

# POND CARE ALGAE DESTROYER ADVANCED

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

POND CARE ALGAE DESTROYER ADVANCED

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29  
CFR 1910.1200.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated  
Address:  
PO Box 218  
Chalfont  
PA, 18914-0218  
USA  
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181  
Emergency Tel: +1800 222 1222 (US Only)

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated  
Address:  
50 East Hamilton Street  
Chalfont  
PA, 18914  
USA  
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturers directions. For product 167.

### SYNONYMS

"Solution ID# 3504"

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## Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
dimethyliminoethylene dichloride, ethoxylate	31512-74-0	4.5

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## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

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. The material may still be damaging to the health of

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## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

### EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

### SKIN

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.

### INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (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.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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.

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

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

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- 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

- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Flash Point (F): Not Applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (F): Not Applicable

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.  
Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

When handling larger quantities:

General purpose rubber glove.

Respirator:

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

## ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGLE) (in ppm)

AEGLE 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGLE 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGLE 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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- 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available: dimethyliminoethylene dichloride, ethoxylate as (CAS: 31512-74-0) / (CAS: 31075-24-8)

No data for Pond Care Algae Destroyer Advanced.

### INGREDIENT DATA

DIMETHYLIMINOETHYLENE DICHLORIDE, ETHOXYLATE:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Particulate (insoluble or poorly soluble \*) Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.C)

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Inhalable particulate

TLV TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Respirable particulate

OEL-Sweden, United Kingdom: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total dust, 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble\* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload)

\* Notice of intended change.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 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 general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (C): Not Applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (C): >100 (WSCP)

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.006

pH (as supplied): 5.8-6.8

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

### APPEARANCE

Clear pale yellow liquid with no odor; mixes with water.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Marine Pollutant: Not Determined  
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- 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 licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R52	Harmful to aquatic organisms.

### REGULATIONS

dimethyliminoethylene dichloride, ethoxylate (CAS: 31075-24-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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No data available for dimethyliminoethylene dichloride, ethoxylate as CAS:  
31512-74-0.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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