

POND CARE AQUATIC PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
For Domestic Use Only.
Dec-23-2009
NC614TDP

CHEMWATCH 4661-20
Version No:4
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POND CARE AQUATIC PLANT FOOD TABLETS

OTHER NAMES

"Formula 10-12-8", "Formula 10-12-8"

PRODUCT USE

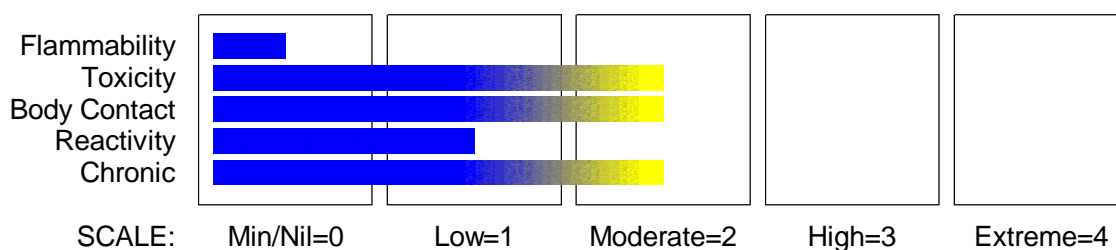
Used according to manufacturer's directions.
For product 185.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mars Fishcare Inc
Address:
50 East Hamilton Street
Chalfont
PA, 18914
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Fax: +1 215 822 1906

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria:
H335 H413 H315 H319 H402 H315 H319
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Harmful to aquatic life
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bentonite	1302-78-9	30-60
diammonium phosphate nitrate, as	7783-28-0	10-30 <20
potassium nitrate	7757-79-1	
trinitromethane	517-25-9	1-10
nutrients, proprietary		1-5
magnesium stearate	557-04-0	<0.5
water	7732-18-5	<1

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Safety Glasses.

Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:
Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs)

Z	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	Max excursion ppm	Max excursion mg/m ³	Max excursion duration (mins)	TWA F/CC
Z1	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Talc (containing asbestos); use asbestos limit; see 29 CFR 1910.1001		0.1								
Z1	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Tremolite, asbestiform; see 1910.1001		0.1								
Z3	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Tremolite, asbestiforms (see 29 CFR 1910.1001)										0.1
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction		5								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust		15								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction		5								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust		15								

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Tremolite, asbestiforms (see 29 CFR 1910.1001))			0.1	

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Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Talc (containing asbestos); use asbestos limit; see 29 CFR 1910.1001)	0.1			See Table Z- 3; (STEL (Excursion limit)(as averaged over a sampling period of 30 minutes)) (STEL (Excursion limit)(as averaged over a sampling period of 30 minutes))
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Tremolite, asbestiform; see 1910.1001)	0.1			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (<1% crystalline silica) - Mica (respirable dust))	3			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (<1% crystalline silica) - Tremolite (containing no asbestos fibers) - respirable dust)	2			
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silic))	[3]			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (<1% crystalline silica) - Talc (containing no asbestos fibers), respirable dust)	2			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (<1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, total dust)	6			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (<1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, respirable dust)	3			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (<1% crystalline silica) - Talc (containing asbestos); see Section 5208)			0.1	

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Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, respirable dust)	3			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Mica, respirable dust)	3			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Soapstone, respirable dust)	3			
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Mica - Respirable fraction)	3	6		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Mica (respirable dust))	3			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, total dust)	6			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Soapstone, total dust)	6			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Talc (containing asbestos); use asbestos limit)			0.1	R 325.51311 et seq, Asbestos for General Industry
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust)	2			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	bentonite (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Tremolite)			0.1	R 325.51311 et seq, Asbestos for General Industry

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Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	bentonite (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	5			*
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	bentonite (Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated - Respirable)	3			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	diammonium phosphate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	10			*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	diammonium phosphate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5			
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	diammonium phosphate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	diammonium phosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)	10			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	diammonium phosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	diammonium phosphate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5			*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	diammonium phosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5			
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	diammonium phosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	diammonium phosphate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	potassium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	10			*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	potassium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5			

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Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	potassium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	potassium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Total dust)	10			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	potassium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5			
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	potassium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5			*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	potassium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5			
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5			
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	potassium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5			
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	magnesium stearate (Magnesium stearate)	10			
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	magnesium stearate (Stearates)	10			TLV Basis: eye, skin & upper respiratory tract irritation. Does not include stearates of toxic metals
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium stearate (Stearates)	10 (J)			
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium stearate (Stearates (total dust))	10			

