

Material Safety Data Sheet

Rev. 12-04-96

Identity

Pond Care pH Down



Aquarium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
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P.O. Box 218
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General Info. (215)822-8181
For Poison Control Information,
please contact your regional
Poison Control Center

• Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits	%
Sulfuric Acid CAS # 7664-93-9	1mg/m3 (TWA)	1mg/m3 (TWA) NA	3mg/m3 (STEL) NA	
Water CAS # 7732-18-5	NA			

• Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	~218F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	~1.12
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	<0.3@77F	Melting Point	NA
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	3.4	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<1
Solubility in Water	100% Soluble		
Appearance and Odor	Clear and odorless		

• Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Will not burn, non-flammable	Flammable Limits	LEL NA	UEL NA
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Extinguishing Media Use media appropriate for surrounding material.

Special Firefighting Procedures Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire; do not get water inside containers. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Generates heat upon addition of water, with possible splattering. Wear full protective clothing. Runoff from fire may cause pollution. Neutralize runoff with lime, etc. Wear SCBA if fumes or mists are present.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards NA

• Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable ☐	Conditions to Avoid NA
	Stable ☒	

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Vigorous reactions with water; alkaline solutions: metals, metal powder: carbides; chlorates; fumigates; nitrates; picrates; strong oxidizing, reducing or combustible organic materials. Hazardous gases from contact with cyanides, sulfides, and carbides.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts Releases sulfur dioxide at extremely high temperatures.

Hazardous	May Occur ☐	Conditions to Avoid NA
Polymerization	Will Not Occur ☒	

• Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation?		☒ Skin?	☒ Ingestion?	☒
Health Hazards (Acute & Chronic)		Causes severe burns to eyes, skin, and body tissue. Eye damage may be permanent. Distraction of tissue may result from direct chemical reaction with tissue, from thermal burns and from dehydration of tissue. The concentrated compound is corrosive to the skin and eyes of animals causing corrosion of mucosal surfaces. Toxic effects described in animals from single exposure by inhalation include respiratory irritation. Exposure to the liquid by skin or eye contact may cause eye corrosion with corneal or conjunctival ulceration; or skin burns or ulceration. Ingestion of the liquid may cause severe burns to the mucous membranes of the mouth and esophagus. Repeated or prolonged contact with mists may cause eye irritation with tearing or blurring of vision; or skin irritation with discomfort or rash. Prolonged or repeated exposures may result in impaired lung function and possible discoloration and erosion of teeth. LD50 (oral - rat) 2140 LC50 (rat) 347 ppm		
Carcinogenicity	NTP?	☐ IARC?	☐ OSHA?	☐
Signs & Symptoms of Exposure		NA		
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure		Individuals with pre-existing diseases of the lungs may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.		
Emergency and First Aid Procedures		Inhalation - move victim to fresh air; Ingestion - do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. Do not neutralize acid. Call a physician. Skin or eye contact - immediately (within seconds) flush with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Apply ice water compresses up until treatment. Contact physician.		
• Precautions for Safe Handling and Use				
Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled		Use appropriate protective equipment. Soak up small spill with dry sand, clay or diatomaceous earth. Dike large spills, cautiously dilute and neutralize. Comply with Federal, State and Local regulations.		
Waste Disposal Method		Cleaned up material may be RCRA Hazardous Waste. Do not flush to surface water or sanitary sewer. Comply with Federal, State, and Local regulations. If approved, neutralize and transfer to waste treatment system.		
Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing		Keep out of sun and away from heat., sparks and flame. Keep container tightly closed to prevent leakage. Loosen closure carefully, relieve internal pressure when received and at least weekly thereafter. Do not use pressure to empty. Do not wash out container or use for other purposes. Replace closure after each use.		
Other Precautions		Use personal protection appropriate for ambient conditions. Always add acid to water - not water to acid.		
• Control Measures				
Respiratory Protection		NIOSH/MSHA respiratory protection as conditions dictate		
Ventilation		Good ventilation should be provided to keep vapor and mist concentrations below the exposure limits.		
Protective Gloves		Acid proof		
Eye Protection		Chemical Splash Goggles		
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment		Apron, boots, long sleeve wool, acrylic or polyester clothing. Acid proof suit and hood as conditions dictate.		
Work/Hygienic Practices		Practice good sanitary habits after handling (ie wash hands)		

