

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

<b>Section 1: Identification</b>	
<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>DUSTS FROM PREPARED FEEDS</b>
<b>SDS Number:</b>	PoultryFeedDust1
<b>Synonyms/Other Means of Identification:</b>	
<b>Intended Use:</b>	Poultry Feed
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	Various
<b>Emergency Health and Safety Number:</b>	
<b>SDS Information:</b>	Phone: E-mail: URL:

## Section 2: Hazard(s) identification

**Classification:** Organic Dust

**Label Elements:**

Section (b)(5)(iii) of the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) exempts food, including feed and therefore any associated feed dust, from the labeling requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, since the food/feed is subject to the labeling requirements of the Food & Drug Administration.

**Signal Word:** N/A due to FDA labeling exemption.

**Hazard Statement(s):**

Class 2B eye irritant.

May cause breathing difficulties if inhaled.

May create a flash fire or explosion hazard if dust of certain particle size and moisture content is suspended in air at sufficient concentration and exposed to an ignition source.

**Precautionary Statement(s):**

May be mechanical eye irritant. Rinse eyes with water for several minutes.

Avoid breathing dust. Excessive inhalation may affect nose, throat, and lungs.

Feed dust may burn if suspended in air and may create a flash fire/explosion hazard under certain circumstances. Avoid ignition sources.

**Emergency Overview:** May be mechanical irritant to eyes. Excessive inhalation may affect nose, throat, and lungs. See also "Explosion Hazard" below.

**Explosion Hazard:** Feed is generally considered not hazardous but dust generated through downstream activities that may reduce its particle size (e.g., shipping, handling, transfer to bins, etc.) may create a hazardous condition.

If exposed to an ignition source, under certain conditions feed dust may burn. Airborne dust in sufficient concentrations when exposed to an ignition source may fuel a flash fire or, in a confined situation, an explosion.

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## Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Dust from prepared animal feeds (grains, plant and/or animal proteins, vitamins and minerals) 100%		

## Section 4: First-aid measures

### Inhalation:

Remove person from exposure. Seek medical attention for any breathing difficulty.

### Ingestion:

If swallowed, give several glasses of water to dilute. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

### Skin Contact:

Wash affected skin with soap and water.

### Eye Contact:

Flush eyes with water. Seek medical attention as needed.

## Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

**Flash Point ( method):** N/A

**Flammable Limits:** LEL: Variable      UEL: Variable

**Autoignition Temperature:** unknown

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Oxides of carbon

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Extinguish with water, fog, dry chemical powders, or foam. Do not use strong streams of water or dry chemical if dust can be dispersed into the air. Dust placed in suspension with an ignition source present may fuel a flash fire or explode.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Explosion hazard may exist for combustible dusts of certain particle size and moisture content when suspended in air at certain concentrations and subjected to an ignition source.

## Section 6: Accidental release measures

Clean up with soft bristle broom(s) or a vacuum approved for a Class II Hazardous Location. Dust deposits should be maintained to a minimum on surfaces, as these could form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration and under certain conditions. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (e.g., prohibit cleaning dust surfaces with compressed air in the presence of ignition sources). Avoid the use of spark/heat producing tools.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

Avoid dispensing dust in air and exposure to potential ignition sources. Remove feed dust from area/processing equipment prior to using any heat producing equipment such as arc welders, cutting torches and spark/heat producing tools such as portable surface grinders.

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## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

**Respiratory Protection:** Wear an approved NIOSH dust respirator whenever dust concentrations in the work area are above the OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELS) or when dust concentrations are unknown.

**Ventilation: Local exhaust:** If needed

**Mechanical (General):** If needed

Ensure that dust handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work areas. Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks.

**Protective Gloves:** N/A

**Eye Protection:** Safety glasses/goggles suggested in dusty conditions.

**Work/Hygienic Practices:**

Avoid dust accumulation and control ignition sources. Where appropriate, employ grounding, venting, and explosion relief provisions in accordance with accepted engineering practices in processes capable of generating dust and/or static electricity. Avoid accumulation of dust on surfaces to prevent secondary dust explosions. Refer to appropriate OSHA, NFPA, and other applicable standards.

Good personal hygiene practices should be followed. Wash hands and face before eating, drinking, etc.

## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

**Appearance:** Tan to dark brown in appearance with perhaps a sweet odor.

**Solid Contents:** 100%

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability:</b>	<b>Unstable:</b>	<b>Condition to Avoid:</b> N/A
	<b>Stable:</b> X	

**Incompatibility (materials to avoid):** None known

**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:** None known

<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b> May occur:	<b>Condition to Avoid:</b> N/A
	<b>Will not occur:</b> X

## Section 11: Toxicological information

<b>Routes of Entry:</b>	<b>Inhalation:</b> X	<b>Skin:</b> X	<b>Eyes:</b> X	<b>Ingestion:</b> Unlikely
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	NTP: No	ARC Monographs:	No	OSHA Regulated: No

**Acute:** May be mechanical irritant to skin and eyes. Excessive inhalation of feed dusts may affect the nose, throat, and lungs.

