

POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

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 141.

SYNONYMS

"Solution ID# 3350"

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium thiosulfate	7772-98-7	30.2
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64-02-8	9.8

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Inhalation may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

*(limited evidence)

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 2 of 10
Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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 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

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized 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 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

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term low level exposure to hydrogen sulfide may produce headache, fatigue, dizziness, irritability and loss of sexual desire. These symptoms may also result when exposed to hydrogen sulfide at high concentration for a short period of time.

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 Center or a doctor.

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 3 of 10
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

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.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For exposures involving sulfides and hydrogen sulfide (including gastric acid decomposition products of alkaline sulfides).

- Hydrogen sulfide anion produces its major toxic effect through inhibition of cytochrome oxidases.
- Symptoms include profuse salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Central nervous effects may include giddiness, headache, vertigo, amnesia, confusion and unconsciousness. Tachypnea, palpitation, tachycardia, arrhythmia, sweating, weakness and muscle cramps may also indicate over-exposures.

Treatment involves:

- If respirations are depressed, application of artificial respiration, administration of oxygen (continue after spontaneous breathing is established).
- For severe poisonings administer amyl nitrite and sodium nitrite (as for cyanide poisoning) but omit sodium thiosulfate injection.
- Atropine sulfate (0.6 mg intramuscularly) may contribute symptomatic relief.
- Conjunctivitis may be relieved by installation of 1 drop of olive-oil in each eye and sometimes by 3 drops of epinephrine solution (1:1000) at frequent intervals. Occasionally local anesthetics and hot and cold compresses are necessary to control pain.
- Antibiotics at first hint of pulmonary infection.

[Gosselin et al, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (F): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (F): Not Applicable

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 4 of 10
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 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, carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.
- Respirator:

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors 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 labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Stop leak if safe to do so.
 - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 - Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 5 of 10

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Neutralize/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- 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 thiosulfate 500 mg/m³

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

sodium thiosulfate 50 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

sodium thiosulfate 30 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

sodium thiosulfate 10 mg/m³

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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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 6 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labeled 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available: sodium thiosulfate as (CAS: 7772-98-7)

No data available: EDTA tetrasodium salt as (CAS: 64-02-8) / (CAS: 10378-23-1) / (CAS: 13235-36-4)

No data for Pond Care Chlorine & Heavy Metal Neutralizer.

INGREDIENT DATA

SODIUM THIOSULFATE:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 7 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

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.

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 usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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 Vapor Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (C): Not Applicable
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.223
pH (as supplied): 10-12
Vapor Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 8 of 10

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear odorless liquid; mixes with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.
Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Pond Care Chlorine & Heavy Metal Neutralizer

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

SODIUM THIOSULFATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) TDLo: 300 mg/kg/7d
[Hach]

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2000-3200 mg/kg*
Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg
Eyes (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-Moderate
*[BASF]

IRRITATION

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

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

Not readily biodegradable. Harmful to aquatic organisms.
May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (96h): >500 mg/l (Leuciscus idus)
Toxicity to daphnae (acute): EC50 (48h): >100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae EC50 (72h): 10-100 mg/l
COD Value: 570 mg O2/g
BOD5-Value: 20 mg O2/g
Toxicity to bacteria: 50 mg/l Warburg test

[ORICA]

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52
CD 2005/4 Page 9 of 10

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

REGULATIONS

sodium thiosulfate (CAS: 7772-98-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 64-02-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

No data available for EDTA tetrasodium salt as CAS: 10378-23-1, CAS: 13235-36-4.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

Inhalation may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

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POND CARE CHLORINE & HEAVY METAL NEUTRALIZER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

CHEMWATCH 4658-52

CD 2005/4 Page 10 of 10

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 28-Dec-2005

Print Date: 28-Dec-2005

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