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Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	magnesium stearate (Stearates)	10	20		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium stearate (Stearates)	10			TLV Basis: eye, skin & upper respiratory tract irritation. Does not include stearates of toxic metals
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium stearate (Stearates)	10			TLV Basis: eye, skin & upper respiratory tract irritation. Does not include stearates of toxic metals
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	magnesium stearate (Stearates, excludes stearates of toxic metals)	10			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- trinitromethane:
- water:

CAS:517- 25- 9
 CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

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 Not available

BENTONITE:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every

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individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of $4.0 \mu\text{m}$ (+-) $0.3 \mu\text{m}$ and with a geometric standard deviation of $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ (+-) $0.1 \mu\text{m}$, i.e..generally less than $5 \mu\text{m}$.

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

for exposure to ammonia gas/ vapours:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm; AIHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and minimise discomfort among workers that are not inured to its effects and systemic damage. Acclimatised persons are able to tolerate prolonged exposures of up to 100 ppm without symptoms. Marked irritation has been seen in persons exposed to ammonia concentrations between 50 and 100 ppm only when the exposures involved sudden concentration peaks which do not permit short-term acclimatisation. The detoxification capacity of the liver is significant since the amount of ammonia formed endogenously in the intestines markedly exceeds that from external sources.

Human exposure effects, at vapour concentrations of about:

Concentration (ppm)	Possible Effects
5	minimal irritation
9- 50	nasal dryness, olfactory fatigue and moderate irritation
125- 137	definite nose, throat and chest irritation
140	slight eye irritation
150	laryngeal spasm
500	30 minute exposures may produce cyclic hypernea, increased blood pressure and pulse rate, and upper respiratory tract irritation which may persist for 24 hours
700	immediate eye irritation
1, 500- 10, 000	dyspnea, convulsive coughing, chest pain, respiratory spasm, pink frothy sputum, rapid asphyxia and delayed pulmonary oedema which may be fatal. Other effects include runny nose, swelling of the lips, restlessness, headache, salivation, nausea, vomiting, glottal oedema, pharyngitis, tracheitis, and speech difficulties. Bronchopneumonia, asphyxiation due to spasms, inflammation, and oedema of the larynx, may be fatal. Residual effects include hoarseness, productive cough, and decreased respiratory function

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>2, 500 severe eye irritation, with swelling of the eyelids, lachrymation, blepharospasm, palpebral oedema, increased intraocular pressure, oval semi-dilated, fixed pupils, corneal ulceration (often severe) and temporary blindness. Depending on duration of exposure, there may be destruction of the epithelium, corneal and lenticular opacification, and iritis accompanied by hypopyon or haemorrhage and possible loss of pigment from the posterior layer of the iris. Less severe damage is often resolved. In the case of severe damage, symptoms may be delayed; late complications including persistent oedema, vascularisation and corneal scarring, permanent opacity, acute angle glaucoma, staphyloma, cataract, and atrophy of the retina, iris, and symblepharon. Long-term exposure to sub-acute concentrations or single exposures to high concentrations may produce chronic airway dysfunction, alveolar disease, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, emphysema and anxiety neuroses

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)
OSF=3.8 (AMMONIA).

TRINITROMETHANE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MAGNESIUM STEARATE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

WATER:

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Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

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- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

The stearates have a low order of acute and chronic toxicity. Intratracheal administration of relatively large doses in rats produce varying degrees of pulmonary damage. Acute, gross inhalation exposure has been

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associated with clinical pneumonitis. A case of "pneumoconiosis with probable heart failure" has been reported in a rubber worker occupationally exposed to zinc stearate dust for 29 years. Several cases of infants developing respiratory distress and in some instances, acute fatal pneumonitis on aspiration of zinc stearate powder, have been reported.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- 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 lens 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AX- AUS	-
1000	50	-	AX- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AX- 2
10000	100	-	AX- 3
	100+		Airline**

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* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

continued...

