

API Pond Waterfall Cleaner

Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 32-6402

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

L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	API Pond Waterfall Cleaner
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Oxidizing solid, n.o.s. (contains SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Blanketweed treatment.
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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	Oxidizing Solid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

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

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P220	Keep/Store away from clothing/organic material/combustible materials.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water jets for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
497-19-8	30-60	<u>Sodium Carbonate,Soda Ash</u>
15630-89-4	30-60	<u>SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400</u>

Continued...

1344-09-8

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sodium metasilicate

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis 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, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.

FOR LARGE FIRE

- ▶ Flood fire area with water from a protected position

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents. ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ 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. ▶ If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▶ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC). ▶ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower

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- ▶ Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.
- ▶ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.
- ▶ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.
- ▶ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- ▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- ▶ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.
- ▶ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source.
- ▶ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).
- ▶ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.

Combustion products include:

carbon monoxide (CO)

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. ▶ Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. ▶ Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. ▶ Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate area.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT touch the spill material ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ No smoking, flames or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials. ▶ NEVER USE organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper or cloth. ▶ Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment. ▶ Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling. ▶ Avoid contamination with organic matter to prevent subsequent fire and explosion. ▶ DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material. ▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ Decontaminate equipment and launder protective clothing before storage and re-use. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

For oxidisers, including peroxides.

- ▶ Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- ▶ Provide adequate ventilation.
- ▶ Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- ▶ Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.
- ▶ Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials.
- ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
- ▶ **DO NOT** repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use.
- ▶ Use only minimum quantity required.
- ▶ Avoid using solutions of peroxides in volatile solvents. Solvent evaporation should be controlled to avoid dangerous concentration of the peroxide.
- ▶ Do NOT allow peroxides to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases.
- ▶ Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle peroxides
- ▶ Do NOT use glass containers with screw cap lids or glass stoppers.
- ▶ Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point.
- ▶ CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the peroxide freezes or precipitates. Peroxides in this form are extremely shock and heat-sensitive. Refrigerated storage of peroxides must ONLY be in explosion-proof units.
- ▶ The hazards and consequences of fires and explosions during synthesis and use of peroxides is widely recognised; spontaneous or induced decomposition may culminate in a variety of ways, ranging from moderate gassing to spontaneous ignition or explosion. The heat released from spontaneous decomposition of an energy-rich compound causes a rise in the surrounding temperature; the temperature will rise until thermal balance is established or until the material heats to decomposition,
- ▶ The most effective means for minimising the consequences of an accident is to limit quantities to a practical minimum. Even gram-scale explosions can be serious. Once ignited the burning of peroxides cannot be controlled and the area should be evacuated.
- ▶ Unless there is compelling reason to do otherwise, peroxide concentration should be limited to 10% (or less with vigorous reactants). Peroxide concentration is rarely as high as 1% in the reaction mixture of polymerisation or other free-radical reactions,
- ▶ Peroxides should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation.
- ▶ Addition of peroxide to the hot monomer is extremely dangerous. A violent reaction (e.g., fire or explosion) can result from inadvertent mixing of promoters (frequently used with peroxides in polymerisation systems) with full-strength peroxide
- ▶ Organic peroxides are very sensitive to contamination (especially heavy-metal compounds, metal oxide salts, alkaline materials including amines, strong acids, and many varieties of dust and dirt). This can initiate rapid, uncontrolled decomposition of peroxides and possible generation of intense heat, fire or explosion The consequences of accidental contamination from returning withdrawn material to the storage container can be disastrous.
- ▶ When handling **NEVER** smoke, eat or drink.
- ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- ▶ Use only good occupational work practice.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- ▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- ▶ Establish good housekeeping practices.
- ▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
- ▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.
- ▶ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.
- ▶ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.
- ▶ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.
- ▶ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.
- ▶ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.
- ▶ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- ▶ **Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.**
- ▶ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

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Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
 - ▶ Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
 - ▶ Store in a cool, well ventilated area.
 - ▶ Keep dry.
 - ▶ Store under cover and away from sunlight.
 - ▶ Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction.
 - ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
 - ▶ **DO NOT stack on wooden floors or pallets.**
 - ▶ Protect containers from physical damage.
 - ▶ Check regularly for leaks.
 - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group III should be stored in packages and be separated from buildings, tanks, and compounds containing other dangerous goods in tanks, and from property boundaries by a distance of at least 5 metres.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ **DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers**
 - ▶ **DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers**
 - ▶ **DO NOT repack.** Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
- For low viscosity materials
- ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
 - ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids:
- ▶ Removable head packaging and
 - ▶ cans with friction closures may be used.
-
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.
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- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.
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- * unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage incompatibility

