

XANTHAN GUM 200 MESH – SAFETY DATA SHEET
SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING
PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product name (as on label)	XANTHAN GUM 200 MESH
Synonyms	xanthan gum; polysaccharide gum; xanthum; xanthem; xanthen; xanthum gum; Kelco Kelzan AR; Kelco Xanvis; Keltrol F, M, T, TF, BT, GM, RD, SF, 1000, PF300, K1B111; Kelco D, D35, M, MU, S, XC, XCD; Flocon 1035; Keltrol T; Rhodopol 23; Kelzan S; Xanvis; Actigum CX 9; Biozan R; Keltrol TF 1000; Kelzan XC; Monategum GS; Ekogum ketorol; Kelzan XCD; Kelzan AR; biopolymer 9702; xanthan Gum(food grade); xanthan gum NF, EP, JP; xanthan; Rhodopol R 23; xanthan gum food grade 80MESH; xanthan gum pharmaceutical grade 80MESH; xanthan gum; xanthan gum(food grade,oil drilling grade,etc); xanthan Gum,11138-66-2; Capryl mono glyceride(CMG); Xanthan Gum FCC4; San Ace; Echogum F; Echogum T; Rhodoflood XR 75; Keltrol RD; XC 85II-F4; Xanflood; Idvis; XB 23; Kelzan F; Kelzan MF; Kelzan M; Keltrol TF; Kelzan T; Shellflo XA; Satiaxane CX; Keltrol GM
CAS number	11138-66-2

DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Registered distributor company name	Pure Ingredients Ltd
Address	626A Rosebank Road, Avondale, Auckland 1026 New Zealand
Telephone	+649 8135619
Website	www.pureingredients.co.nz
Email	compliance@pureingredients.co.nz

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

CHEMCALL	0800 CHEMCALL / 800 243 622 (24hr)
Emergency telephone numbers	111
Other emergency telephone numbers	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification	Not Applicable
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD NOT APPLICABLE
Hazard statement(s)

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No	% Assay	Name
11138-66-2	>99	xanthan gum 200 mesh

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, 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	<p>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.</p>

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Ingestion

Immediately give a glass of water.
First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**Fire Incompatibility**

▶Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Minor Spills	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning. Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container. Note: Very slippery when wet.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. Avoid generating dust. Sweep, shovel up.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling:**

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

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.

Other Information:

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

XANTHAN GUM 200 MESH	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
xanthan gum 200 mesh	Not Available	Not Available		

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls:**





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.

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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.

Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	<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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<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. 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. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <p>polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocautchouc.polyvinyl chloride</p>
Other protection	<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**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	-
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 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	White to pale yellow Powder; does not mix well with water (0.003 mg/l). Soluble in oils, fats, methanol.		
Physical state	Divided 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)	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	>1000000
Flash point (°C)	> 93 (PMCC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	7
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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 is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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	Excessive inhalation of dust can impede respiration due to its hygroscopic properties, i.e. it can form a paste or gel in the airways. 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. Polysaccharides are not easily absorbed from the digestive tract, but may produce a laxative effect. Larger doses may produce intestinal or stomach blockage.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus.

xanthan gum 200 mesh	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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

xanthan gum 200 mesh	Not phototoxic; penetrates the skin at a low rate Non-sensitising; non-photoallergenic Subchronic toxicity - NOAEL 230 mg/kg/d (dermal, rat; 28 d) - NOAEL 450 mg/kg (oral, rat; 13 weeks) - NOEL 1000 mg/kg (oral, rat; 6 weeks) Mutagenicity - not mutagenic (various in vivo and in vitro test systems) - not photomutagenic (various in vitro test systems) Reproduction toxicity - not teratogenic, not embryotoxic (several species) Note - no toxic effects have been observed during occupational handling * DSM MSDS
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

xanthan gum 200 mesh	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	420mg/L	4

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

Sugar-based compounds (saccharides), including polysaccharides are generally easily decomposed by biodegradation. Not all polysaccharides decompose with equal rapidity, and polysaccharides are also synthesised by microorganisms during, for example, the compost maturation phases. Water-insoluble species such as cellulose take longer to decompose and those with a significant degree of branching also take longer.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xanthan gum 200 mesh	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xanthan gum 200 mesh	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
xanthan gum 200 mesh	No Data available for all ingredients

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. 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.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Not applicable as substance/ material is non hazardous.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

XANTHAN GUM 200 MESH (11138-66-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (avobenzone)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (avobenzone)
Korea - KECI	N (avobenzone)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is obtained from current and reliable sources. Pure Ingredients Ltd provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This Safety Data Sheet summarises our best current knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product but does not claim to be all inclusive. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate handling of this material.

References:
Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet
Version: 00 Revision Date: 17/06/2020: PIL New issue.

Pure Ingredients Ltd