# Leaf Zone

Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch: 4658-25 Version No: 4.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements Issue Date: 06/27/2017 Print Date: 10/18/2018 S.GHS.USA.EN

# **SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION**

# **Product Identifier**

Product name	Leaf Zone
Synonyms	Solution ID# 3309
Other means of identification	Not Available

# Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
	For product 576.

# 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 United States
Telephone	215 822 8181
Fax	215 997 1290
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

### **Emergency phone number**

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

# 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 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1

# Label elements

Laber elements	
Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
Hazard statement(s)	
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

# Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

### **Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

# SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7778-80-5	6.2	potassium sulfate
15708-41-5	1.2	EDTA iron sodium salt

### **SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

# Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin or hair contact occurs:</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

# Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility + Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition

۲	may	result
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# Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
	Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
	► Non combustible.
	Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
	Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:
Fire/Fundacion Horord	carbon dioxide (CO2)
Fire/Explosion Hazard	sulfur oxides (SOx)
	metal oxides
	other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
	May emit poisonous fumes.

### 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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Moderate hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

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

# SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

# Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



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

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

# **Control parameters**

# OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

# INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit	EDTA iron sodium salt	Iron salts, soluble, as	1	Not	Not	TLV® Basis: URT & skin
Values (TLV)		Fe	mg/m3	Available	Available	irr

# EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3	
potassium sulfate	Potassium sulfate (2:1); (Dipotassium sulfate) 20 mg/m3 220 mg/m3		1,300 mg/m3		
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH			
potassium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		

# 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> </ul>

# SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Orange brown slightly acidic liquid with no odour; mixes with water.			
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.08	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available	
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable	
pH (as supplied)	3.0-5.0	Decomposition temperature	Not Available	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable	
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available	
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available	
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available	

# SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

# SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

# Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Leaf Zone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
potassium sulfate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
EDTA iron sodium salt	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.05 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
EDTA iron sodium salt		Not Available

POTASSIUM SULFATE	For sodium sulfate: The acute toxicity of sodium sulfate has not doses cause severe diarrhea. Sodium sulfat		ata indicate very low acute toxicity. Very high only slightly irritating to the eyes.
EDTA IRON SODIUM SALT	non-allergic condition known as reactive airw levels of highly irritating compound. Main crit a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of exposure to the irritant. For ethylendiaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) an EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high af	es as contact eczema, more rare cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) ir nths or even years after exposu vays dysfunction syndrome (RAE teria for diagnosing RADS includ persistent asthma-like symptom and its salts: finity for alkaline-earth ions (for e , resulting in highly stable chelat ibit chemical reactions, dependir	ly as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The mmune reaction of the delayed type. re to the material ends. This may be due to a DS) which can occur after exposure to high the the absence of previous airways disease in ms within minutes to hours of a documented example, calcium and magnesium) and e complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex ing on application.
Acute Toxicity	$\otimes$	Carcinogenicity	$\otimes$
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	¥	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	*	STOT - Single Exposure	0

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation

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# STOT - Repeated Exposure

Aspiration Hazard

Legend: 🗙

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ − Data available to make classification

🚫 – Data Not Available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### Toxicity

Leaf Zone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	680mg/L	4
potassium sulfate	EC50	48	Crustacea	=890mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=2900mg/L	1
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EDTA iron sodium salt	LC50	96	Fish	100mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	60.6mg/L	2
Legend:	Toxicity 3. EP	IWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxic	A Registered Substances - Ecotoxicologic ity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox o NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. N	latabase - Aqua	

Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

### DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
EDTA iron sodium salt	HIGH	HIGH

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
EDTA iron sodium salt	LOW (LogKOW = -10.4414)

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
EDTA iron sodium salt	LOW (KOC = 465.2)

# SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

# Waste treatment methods Product / Packaging disposal • 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).

### **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

_abels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

### POTASSIUM SULFATE(7778-80-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	
EDIA IKON SODIUM SALI(15706-41-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING R	EGULAIORT LISTS
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	for Air Contaminants
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

# **Federal Regulations**

# Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

### SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
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

### 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	Y

Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (EDTA iron sodium salt; potassium sulfate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (EDTA iron sodium salt)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = 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

### Other information

### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
EDTA iron sodium salt	15708-41-5, 15708-42-6, 149022-26-4

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.

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