-09-5	Not available	10	15	
Silica	<0.05	14808-60-7	Not available	Not available	0.05	
Citric acid	<5	5949-29-1	Rat 885mg/kg (intravenous)			201-069-1

**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

General	IN ALL CASES OF DOUBT OR WHEN SYMPTOMS PERSIST, ALWAYS SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION
Inhalation	Move affected person to fresh air. Blow nose. If recovery is not rapid, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. In case of spontaneous vomiting, be sure to that vomit can freely drain because the danger of suffocation. Only when conscious rinse mouth out. Obtain medical attention if adverse symptoms occur
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.
Eyes	DO NOT RUB EYES. Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 5 minutes while lifting the eye lids. Seek medical attention.

**SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Extinguishing Media	Noncombustible and nonflammable, but citric acid will burn or decompose in fire situation. Use extinguishing media suitable against surrounding fire or the cause of fire.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	N/A. Dispose of contaminated water and soil according to local regulations.
Hazardous Combustion Products	Burning will produce oxides of carbon, citric acid is an organic molecule.
Protective Measures In Fire	Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal Precautions In Spill	Protect eyes with goggles, avoid contact with eyes. If dust is present use respirator fitted with particulate filter.
Precautions To Protect Environment	Prevent contamination of soil, drains and surface water. Dispose spilled material according to the federal, state and local regulations.
Spill Cleanup Methods	Vacuum clean dust, take-up (shovels, brooms) or collect and place into suitable closable labeled container for disposal. Material not considered hazardous waste by RCRA (40CFR 261) dispose in approved landfill. Wash the area clean with water and detergent observing environmental requirements.

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Usage Precautions	HANDLING; Product should be used in accordance with manufacturer instructions. Ensure good ventilation and local exhaust extraction in work place. Avoid contact with eyes or skin.
Storage Precautions	Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place, in securely closed original containers. Make sure containers are not damaged. Do not store near hydrofluoric acid.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Ingredient Comments	No specific OES assigned, however for dusts of any kind, ensure LTEL (8hour TWA ref. period) level does not exceed 10mg/m <sup>3</sup> for total inhalable dust or 4mg/m <sup>3</sup> for respirable dust (or ) as recommended in current edition of EH40
Ventilation	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation
Respiration	If unable to control dust emission below recommended limits, an approved respiratory protection (EN 149 FFP) must be used at all times providing at least P2S level of protection.
Protective Gloves	When needed, use protective gloves made of: Butyl rubber, rubber (natural latex) neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC).
Eye Protection	Wear approved chemical safety goggles where eye exposure is reasonably probable.
Other Protection	Wear suitable personal protective equipment suitable to the task.
Hygienic Work Practices	Skin protections apply barrier cream to hands and exposed skin. Regularly vacuum dust to minimize the potential of air-borne exposure.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	White or off-white granular, slightly wet powder
Aroma/ Taste	No aroma, or no characteristic odor, slightly acidic taste
Density/specific gravity	Bulk density less than 10lb per cubic foot Specific gravity 0.25g/ml
pH Value	Between 2 and 3 (slurry with water).
Solubility Description	Product not soluble in water.
Auto Ignition Temp	Noncombustible and nonflammable, requires external intense heat for citric acid to decompose.

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and use as instructed by the manufacturer.
Materials To Avoid	Bases, strong oxidizing agents, reacts with hydrofluoric acid to form silicon tetrafluoride
Hazardous Decomposition Products	As with all organic molecules burning will release carbon oxides

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Toxic dose LD 50	For citric acid: LD 50 Rat 885mg/kg (intravenous), Rat 11700 mg/kg (oral). LD50 for perlite N/A.
Health hazards, general	Irritating to eyes and respiratory system if inhaled as dust.
Effects of chronic exposure	Perlite is a naturally occurring volcanic glass consisting of fused sodium-potassium-aluminum silicate. Test conducted on perlite did not identify silica as being present above detection limit (0.05%), although there are not published reports of adverse effects of exposure to perlite dust, dust level should be maintained below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for perlite and respirators used when airborne dust is present.
Health warnings	This product may cause temporary skin/eye irritation.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

LD 50, 96 hours, fish mg/ml	Citric acid; LD50 for fish 440-706mg/l. Perlite N/A
Degradability	Citric acid biodegradable – 98% within 2 to 24 hours. Perlitic mineral is generally considered inert. Perlite has no negative ecological effect and may be used as a soil container.

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal Methods	This material is not considered hazardous waste by the RCRA (40 CFR part 261). Place waste and spillage in closed containers. Dispose in accordance with Federal, state and local regulations
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**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Special shipping information	No known shipping regulations, Shipping class 55 (no restrictions)
US D.O.T.	Not Regulated
Reportable quantities	N/A
TDG/IMO/ICAO	Not regulated
UN (/United Nations) , NA (North American) number	Not applicable

**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

OSHA	Perlite is not considered a hazardous material or toxic substance
WHMIS	N/A
SERA	Not listed
TSCA	Not listed

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

ACGIH = American conference on governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 CAS = Chemical Abstract Service  
 CFR = Code of Federal Regulations  
 LD = Lethal Dose  
 NFPA = National Fire Protection Association  
 NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health  
 DSL/NDSL= Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List  
 EC = European Community  
 EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
 ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
 EU = European Union  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System  
 LC = Lethal Concentration  
 NTP = National Toxicology Program  
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
 PEL = Permissible Exposure limit  
 RQ = Reportable Quantity  
 SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986  
 TLV = Threshold Limit Value  
 WHMIS =Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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