

# POND SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36  
CD 2005/4 Page 1 of 9

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

POND SALT

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**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 106.

### SYNONYMS

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## Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium chloride	7647-14-5	100

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## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin\*.

\*(limited evidence)

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified 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 (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions

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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36

CD 2005/4 Page 2 of 9

## Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

### EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

### SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering.

### INHALED

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

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

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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 Center or a doctor.

### 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36

CD 2005/4 Page 3 of 9

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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## SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 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.

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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

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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 to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, metal oxides.  
May emit corrosive fumes., hydrogen chloride.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Particulate

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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36  
CD 2005/4 Page 4 of 9

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

AEGL 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.

AEGL 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.

AEGL 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.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

sodium chloride      500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

sodium chloride      300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36

CD 2005/4 Page 5 of 9

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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other than mild, transient adverse effects  
without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:  
sodium chloride 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

The threshold concentration below which most people.  
will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:  
sodium chloride 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+) >= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50 >= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51 >= 2.5%		
else >= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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

Multi ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.  
NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36

CD 2005/4 Page 6 of 9

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available: sodium chloride as (CAS: 7647-14-5)

No data for Aquarium Salt.

### INGREDIENT DATA

SODIUM CHLORIDE:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

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

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

#### 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

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
50 x PEL	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x PEL	-	P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36

CD 2005/4 Page 7 of 9

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable

Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (C): Not Applicable

State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (C): 1465

Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.16

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure (kPa): 0.32 @ 747 deg C

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Flash Point (C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

### APPEARANCE

White crystalline solid; partly soluble in 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 polymerization will not occur.

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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36

CD 2005/4 Page 8 of 9

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Aquarium Salt

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

#### SODIUM CHLORIDE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 12357 mg/kg/23d

Oral Lowest Toxic Dose (Human): 8.2 mg/kg Eye

(rabbit):100 mg/24h - Moderate

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### SODIUM CHLORIDE:

TLm 96 > 1000 ppm

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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 Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed 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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# AQUARIUM SALT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 23-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-36  
CD 2005/4 Page 9 of 9

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### REGULATIONS

sodium chloride (CAS: 7647-14-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### LIMITED EVIDENCE

May produce discomfort of the eyes and skin\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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