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pale mottled bluish-green odourless cylindrical tablet with brown specks; slowly soluble in water for slow release.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

State	Manufactured	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°F)	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

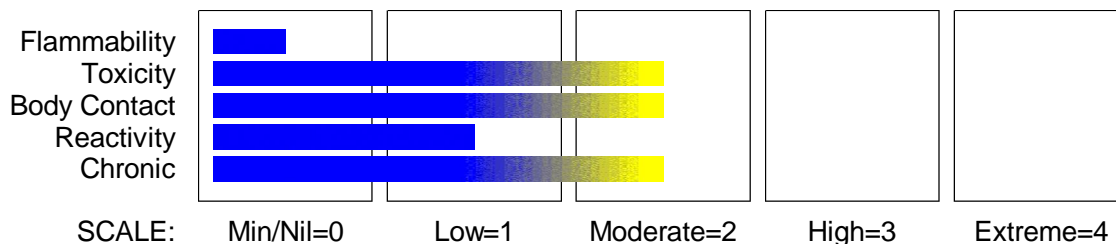
Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

continued...

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SKIN

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

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.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.

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, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

BENTONITE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 35 mg/kg

Intravenous (Dog) LD: 10 mg/kg

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

IRRITATION

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6500 mg/kg *

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A

IRRITATION

Nil Reported * [CCINFO:MONSANTO]

continued...

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reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

TRINITROMETHANE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 800 mg/kg/2h (?)
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 115 mg/kg Mucous membranes: slight *

IRRITATION

Eye: slight *

* [Merck Index]

General anaesthesia, ataxia, dyspnea, degenerative changes in the brain and covering, reproductive system tumours recorded.

MAGNESIUM STEARATE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Fatty acid salts are of low acute toxicity. Their skin and eye irritation potential is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length - they are poorly absorbed through the skin nor are they skin sensitisers. The available repeated dose toxicity data demonstrate the low toxicity of the fatty acids and their salts. Also, they are not considered to be mutagenic, genotoxic or carcinogenic, and are not reproductive or developmental toxicants. Accidental ingestion of fatty acid salt containing detergent products is not expected to result in any significant adverse health effects. This assessment is based on toxicological data demonstrating the low acute oral toxicity of fatty acid salts and the fact that not a single fatality has been reported in the UK following accidental ingestion of detergents containing fatty acid salts. Also in a report published by the German Federal Institute for Health Protection of Consumers and Veterinary Medicine, detergent products were not mentioned as dangerous products with a high incidence if poisoning. The estimated total human exposure to fatty acid salts, from the different exposure scenarios for the handling and use of detergent products containing fatty acid salts, showed a margin of exposure (MOE) of 258,620. This extremely large MOE is large enough to be reassuring with regard to the relatively small variability of the hazard data on which it is based. Also, in the UK, the recommended dietary fatty acid intake by the Department of Health is about 100 g of fatty acids per day or 1.7 g (1700 mg) of fatty acids per kilogram body weight per day. This exposure is several orders of magnitude above that resulting from exposure to fatty acid salts in household cleaning products. Based on the available data, the use of fatty acid salts in household detergent and cleaning products does not raise any safety concerns with regard to consumer.

WATER:

continued...

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No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Nitrate or nitrite (ingested) under conditions that result in endogenous nitrosation	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2A
--	---	-------	----

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

diammonium phosphate 96 hr LC50 (33) mg/L Fathead minnow Fish Source:

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

BENTONITE:

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

MAGNESIUM STEARATE:

POND CARE AQUATIC PLANT FOOD TABLETS:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

TRINITROMETHANE:

POTASSIUM NITRATE:

The nitrates are of environmental concern because of their high water solubility and consequent leaching, diffusion, and environmental mobility in soil and water. Nitrate can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels. Nitrite is formed from nitrate or ammonium ion by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the alimentary tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite.

Methaemoglobinaemia is caused following exposure to high levels of nitrite and produces difficulties in oxygen transport in the blood. Thousands of cases involving poisoning of infants, particularly in rural areas, have been reported as a result of drinking nitrate rich well-water.

Other concerns deriving from exposure to environmental nitrates relate to the production of nitrosamines following the reaction of food nitrites and secondary amines. Other nitroso-compounds may result following reaction with nitrites and amides, ureas, carbamates and other nitrogenous compounds. Nitrosamines produce liver damage, haemorrhagic lung lesions, convulsions and coma in rats, and teratogenic effects in experimental animals.

The N-nitroso class of compounds include potent carcinogens and mutagens: induction of tumors by single doses of N-nitroso compounds testify to this.