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**Chronic:** Repeated and prolonged inhalation of feed dusts may affect the respiratory system. Smokers have an increased risk of respiratory effects.

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:** Irritation to the skin, eyes, nose, or throat may occur. Some people may occasionally experience coughing.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:** Allergies and respiratory ailments.

## Section 12: Ecological Information: (non-mandatory)

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations: (non-mandatory)

## Section 14: Transport Information: (non-mandatory)

## Section 15: Regulatory Information: (non-mandatory)

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## Section 16: Other Information

Poultry feed is primarily comprised of corn, soybean meal with additional minerals and vitamins. Other grains, all with relatively similar physical characteristics, may be substituted depending upon need and availability. A limited amount of dust may be created in the manufacturing and handling of feed.

This safety data sheet (SDS) is generic and may not apply to all feed formulations. For example, feed with certain added medications may contain ingredients that result in different or additional hazards, may require additional accidental release measures, may have differing toxicological exposures and/or may require additional exposure controls and personal protection. This SDS is intended to provide a general guide upon which manufacturers may base their own SDSs. Manufacturers must evaluate their own feed formulations and tailor this generic SDS, as appropriate.

This generic SDS is not intended to suggest that a SDS is required for all feed dust in all circumstances. The manufacturer or importer should make its own interpretation of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, including the exemptions in the Standard, for its specific product. Some manufacturers or importers may also produce a SDS for feed dust even if such a SDS is not required by OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. This generic SDS may be useful for those manufacturers or importers.

In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, all materials: 1) which constitute 1% or more of this product and meet the Standard's definition of hazardous materials, 2) which constitute 0.1% or more and meet the Standard's definition of carcinogens, or 3) which could be released from the product in excess of established limits, should be listed and may require a specific SDS

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE: (NOT TO BE INCLUDED AS PART OF FEED DUST SAFETY DATA SHEET)

June 1, 2015 is an important compliance date related to the Global Harmonization of the HazCom standard. Essentially all aspects of the standard are required by June 1, including updating Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to the new Safety Data Sheet (SDS) format.

This 2012 HazCom revision clarified that combustible dust is considered a hazardous chemical under the Standard:

"Hazardous chemical" means any chemical which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.

Therefore, as a poultry feed manufacturer, you may be considered a hazardous chemical manufacturer under the standard since dust may be a by-product of the feed manufacturing or handling process.

This is a GENERIC safety data sheet for dust from prepared feeds using the revised format that may be applicable and that you may choose to use as a baseline for employee training and HazCom compliance.

You will note several things about this SDS:

1. Perhaps most importantly, it contains disclaimers. This SDS begins with the premise that, regardless of the feed formulation, under certain circumstances, feed dust may represent a health hazard from a respiratory or eye irritant perspective and may be a physical hazard from a fire or explosion perspective.
2. We have taken the approach that by accepting the premise that feed dust may be both a health hazard and physical hazard, there is no need to test various feed formulations and provide information on explosive limits or other such detail.
3. This generic approach may be not appropriate if there are certain feed additives that change the exposure, especially with respect to carcinogens. For example, in accordance the Standard, all materials which meet the standard's definition of carcinogens and constitute 0.1% or more of the feed may require a specific SDS.
4. This SDS does not include label requirements because we have interpreted the standard to exempt from labeling products such as feed that are subject to the FDA regulation:

- (b) Scope and application.
- (b)(5) This section does not require labeling of the following chemicals:
  - (i) Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, cosmetic, or medical or veterinary device or product, including materials intended for use as ingredients in such products (e.g. flavors and fragrances), as such terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) or the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of 1913 (21 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), and regulations issued under those Acts, when they are subject to the labeling requirements under those Acts by either the Food and Drug Administration or the Department of Agriculture;

There has been discussion questioning if feed mills are required to distribute the SDS downstream to the contract grower who received the feed on the farm or ranch. The guidance from OSHA is that the manufacturer must consider not only the hazards of the chemical in the form it is shipped, but also consider the hazards that arise under normal conditions of use and foreseeable emergencies. While "under normal conditions of use and foreseeable emergencies" is ambiguous and may not describe any exposures at the grow out farm, you may wish to consider providing a generic SDS to each grower on a one time basis to show a good faith effort at compliance.