MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Bonsai Jack **Bonsai Fertilizer**

Fertilizer

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

Bonsai Fertilizer PRODUCT NAME: N/A EPA Reg. No.: N/A CHEMICAL FAMILY: CHEMICAL NAME: N/A Not Regulated by D.O.T. D.O.T. CLASS: **COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:**

> Bonsai Jack PO BOX 2054 Lehigh Acres, FL 33970

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS: 2.

Hazardous Ingredients

Health:

Fluoride Salts as Fluorine	0 - 1.3%
Silica – Quartz (sand)	0 - 30%
Cas. No. 14808-60-7	

Physical:

Contains 0 to 50% nitrates which are classed as oxidizers when pure. In these blends they are diluted by other materials, but could contribute to combustion if contaminated with organic material such as oil.

3. PHYSICAL DATA	
Density	40-70 lb/ft ³
Melting Point	Partially decomposes at 212°F
Boiling Point	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
pH	6-8
Solubility in Water	40-99%
Appearance and Odor	Multi-color granules with mild aromatic odor

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA 4.

Flash Point	N/A
Flammable Limits	N/A
Extinguishing Media	Water, foam, carbon
5 0	dioxide or dry chemicals
NFPA Rating	Health 0; Fire 0; Reactivity
	0; Special Hazard 0

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: May emit noxious and toxic fumes when heated to decomposition. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, Bonsai Jack makes no

warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.

5. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Stable material
Conditions to avoid	Do not store in direct sunlight or at temperatures above 120°
Incompatibility	Generally none. Water damages product and may contribute to the release of ammonia vapors
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under fire conditions: ammonia, hydrogen chlorides, ethyl sulfide, diethyl sulfide and N oxides
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION 6.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)	None Established. OSHA nuisance dust limit of 15 mg per cubic meter of air as total dust is recommended
Routes of Entry	Lungs (breathing), Ingestion (orally)
Toxicity Data	None Found.
Overexposure: Short Term	May cause irritation of skin, eyes, nose, or throat.
Overexposure: Long Term	Long-term inhalation of dust concentrations higher than recommended PEL may cause delayed lung injury. The free silica in those mentioned in Section 2 is sand, and little or none is present in the respirable size range.
Eye Contact	May cause irritation and conjunctivitis
Skin Contact	May cause irritation, particularly on damp skin. Repeated or prolonged contact could lead to dermatitis.
Ingestion	May produce nausea,

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	vomiting, abdominal discomfort; if swallowed in very large amount, may cause increased urination and central nervous system depression.
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7. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES	
If Uncontaminated	Sweep or collect and use as intended
If Contaminated	Collect in suitable containers for disposal
Waste Disposal Method	Dispose of in accordance with applicable local, State and Federal regulations

9. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: No unusual precautions necessary. Do not allow to become contaminated with organic materials, especially oils, which may cause local heating, or in rare cases, fire. Store in a cool, dry place. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. Keep out of reach of children and pets.

10. OTHER COMMENTS: Chronic Effects: Long term exposure to dusts containing fluoride or quartz may produce more severe toxicity. Chronic exposure and/or high levels of inorganic fluorides administered to experimental animals have been shown to produce changes in several organs and certain enzymes. Quartz dust may produce nodules in the lungs which may gradually progress to the formation of fibrous tissue. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath and wheezing.

Respiratory	Respiratory protection approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against air dust should be used. Appropriate respiration selection depends on the type and magnitude of exposure.
Ventilation	Local exhaust or other ventilation that will reduce dust concentrations to less than recommended PEL.
Eyes	If high dust concentrations exist, tight fitting goggles are recommended to reduce dust exposure to the eyes.
Skin	Clean, body-covering clothing should be worn to prevent irritation in situations where direct contact with product may occur
Other Protective Equipment	Emergency eye wash stations and deluge safety showers should be available in work area

8. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

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The information presented herein is believed to be factual; however, nothing contained in this information is to be taken as a warranty or representation