



Trade name: Vidalife

SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier used on the label:

Product Name: Vidalife

Other means of identification:

Product Code Number: None

SDS number: WC007

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Recommended use: Vidalife is a specially formulated water conditioner for use in fish hatcheries, broodstock facilities, transport tanks, and on handling equipment and handling surfaces.

Recommended restrictions: Uses other than those described above

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party:

Company Name: Syndel USA
Company Address: 1441 West Smith Rd.
Ferndale, WA 98248
Company Telephone: Office hours (Mon – Fri)
8:30 am to 5:00 pm
1-800-283-5292
Company Contact Name: Main Office

Emergency phone number: CHEMTREC 24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER:
1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200:

Physical hazards

No physical hazards for this product.

Health hazards

Serious eye damage, Category 2A.

Environmental hazards

No environmental hazards for this product.

GHS Signal word: WARNING

GHS Hazard statement(s): Causes serious eye irritation

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GHS Hazard symbol(s):



GHS Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Wear eye protection/face protection.

Response:

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention

Storage:

No storage precautionary statements required.

Disposal:

No disposal precautionary statements required.

Hazard(s) not otherwise

Classified (HNOC): None known

Percentage of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity:

< 3% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute toxicity (inhalation).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture:

Chemical name	CAS#	Concentration (weight %)
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	< 3%

Note: The balance of the ingredients are not classified as hazardous or are below the concentration limit to be classified as hazardous, under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion:

Inhalation: Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Oxygen should only be administered by qualified personnel. Seek medical advice.

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Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. Seek medical advice if irritation or pain develops.

Eye contact: In case of contact with eyes, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If swallowed, wash mouth out with water provided the person is conscious. Follow with plenty of water. NEVER GIVE LIQUIDS TO AN UNCONCIOUS PERSON. Call a physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

If any symptoms are observed, contact a physician and give them this SDS sheet.

There is no specific antidote and treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, or appropriate foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):

Drums heated by fire can rupture.

Hazardous combustion products may include the following substances: Carbon oxides.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Exercise appropriate precautions to minimize direct contact with skin or eyes and prevent inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment, such as respirator with proper particulate filters, gloves, goggles and protective clothing, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Dike and reclaim as much spilled material as possible. Cover spill residue with absorbent material and shovel into closable containers.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid inhalation, and contact of dust or liquid with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid repeated or prolonged exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibles:

Store tightly close and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, open flame, and strong oxidizing agents. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10). Dispose of in accordance with local, state, federal, and international guidelines.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.

US OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200): Permissible Exposure Limits		
Substance	PEL-TWA (8 hour)	PEL-STEL (15 min)
Tetrasodium EDTA	No data available	No data available

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values		
Substance	TLV-TWA (8 hour)	TLV-STEL (15 min)
Tetrasodium EDTA	No data available	No data available

NIOSH Exposure Limits		
Substance	TWA	STEL
Tetrasodium EDTA	No data available	No data available

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

Concentrations should be monitored hazardous substances in the workplace in accordance with recognized test methods. Mode, method, type and frequency of testing and measurement of harmful factors in the working environment should meet the requirements of local/regional/national laws.

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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Wear chemical safety goggles. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under NIOSH standards.

Skin and hand protection: Wearing resistant gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection is not required. In cases where nuisance levels of aerosol is present, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

General hygiene considerations: Wear safety shoes. Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Wash hands after use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):

Physical state: Liquid.

Color: Blue

Odor: Mild characteristic odor

Odor threshold: Not determined

pH: 10 - 11

Melting point/freezing point: Not determined

Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not determined

Flash point: > 200°F

Evaporation rate: < 0.1

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit – lower (%): Not determined

Flammability limit – upper (%): Not determined

Explosive limit – lower (%): Not determined

Explosive limit – upper (%): Not determined

Vapor pressure: < 20 mm Hg @ 68°F

Vapor density: > 1.0

Relative density: 1.0

Solubility (ies): Miscible in water

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not determined

Auto-ignition temperature: Not determined

Decomposition temperature: Not determined

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Viscosity (dynamic): Not determined

Other information:

Molecular weight: Not determined

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: No data available.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition Products: Carbon oxides (CO₂, CO).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure:

Inhalation: Not expected to be a route of exposure

Ingestion: Not expected to be a route of exposure

Skin: Expected to be a route of exposure

Eyes: Expected to be a route of exposure

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:

Will cause temporary discomfort and redness to eyes. Mists and vapors may be irritating to mucous membranes. Ingestion effects may include headache, nausea and fatigue.