- Sodium carbonate:
- ▶ aqueous solutions are strong bases
 - ▶ reacts violently with finely divided aluminium, fluorine, lithium, phosphorus pentoxide, sulfuric acid
 - ▶ reacts with fluorine gas at room temperature, generating incandescence.
 - ▶ is incompatible with organic anhydrides, acrylates, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, substituted allyls, cellulose nitrate, cresols, caprolactam solution, epichlorohydrin, ethylene dichloride, isocyanates, ketones, glycols, nitrates, phenols, phosphorus pentoxide 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene
 - ▶ forms explosive material with 2,4,5-trinitrotoluene and increases the thermal sensitivity of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) by decreasing the temperature of explosion from 297 deg. C to 218 deg. C
 - ▶ attacks metal.
 - ▶ Inorganic peroxy compounds are potent oxidisers that pose fire or explosive hazards when in contact with ordinary combustible materials.
 - ▶ Inorganic peroxides react with organic compounds to generate organic peroxide and hydroperoxide products that react violently with reducing agents.
 - ▶ Inorganic oxidising agents can react with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air).
 - ▶ Organic compounds in general have some reducing power and can in principle react with compounds in this class. Actual reactivity varies greatly with the identity of the organic compound.
 - ▶ Inorganic oxidising agents can react violently with active metals, cyanides, esters, and thiocyanates.
 - ▶ Peroxides, in contact with inorganic cobalt and copper compounds, iron and iron compounds, acetone, metal oxide salts and acids and bases can react with rapid, uncontrolled decomposition, leading to fires and explosions.
 - ▶ Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.
 - ▶ Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.
 - ▶ Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
 - ▶ These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignite on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
 - ▶ The state of subdivision may affect the results.
 - ▶ In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.
 - ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
 - ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
 - ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
 - ▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.

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X X X O O O O

X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — 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
Sodium Carbonate, Soda Ash	Sodium carbonate	7.6 mg/m ³	83 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³
sodium metasilicate	Silicic acid, sodium salt; (Sodium silicate)	5.9 mg/m ³	65 mg/m ³	390 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Sodium Carbonate, Soda Ash	Not Available	Not Available
SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

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 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.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering 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.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential

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to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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:	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



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Chemical goggles.
- ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
- ▶ 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

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
 - ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
 - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time

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	<p>greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min Good when breakthrough time > 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves. DO NOT wear leather gloves. Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White powder with no odour; soluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available

Continued...

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Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
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 Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions. ▶ Prolonged exposure to heat. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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 toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p> <p>Symptoms of sodium carbonate inhalation may include coughing, sore throat, and laboured breathing. Severe or continued inhalation exposure may cause pulmonary oedema (lung damage).</p>
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>The material produces mild skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▶ produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress</p>

Continued...

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	<p>to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Contact with concentrated solutions of sodium carbonate may cause tissue damage "soda ulcers"</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Alkaline salts may be intensely irritating to the eyes and precautions should be taken to ensure direct eye contact is avoided.</p>
Chronic	<p>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. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Chronic severe inhalation exposure to sodium carbonate may result in perforation of the nasal septum and serious pulmonary oedema (lung damage).</p>

API Pond Waterfall Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Sodium Carbonate, Soda Ash	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.4 mg/l/2h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 893 mg/kg ^[1]	
sodium metasilicate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SODIUM METASILICATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
API Pond Waterfall Cleaner & SODIUM CARBONATE, SODA ASH & SODIUM METASILICATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.</p>