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

POND CARE AQUATIC PLANT FOOD TABLETS:

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

0.5 mg/l (UK max.)

1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

POND CARE AQUATIC PLANT FOOD TABLETS:

continued...

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BENTONITE:

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae. A lake undergoing eutrophication shows a rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self-perpetuating because anoxic conditions at the sediment/water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

POTASSIUM NITRATE:

TRINITROMETHANE:

MAGNESIUM STEARATE:

For surfactants:

Environmental fate:

Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants because one part of the molecule is hydrophilic and the other part is hydrophobic. Consequently they tend to accumulate at the interface and are not extracted into one or other of the liquid phases. As a result surfactants are expected to transfer slowly, for example, from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolised rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. This was emphasised by the OECD Expert Group stating that chemicals are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

Several anionic and nonionic surfactants have been investigated to evaluate their potential to bioconcentrate in fish. BCF values (BCF - bioconcentration factor) ranging from 1 to 350 were found. These are absolute maximum values, resulting from the radiolabelling technique used. In all these studies, substantial oxidative metabolism was found resulting in the highest radioactivity in the gall bladder. This indicates liver transformation of the parent compound and biliary excretion of the metabolised compounds, so that "real" bioconcentration is overstated. After correction it can be expected that "real" parent BCF values are one order of magnitude less than those indicated above, i.e. "real" BCF is <100. Therefore the usual data used for classification by EU directives to determine whether a substance is "Dangerous to the Environment" has little bearing on whether the use of the surfactant is environmentally acceptable.

Ecotoxicity:

Surfactant should be considered to be toxic (EC50 and LC50 values of < 10 mg/L) to aquatic species under conditions that allow contact of the chemicals with the organisms. The water solubility of the chemicals does not impact the toxicity except as it relates to the ability to conduct tests appropriately to obtain exposure of the test species. The acute aquatic toxicity generally is considered to be related to the effects of the surfactant properties on the organism and not to direct chemical toxicity.

Fatty acid soaps are widely used in household cleaning products, cosmetics, lubricants (and other miscellaneous industrial applications) and coatings. Uses in household cleaning include fabric washing products, fabric conditioners, laundry additives, and surface and toilet cleaners. These uses cover chain lengths of C10-22 predominantly with counter-ions of sodium and potassium.

There are a number of acute data for fatty acids and fatty acid salts to aquatic organisms although there is a predominance of data for fatty acid. There are few toxicity values for terrestrial organisms. Data availability / quality covering all the taxonomic groups for specific fatty acid salt chain lengths is poor.

The chronic data set is very limited.

For chain lengths >C12, solubility decreases to a degree where an adverse effect would not be expected in the environment due to reduced bioavailability. Data for longer chain lengths have been generated using solvents

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which makes interpretation more difficult.

The most of few available data indicate low toxicity towards aquatic organisms with EC/LC50 values above 1000 mg/l. However, EC/LC50 values below 100 mg/l are not unusual either.

Several tests concerning biodegradation are available. All tests showed that fatty acids and lipids are readily biodegradable .

No experimental bioaccumulation data appear to be available but log Kow data from various sources. are higher than 4, which indicates that fatty acids and natural lipids have a potential for bioaccumulating organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
potassium nitrate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
trinitromethane	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible
Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

bentonite (CAS: 1302-78-9,11004-12-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

diammonium phosphate (CAS: 7783-28-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

potassium nitrate (CAS: 7757-79-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List", "US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - Chemicals of Interest", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "USA: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - List Appendix A - 6CFR 27"

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trinitromethane (CAS: 517-25-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "Canada Transport Dangerous Goods - Schedule 3", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List", "US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table", "US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table : Goods Forbidden for Transport", "US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

magnesium stearate (CAS: 557-04-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe as used", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory", "US TSCA Section 8 (a) Inventory Update Rule (IUR) - Partial Exemptions"

No data for Pond Care Aquatic Plant Food Tablets (CW: 4661-20)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
magnesium stearate	557- 04- 0	N R50

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bentonite	1302- 78- 9, 11004- 12- 9

CONTACT

Mars Fishcare

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:

OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements

1910.133 - Eye and face protection

1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

1910.136 - Occupational foot protection

1910.138 - Hand Protection

Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1

Foot protection - ANSI Z41

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Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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