Delayed and immediate effects and chronic effects from short or long-term exposure:

Prolonged contact with skin may cause irritation.

Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates):

Ingredient Information:

Substance	Test Type (species)	Value
Tetrasodium EDTA	LD ₅₀ Oral (Rat)	630 – 1,260 mg/kg
	LD ₅₀ Intravenous (Rabbit)	47 mg/kg
	LC ₅₀ Inhalation	No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation: Prolonged contact may cause irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Will cause temporary discomfort, redness.

Respiratory sensitization: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified as a respiratory sensitizer (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

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Skin sensitization:	No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified as a skin sensitizer (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).
Germ cell mutagenicity:	No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).
Carcinogenicity:	No information available on the mixture, however none of the components are listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest edition), or by OSHA.
Reproductive toxicity:	No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).
Specific target organ toxicity- Single exposure:	No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for STOT SE (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).
Specific target organ toxicity- Repeat exposure:	No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for STOT RE (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).
Aspiration hazard:	No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for aspiration hazard (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):

Product data: To the best of our knowledge the toxicity to the environment has not been fully explored yet.

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Substance	Test Type	Species	Value
Tetrasodium EDTA	LC ₅₀	Fish – Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill)	41 mg/l (96 h)
	LC ₅₀	Aquatic Invertebrates	No data available
	EC ₅₀	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)	1.01 mg/l (72 h)

The Vidalife use dilution should be considered when considering the ecotoxicity information below, which is for the pure component (100%):

Tetrasodium EDTA is present in this product at < 3%.

Undiluted Vidalife - typically sprayed on contact surfaces like a vaccination table or grader.
1 ml of Vidalife in 1 L of water (1.28 ounces in 10 gallons) – dip for equipment like nets etc
1 ml of Vidalife per 15 Liters of water (0.85 ounces per 100 gallons) – transport water

Persistence and Degradability:

Tetrasodium EDTA and its salts is not readily biodegradable according to OECD criteria (IUCLID 5, Chapter 13). It was shown that under special conditions like adaptation or slightly alkaline pH, which is realistic under environmental surface water conditions, the biodegradability of EDTA is considerable enhanced. Therefore it can be concluded that EDTA is ultimately biodegradable under such environmental conditions.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

Tetrasodium EDTA and its salt does not significantly accumulate in organisms (IUCLID 5, Chapter 13).

Mobility in Soil:

Due to the ionic structure no adsorption onto the organic fraction of soil or sediments is expected for EDTA (acid form) and its salt (IUCLID 5, Chapter 13).

The test substance will not evaporate from the water surface into the atmosphere. The test substance will preferentially distribute into the compartment water.

Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer):

EDTA forms complexes with ions. Therefore EDTA exists naturally as a mixture of chelate complexes (IUCLID 5, Chapter 13). Some EDTA species, especially the iron complex, are photolysable. There would be no emission into the atmosphere pointing out the very low vapor pressure of the substance. Thus photodegradation in air, will not play an important role in the degradation process of EDTA in the environment.

EDTA is resistant to hydrolysis, neither strong acids nor alkalis cause any degradation.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging.

Product

Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.

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Contaminated packaging

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be properly labeled to supplier or everywhere there is a recovery program.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)

Not regulated under DOT.

IMDG (Transport by sea)

Not regulated under IMDG.

IATA (Country variations may apply)

Not regulated under IATA.

Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant: No

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)

No further relevant information available.

Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises.

None known

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

USA:

United States Federal Regulations: This SDS complies with the OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200. The product is classified as hazardous under OSHA.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) – All substances in this product are listed, as required, or are exempt from the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List, 40 CFR 302.4: This product does not contain chemicals listed on CERCLA.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130): None listed.

Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3): None listed.

SARA Superfund and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III sections 302, 311,312 and 313:

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A): None listed.

Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370): Eye irritation.

Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (40 CFR 372):None

STATE REGULATIONS:

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This SDS contains specific health and safety data is applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

California Proposition 65 (California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986): None listed

Massachusetts Right to Know: . No components are listed on the Massachusetts Right to Know List.

New Jersey Right to Know: No components are listed on the New Jersey Right to Know List.

Pennsylvania Right to Know: No components are listed on the Pennsylvania Right to Know List.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Revision Date: October 13th 2021

DISCLAIMER: To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However Syndel USA does not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.