

LIQUID SUPER ICK CURE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Nov-28-2007
NB293ECP

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LIQUID SUPER ICK CURE

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

SUPPLIER

Company: Mars Fishcare North America Inc
Address:
PO Box 218
Chalfont
PA, 18914- 0218
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Emergency Tel: +1800 222 1222 (US Only)

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

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions. For product 12.

SYNONYMS

"Solution ID# 3305"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

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).

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
malachite green oxalate, as C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	2437-29-8	<0.1

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.

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

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

When handling larger quantities:

General purpose rubber glove.

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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labeled containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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 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

Source	Material	TWAmg/m ³	STELmg/m ³
Canada- AlbertaOccupationalExposureLimits	C.I.BasicGreen4(oxalate)(Coal dust(Respirableparticulate))	2	
Canada- AlbertaOccupationalExposureLimits	C.I.BasicGreen4(oxalate)(Cotton, dust, raw)	0.2	
Canada- SaskatchewanOccupationalHealthand SafetyRegulations- ContaminationLimits	C.I.BasicGreen4(oxalate)(Particulates, NOC++)	10	20
Canada- SaskatchewanOccupationalHealthand SafetyRegulations- ContaminationLimits	C.I.BasicGreen4(oxalate)(Respirablesize+)	3	6
US- MichiganExposureLimitsforAirContaminants	C.I.BasicGreen4(oxalate)(Particulatesnototherwise regulated, Respirabledust)	5	

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

C.I. BASIC GREEN 4 (OXALATE):

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 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 pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves, e.g.. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°F): 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 (°F): Not Applicable
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°F): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water= 1): 0.998
pH (as supplied): 3.4- 5.5
Vapor Pressure (mmHg): 0Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

APPEARANCE

Dark bluish green slightly acidic liquid with no odour; 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

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
None known.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Liquid Super Ick Cure

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

C.I. BASIC GREEN 4 (OXALATE):

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 275 mg/kg
Oral (mouse) LD50: 50 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 76 mg/kg SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Malachite green and its major metabolite, leuco-malachite green has been reported to have mutagenic and carcinogenic effects. Rats fed malachite green experience "a dose-related increase in liver DNA adducts" along with lung adenomas. Leuco-malachite green causes an "increase in the number and severity of changes". As leuco-malachite green is the primary metabolite of malachite green and is retained in fish muscle much longer, most intake of malachite green would be in the leuco form. During the experiment, rats were fed up to 543 ppm of leuco-malachite green, an extreme amount compared to the average 5 ppb discovered in fish. After a period of two years, an increase in lung adenomas in male rats was discovered but no incidences of liver tumors. This shows that although adducts are formed, they have "little mutagenic or carcinogenic consequence." Therefore it could be concluded that malachite green caused carcinogenic symptoms but a direct link between malachite green and liver tumor could not be proved.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Liquid Super Ick Cure.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

C.I. BASIC GREEN 4 (OXALATE):

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.

Cationic substances, and their polymers and those polymers that are reasonably anticipated to become cationic in the natural aquatic environment (pH range 4-9) may be environmental hazards.

Exempt from this concern are those polymers to be used only in solid phase, such as ion-exchange resins, and where the FGEW (Functional Group Equivalent Weight) of cationic groups is not 5000 and above.

Cationic groups such as alkylsulfoniums, alkylphosphoniums and quaternary ammonium polymers are highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Similarly potentially cationic groups such as amines and isocyanates are of concern. Some cationics, however, may fall into the category of PLCs (polymers of low concern) provided they possess low charge density, and/or are not water-soluble or are not self-dispersing polycarboxylates or poly- (aromatic or aliphatic) sulfonate polymers.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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)

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

· 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

REGULATIONS

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

Ingredient	CAS	% de minimus concentration
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US CERCLA List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities

Ingredient	CAS	RQ
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Liquid Super Ick Cure (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate) (CAS: 2437-29-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS SECTION CHANGES

The following table displays the version number of and date on which each section was last changed.

Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date	Section Name	Version	Date
Physical Properties	4	Nov-28-2007						

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Issue Date: Nov-28-2007
Print Date: Nov-29-2007

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.

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following Canadian Standards:

CAN/CSA-Z195 - Protective Footwear

Z195.1 - Guideline on Selection, Use, and Care of Protective Footwear

CAN/CSA-Z94.3 - Industrial Eye and Face Protectors

Z94.3.1 - Protective Eyewear User's Guide

CSA-Z94.4 - Selection, Use, and Care of Respirators

CAN/CSA-Z180.1 - Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.

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