

POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

OTHER NAMES

"Solution ID# 3337"

PRODUCT USE

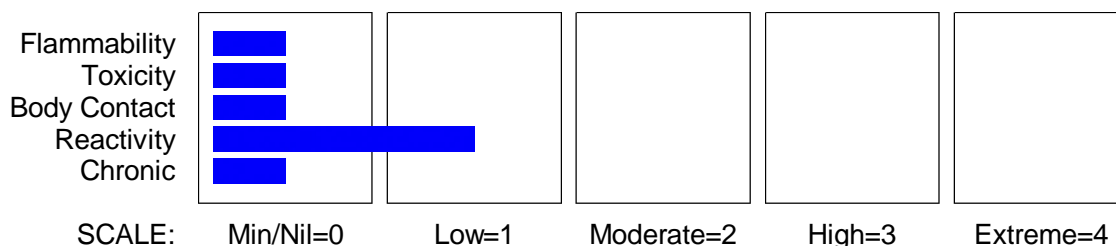
Used according to manufacturer's directions.
For product 166..

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



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

Not hazardous

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
alphatic amine salts, proprietary		>17
sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate	10102-17-7	N/S

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POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 2 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

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), sulfur oxides (SO_x), 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:

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

continued...

POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 3 of 10
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.

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 preventions*
X: *Must not be stored together*

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs)

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POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 4 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction		5								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust		15								

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	10	*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	15	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	

MATERIAL DATA

POND CARE AMMO-LOCK:
Not available

SODIUM THIOSULFATE PENTAHYDRATE:

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

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POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 5 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

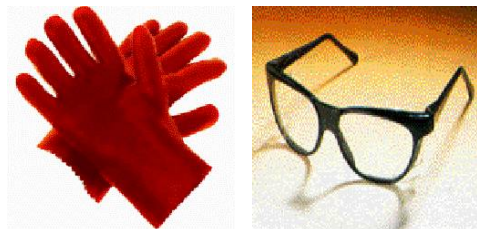
apply.

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 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.

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 general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

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POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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. 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. 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: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	Air Speed: 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...

POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 7 of 10

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	6.9- 7.8
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.072
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

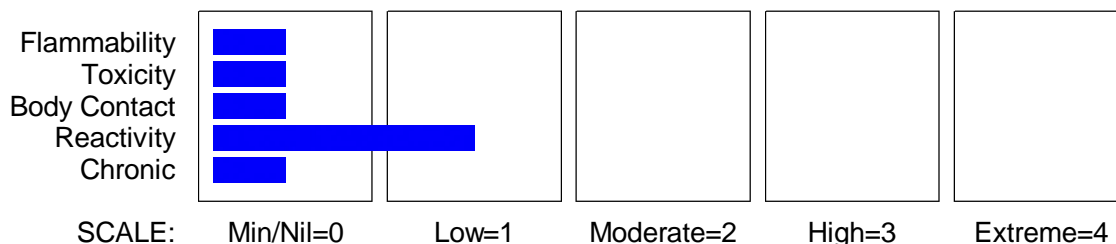
Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - 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

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 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

continued...

POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 8 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM THIOSULFATE PENTAHYDRATE:

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

Sulfide ion is very toxic to aquatic life, threshold concentration for fresh or saltwater fish is 0.5ppm. The product therefore is very toxic to aquatic life. The major decomposition product, hydrogen sulfide, is damaging to vegetation at 5ppm for 24 hours.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

continued...

POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 9 of 10

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

sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (CAS: 10102-17-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"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 DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Food Additive Database"

No data for Pond Care Ammo-Lock (CW: 4656-49)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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POND CARE AMMO-LOCK

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

CHEMWATCH 4656-49
Version No:4
CD 2010/1 Page 10 of 10
Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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