White Spot Cure

Mars Fishcare North America, Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0 Chemwatch: 04-0416 Issue Date: 12/23/2022 Print Date: 11/17/2023 Version No. 4.1 Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758 L.REACH.GB.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	White Spot Cure
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

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

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924	+44 20 3901 3542
Other emergency telephone numbers	ChemTel: 1-813-248-0585	+44 808 164 9592

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

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 carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
Not Available		malachite green oxalate, as	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 2437-29-8 2.219-441-7 3.602-096-00-5 4.Not Available	<0.1	MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H318, H361d, H400, H410 ^[2]	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1. Classified Classification	by Chemwatch; 2. (n drawn from C&L 3	Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/7 * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having ei	720 and UK SI 2 ndocrine disrupt	020/1567; 3. ing properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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 cheveld be thereurship december of the upon
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. Non combustible.
	 Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling		
Safe handling	 Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. 	

	 Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

í		
	INGREDIENT DATA	

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits			
Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
White Spot Cure	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Revised IDLH

Ingredient	Original IDLH
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White Spot Cure

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE	Not Available	Not Available
Occupational Exposure Banding		

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.		

MATERIAL DATA

8.2. Exposure controls

	engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.			
	Type of Contaminant:		Air Speed:	
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (i	n still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent cont welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)		
engineering controls	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 distan generally decreases with the square of distance from the ex extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after refere extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical c apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are installed or used.	ce away from the opening of a simple extraction traction point (in simple cases). Therefore the nce to distance from the contaminating source (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents gen onsiderations, producing performance deficits a multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extra-	on pipe. Velocity air speed at the . The air velocity at the herated in a tank 2 within the extraction action systems are	

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]

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].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: • Overalls. • Barrier cream. • Eyewash unit.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark bluish green slightly acidic liquid with no odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.998
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	3.4-5.5	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2

10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. 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 NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Eye	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	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

White Spot Cure		IRRITATION	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
OXYLATE	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 50 mg/kg ^[2] Eye (rabbit): 76 mg/kg 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		

MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE	Exposure to the material may result in a possibl This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies with similar materials using results from in vitro mutagenicity studies. As cationic polymers possess unique physical side developed over the past few decades for a wide Although cationic polymers could be successful the CNS, they may cause neurotoxicity and indu- of cationic polymers on CNS are mostly studied While evaluating the neurotoxicity of cationic polymers problems in the evaluation of cationic polymers- Malachite green and its major metabolite, leuco Rats fed malachite green experience "a dose-re- green causes an "increase in the number and so malachite green and is retained in fish muscle in the experiment, rats were fed up to 543 ppm of discovered in fish. After a period of two years, a liver tumors. This shows that although adducts a could be concluded that malachite green causes tumor could not be proved. The material may produce severe irritation to the irritants may produce conjunctivitis.	e risk of irreversible effects. The n f mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Attructures and surface properties, a spectrum of nanomedical applica ly used for gene transfer, drug del uce CNS damage, which seriously in mice, and have not been exam lymers, the surface charge, surface are expected to show important r s, inflammation, and inflammasom induced neurotoxicity. -malachite green has been reporte elated increase in liver DNA adduce everity of change". As leuco-malac nuch longer, most intake of malace leuco-malachite green, an extrem in increase in lung adenomas in m are formed, they have"little mutag d carcinogenic symptoms but a di e eye causing pronounced inflamm	naterial may produce mutagenic effects in man. Such findings are often supported by positive various kinds of cationic polymers have been ations in the central nervous system (CNS). ivery, and diagnostic imaging, after entering into / limits their applications. The neurotoxic effects nined in detail. ce area, coating, size, shape, and the basic oles, and should be carefully considered. te; which are expected to be the most important ed to have mutagenic and carcinogenic effects. tts" along with lung adenomas. Leuco-malachite chite green is the primary metabolite of hite green would be in the leuco form. During e amount compared to the average 5 ppb nale rats was discovered but no incidences of enic or carcinogenic consequence" Therefore it rect link between malachite green and liver mation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to
			I
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×

	1		
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
	١٥	gend: Y – Data either not ava	vilable or does not fill the criteria for classification

md: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classificatio.
 v – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
White Spot Cure	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
MALACHITE GREEN	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.29mg/l	4
OXYLATE	EC50(ECx)	72h	Crustacea	0.22mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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				

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	т		
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Av	Not Available	
PBT	×	×	×		
vPvB	×	×	×		
PBT Criteria fulfilled?				No	
vPvB			No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

Continued...

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification Classification code Hazard Label Special provisions Limited quantity Tunnel Restriction C	n (Kemler) Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Code Not Applicable		

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
01033(03)	ERG Code	Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	

White Spot Cure

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instruction	ns Not Applicable
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard	IMDG Class	Not Applicable	
class(es)	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	EMS Number	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Special provisions Not Applicable	
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable	

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not	t Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable	
	Special provisions	Not Applicable	
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable	
	Equipment required	Not Applicable	
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable	

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (MALACHITE GREEN OXYLATE)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/23/2022
Initial Date	11/29/2007

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	11/01/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
4.1	12/23/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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