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	<p>Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
API Pond Waterfall Cleaner & SODIUM CARBONATE,SODA ASH	<p>for sodium carbonate:</p> <p>Sodium carbonate has no or a low skin irritation potential but it is considered irritating to the eyes. Due to the alkaline properties an irritation of the respiratory tract is also possible.</p> <p>No valid animal data are available on repeated dose toxicity studies by oral, dermal, inhalation or by other routes for sodium carbonate. A repeated dose inhalation study, which was not reported in sufficient detail, revealed local effects on the lungs which could be expected based on the alkaline nature of the compound. Under normal handling and use conditions neither the concentration of sodium in the blood nor the pH of the blood will be increased and therefore sodium carbonate is not expected to be systemically available in the body. It can be stated that the substance will neither reach the foetus nor reach male and female reproductive organs, which shows that there is no risk for developmental toxicity and no risk for toxicity to reproduction. This was confirmed by a developmental study with rabbits, rats and mice. An <i>in vitro</i> mutagenicity test with bacteria was negative and based on the structure of sodium carbonate no genotoxic effects are expected.</p>
API Pond Waterfall Cleaner & SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400	<p>For sodium percarbonate:</p> <p>Sodium percarbonate is an inorganic, water soluble solid of relatively low molecular weight. Dermal absorption is assumed to be low due to the hydrophilic character and the ionic structure of the substance. When sodium percarbonate is getting into contact with body fluids it will dissociate into hydrogen peroxide, carbonate and sodium ions which are all naturally present in the human body. For hydrogen peroxide a high degradation capacity is present in the blood and tissues, making it unlikely that hydrogen peroxide is systemically available. As carbonate is a part of the natural buffer systems in the organism it is unlikely that it is absorbed through sodium percarbonate exposure in amounts that would disturb the normal acid/base balance of the body. Similarly for sodium percarbonate exposure is not expected to contribute significantly to the sodium load of the body. The mode of action is characterized by the local irritation potential in particular to mucous membranes. No systemic effects are anticipated because it is unlikely that the substance is systemically available.</p> <p>Acute oral LD50 values ranged between 1034 and 2200 mg/kg bw, while the acute dermal LD50 was > 2000 mg/kg bw. The existing animal data on acute toxicity show that sodium percarbonate has a local effect and that systemic effects are not to be expected. In animal tests a slight irritating effect on the skin was reported for solid sodium percarbonate and it was highly irritating to the rabbit eye (not rinsed). Sodium percarbonate did not have sensitising properties in a test with guinea pigs. The acute studies indicate that most of the acute and local effects can be explained by the release of hydrogen peroxide.</p> <p>Although a repeated dose study is not available for sodium percarbonate, effects can be predicted based on the release of hydrogen peroxide, carbonate and sodium. As it is expected that repeated dose toxicity of sodium percarbonate will mainly be mediated by hydrogen peroxide, no observed adverse effect levels can be defined on the basis of its hydrogen peroxide content. Based on the 90-day drinking water study according to OECD guidelines and GLP with hydrogen peroxide and catalase deficient mice, the predicted NOAEL of sodium percarbonate would be 308 ppm (81 to 115 mg/kg bw/day for males and females, respectively).</p> <p>Data on the mutagenicity will be similar to those of hydrogen peroxide due to the release of hydrogen peroxide in aqueous media. The available studies on hydrogen peroxide, most of them, in particular the <i>in vivo</i> studies, were performed according to OECD guidelines and GLP, are not in support of significant genotoxicity/mutagenicity under <i>in vivo</i> conditions. Therefore sodium percarbonate is also unlikely to have any <i>in vivo</i> genotoxic potential.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity studies with animals and sodium percarbonate are not available. The only component that could give rise to some concerns with regard to this endpoint is hydrogen peroxide. A local carcinogenic effect was observed in the duodenum of a catalase-deficient mouse strain administered 0.4 % hydrogen peroxide in drinking water. Although an underlying genotoxic mechanism cannot be excluded, the weight of evidence at this time does not suggest that the carcinogenic properties of hydrogen peroxide should be regarded as practically significant.</p> <p>Neither an animal study on toxicity to reproduction nor a study on developmental toxicity is available for sodium percarbonate. A developmental toxicity study with sodium carbonate, which was well documented and meets basic scientific principles, revealed no substance related foetotoxic, embryotoxic or teratogenic effects. From the nature of the substance it is to be anticipated that neither sodium percarbonate nor hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate will be systemically available under human exposure conditions and are thus unlikely to reach the gonads and the developing embryo or fetus. Therefore the substance is unlikely to have any relevant potential for toxicity to reproduction or developmental toxicity.</p>

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Continued...

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API Pond Waterfall Cleaner	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Sodium Carbonate,Soda Ash	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	300mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=176mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	242mg/L	4
	NOEC	16	Crustacea	424mg/L	4

SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.9mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	=2mg/L	1

sodium metasilicate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1-108mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-700mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	348mg/L	2

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Sodium Carbonate,Soda Ash	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Sodium Carbonate,Soda Ash	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Sodium Carbonate,Soda Ash	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended</p>
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Continued...

API Pond Waterfall Cleaner

use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**

▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

For small quantities of oxidising agent:

▶ Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.

▶ Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.

▶ Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite.

▶ If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.

▶ 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)

UN number	1479
UN proper shipping name	Oxidizing solid, n.o.s. (contains SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 5.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label : 5.1 Special provisions : 62, 148, IB8, IP3, T1, TP33

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1479
UN proper shipping name	Oxidizing solid, n.o.s. * (contains SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 5.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 5L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 563 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 100 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 559 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 25 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y546 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 10 kg

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1479	
UN proper shipping name	OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. (contains SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	5.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-Q
	Special provisions	223 274 900
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

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****SODIUM CARBONATE,SODA ASH(497-19-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153 --Summary of Minimum Requirements	

SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400(15630-89-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table	

SODIUM METASILICATE(1344-09-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	

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

Continued...

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Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	Yes
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

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	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium metasilicate; SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400; Sodium Carbonate, Soda Ash)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	No (sodium metasilicate)
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	06/27/2017
Initial Date	Not Available

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
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Continued...

2.1.1.1

08/08/2012

Ingredients

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
Sodium Carbonate,Soda Ash	497-19-8, 7542-12-3, 1314087-39-2, 1332-57-6
SODIUM PERCARBONATE FB 400	15630-89-4, 4452-58-8

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 available engineering controls must be considered.

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