# Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch: 4658-35

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: 11/12/2018 Print Date: 06/21/2019 L.GHS.USA.EN

# **SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION**

#### **Product Identifier**

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Product name	API Pond Accu-Clear
Synonyms	Solution ID# 3366
Other means of identification	Not Available

# Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses   _	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
	For product 142.

# Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.
Address	50 E. Hamilton Street, Chalfont PA 18914 United States
Telephone	215 822 8181
Fax	215 997 1290
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

# **Emergency phone number**

Association / Organisation	Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.
Emergency telephone numbers	ChemTel: 1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	ChemTel: 1-813-248-0585

# **SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

# NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Not Applicable

# Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

# Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

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# Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read label before use.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### **Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	100	proprietary ingredients

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

# **SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

# **Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	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 Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:  ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

# Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

# Extinguishing media

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

# Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known.	

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# Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>

# **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

# Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

# **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

# Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

motions and material for contaminant and cleaning up		
Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>	
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>Put residues in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>	

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

# **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

# Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>	
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.  None known	















- Must not be stored together
- May be stored together with specific preventions
- May be stored together

#### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

# **Control parameters**

# OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
API Pond Accu-Clear	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
API Pond Accu-Clear	Not Available	Not Available

#### MATERIAL DATA

# **Exposure controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

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.

# Appropriate engineering controls

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	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	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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.

#### Personal protection







- ► 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 lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

# Skin protection

Eye and face protection

See Hand protection below

# Hands/feet protection

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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**Body protection** 

See Other protection below

# Other protection

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ► Eyewash unit.

#### **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

# Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance** Tan translucent slightly acidic liquid with no odour; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.07
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	4.0-4.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section
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Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

# **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on tox	icological effects
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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.		
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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 (e.g 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.		
Skin Contact	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.		
Eye		n irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may d by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic		thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC eless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.	
ADI Danid Assu Class	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
API Pond Accu-Clear	Not Available	Not Available	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Reg	istered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.	

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Legend: X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ − Data available to make classification

# SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

# Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
API Pond Accu-Clear	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

#### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ 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 land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes 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 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

# **Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

# **Federal Regulations**

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

# SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No

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Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	
Aspiration Hazard	
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	

# US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

# **State Regulations**

# US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

# **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (proprietary ingredients)
Canada - DSL	No (proprietary ingredients)
Canada - NDSL	No (proprietary ingredients)
China - IECSC	No (proprietary ingredients)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (proprietary ingredients)
Japan - ENCS	No (proprietary ingredients)
Korea - KECI	No (proprietary ingredients)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (proprietary ingredients)
Philippines - PICCS	No (proprietary ingredients)
USA - TSCA	No (proprietary ingredients)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (proprietary ingredients)
Mexico - INSQ	No (proprietary ingredients)
Vietnam - NCI	No (proprietary ingredients)
Russia - ARIPS	No (proprietary ingredients)
Thailand - TECI	No (proprietary ingredients)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory  No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

# **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date	11/12/2018
Initial Date	12/22/2005

# **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
5.1.1.1	11/12/2018	Name

# Other information

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.

The 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

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available engineering controls must be considered.

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