

POND CARE AQUATIC PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

POND CARE AQUATIC PLANT FOOD TABLETS

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR
1910.1200.**

SUPPLIER

Company: Aquarium Pharmaceuticals Incorporated
Address:
50 East Hamilton Street
Chalfont
PA, 18914
USA
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181
Fax: +1 215 822 1906

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturers directions. For product 185.

SYNONYMS

"Formula 10-12-8"

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bentonite	1302-78-9	30-60
diammonium phosphate nitrate, as	7783-28-0	10-30 <20
potassium nitrate	7757-79-1	
trinitromethane	517-25-9	1-10
nutrients, proprietary		1-5
magnesium stearate	557-04-0	<0.5
water	7732-18-5	<1

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



continued...

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

casualty can comfortably drink.

- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- 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

Autoignition Temp (F): Not Applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.

- Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of, carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Safety Glasses.

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.
- Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Water may be used to prevent dusting.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
- Flush spill area with water.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

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

life-threatening health effects is:

bentonite	50 mg/m ³
diammonium phosphate	250 mg/m ³

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

bentonite	50 mg/m ³
diammonium phosphate	50 mg/m ³

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

bentonite	30 mg/m ³
diammonium phosphate	30 mg/m ³

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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

bentonite	10 mg/m ³
diammonium phosphate	10 mg/m ³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

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

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Respirable size+		3		6		
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations -	Particulates, NOC++		10		20		

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contamination Limits			
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Respirable size+	3	6
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Particulates, NOC++	10	20
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	Magnesium stearate	--	10
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	Stearates (total dust)	10	
US - New York Occupational Exposure Limits	Stearates	10	
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Stearates	10	20
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Stearates	10	
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Stearates	10 (J)	
No data available:	bentonite as (CAS: 1302-78-9) / (CAS: 11004-12-9) / (CAS: 1327-43-1)		
No data available:	diammonium phosphate as (CAS: 7783-28-0)		
No data available:	potassium nitrate as (CAS: 7757-79-1)		
No data available:	trinitromethane as (CAS: 517-25-9)		
No data available:	water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)		

No data for Pond Care Aquatic Plant Food Tablets.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :2 mg/m³.

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³):

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%).

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

bentonite	2.0000	60.0
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INGREDIENT DATA

BENTONITE:

particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica

TLV TWA: 2 mg/m³ respirable dust (as kaolin)

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³ inspirable dust (as kaolin)

The concentration of respirable dust for application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative lognormal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. less than 5 µm.

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

POTASSIUM NITRATE:

No data for potassium nitrate.

TRINITROMETHANE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

MAGNESIUM STEARATE:

The stearates have a low order of acute and chronic toxicity. Intratracheal administration of relatively large doses in rats produce varying degrees of pulmonary damage. Acute, gross inhalation exposure has been associated with clinical pneumonitis. A case of "pneumoconiosis with probable heart failure" has been reported in a rubber worker occupationally exposed to zinc stearate dust for 29 years. Several cases of infants developing respiratory distress and in some instances, acute fatal pneumonitis on aspiration of zinc stearate powder, have been reported.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	-1 P	-
1000	50	-	-1 P
5000	50	Airline*	-
5000	100	-	-2 P
10000	100	-	-3 P
	100+		Airline* *

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (C): Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (C): Not Applicable
State: Manufactured

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

APPEARANCE

Pale mottled bluish-green odorless cylindrical tablet with brown specks; slowly soluble in water for slow release.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Phosphates are incompatible with oxidizing and reducing agents.
 - Phosphates are susceptible to formation of highly toxic and flammable phosphine gas in the presence of strong reducing agents such as hydrides.
 - Partial oxidation of phosphates by oxidizing agents may result in the release of toxic phosphorus oxides.
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Pond Care Aquatic Plant Food Tablets

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

BENTONITE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6500 mg/kg *

IRRITATION

Nil Reported * [CCINFO:MONSANTO]

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTASSIUM NITRATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3750 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 1901 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

TRINITROMETHANE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 800 mg/kg/2h (?) Eye:
slight *

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 115 mg/kg

* [Merck Index]

General anaesthesia, ataxia, dyspnea, degenerative changes in the brain and covering, reproductive system tumours recorded.

IRRITATION

Mucous membranes: slight *

MAGNESIUM STEARATE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

0.5 mg/l (UK max.)

1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE:

The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds. Phosphorus is an essential plant nutrient and is usually the limiting nutrient for blue-green algae. A lake undergoing eutrophication shows a rapid growth of algae in surface waters. Planktonic algae cause turbidity and flotation films. Shore algae cause ugly muddying, films and damage to reeds. Decay of these algae causes oxygen depletion in the deep water and shallow water near the shore. The process is self-perpetuating because anoxic conditions at the sediment/ water interface causes the release of more adsorbed phosphates from the sediment. The growth of algae produces undesirable effects on the treatment of water for drinking purposes, on fisheries, and on the use of lakes for recreational purposes.

POTASSIUM NITRATE:

The nitrates are of environmental concern because of their high water solubility and consequent leaching, diffusion, and environmental mobility in soil and water. Nitrate can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels. Nitrite is

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

formed from nitrate or ammonium ion by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the alimentary tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite.

Methemoglobinemia is caused following exposure to high levels of nitrite and produces difficulties in oxygen transport in the blood. Thousands of cases involving poisoning of infants, particularly in rural areas, have been reported as a result of drinking nitrate rich well-water.

Other concerns deriving from exposure to environmental nitrates relate to the production of nitrosamines following the reaction of food nitrites and secondary amines. Other nitroso-compounds may result following reaction with nitrites and amides, ureas, carbamates and other nitrogenous compounds. Nitrosamines produce liver damage, hemorrhagic lung lesions, convulsions and coma in rats, and teratogenic effects in experimental animals.

The N-nitroso class of compounds include potent carcinogens and mutagens: induction of tumors by single doses of N-nitroso compounds testify to this.

TRINITROMETHANE:

The nitrates are of environmental concern because of their high water solubility and consequent leaching, diffusion, and environmental mobility in soil and water. Nitrate can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels. Nitrite is formed from nitrate or ammonium ion by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the alimentary tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite.

Methemoglobinemia is caused following exposure to high levels of nitrite and produces difficulties in oxygen transport in the blood. Thousands of cases involving poisoning of infants, particularly in rural areas, have been reported as a result of drinking nitrate rich well-water.

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The N-nitroso class of compounds include potent carcinogens and mutagens: induction of tumors by single doses of N-nitroso compounds testify to this.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

REGULATIONS

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List For Reporting Year 2004

Ingredient	CAS	% de minimus concentration
potassium nitrate	7757-79-1	1.0
bentonite (CAS: 1302-78-9) is found on the following regulatory lists; Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)		
bentonite (CAS: 11004-12-9) is found on the following regulatory lists; Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)		
diammonium phosphate (CAS: 7783-28-0) is found on the following regulatory lists; Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)		
potassium nitrate (CAS: 7757-79-1) is found on the following regulatory lists; Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List For Reporting Year 2004 US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)		
trinitromethane (CAS: 517-25-9) is found on the following regulatory lists; Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)		
magnesium stearate (CAS: 557-04-0) is found on the following regulatory lists; Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)		
water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists; Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals US Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory (TSCA)		

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

Ingestion may produce health damage*.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
* (limited evidence).

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	Cas Nos
bentonite	1302-78-9, 11004-12-9

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