

# **YIELD-QUEST**

# Safety Data Sheet HempGlo Sea Charge

# **SECTION 1: Identification**

## 1.1 Product identifier

Product name

HempGlo Sea Charge

**1.2 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use** Liquid Fertilizer

## 1.3 Supplier's details

Name Address	Yield Quest 400 South Central Ave / PO Box 190 Humboldt TN 38343
Address	

Telephone

731-784-0605

1.4 Emergency phone number(s)

Chemtrec 800-262-8200 Customer Number CCN859098

## **SECTION 2: Hazard identification**

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Precautionary statement(s)	
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P330	Rinse mouth.

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

3.1 Mixtures

Hazardous components				
1. Sea salt extract				
Concentration	Not specified			
2. Manganese (II) Sulfate				
Concentration	Not specified			
EC no.	232-089-9			
CAS no.	7785-87-7			
Index no.	025-003-00-4			
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure), Cat. 2 - Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 2				
H373	May cause damage to organs [organs] through prolonged or repeated exposure [route]			
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects			
3. Zinc sulfate				
Concentration	Not specified			
EC no.	231-793-3			
CAS no.	7733-02-0			
Index no.	030-006-00-9			
<ul> <li>Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4</li> <li>Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 1</li> <li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute), Cat. 1</li> <li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 1</li> </ul>				
hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), oat. T				
H302	Harmful if swallowed			
H318	Causes serious eye damage			
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life			
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects			

# **SECTION 4: First-aid measures**

# 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	Remove to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, contact a medical physician. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing and obtain immediate medical attention.
In case of skin contact	Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Seek medical attention if skin becomes irritated.
In case of eye contact	Flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Call a physician if eye irritation persists.
If swallowed	Call physician or Poison Control Center immediately for most current information. Dilute with large amounts of water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a medical professional. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having

convulsions, or who cannot swallow. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent introduction of fluid into the lungs.

## 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Eyes: May cause inflammation, redness, and possible damage with prolonged exposure. Skin: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin ulcerations and /or burns. Inhalation: It may cause headaches, nausea, or weakness in case of prolonged exposure. Oxygen can be administered if breathing becomes difficult. Ingestion: May result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, digestive disorders, or chemical burns.

## **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

#### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry-Chemical.

- **5.2** Specific hazards arising from the chemical Avoid high temperatures that may cause thermal decomposition or explosion, especially in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.
- **5.3** Special protective actions for fire-fighters Wear positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and goggles. Avoid exposure to smoke or fumes. Contain any liquid runoff.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For small or incidental spills, the minimum personal protective equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber apron, and chemical goggles. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Gas masks with ammonia canister or SCBA gear may be required. For large spills, contain by diking with soil or other non-combustible absorbent material. Dilution with water will reduce the release of ammonia vapors. Keep material out of sewers, storm drains, and surface waters. Comply with all applicable government regulations on spill reporting, handling, and waste disposal.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from incompatible materials. Do not breathe mists. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash with soap and water after handling.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store out of direct sunlight (above 45F and below 120F) in a dry, well-ventilated area. This product should be stored in tanks constructed of stainless steel, fiberglass, polypropylene, or polyethylene.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Use with adequate ventilation to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

## 8.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Chemical dust/splash goggles or full-face shield to prevent eye contact. As a general rule, contact lenses should not be worn when working with chemicals because they contribute to the severity of an eye injury.

#### **Skin protection**

Rubber gloves with gauntlets.

## **Body protection**

Use body protection appropriate for task. Chemical-resistant coveralls and rubber aprons are generally acceptable.

### **Respiratory protection**

If work conditions generate vapors or mist, wear a NIOSH approved respirator appropriate for those emission levels. Appropriate respirator may be a full facepiece respirator, an SCBA in the pressure demand mode, or a supplied-air respirator.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

## 10.1 Reactivity

stable under normal conditions and pressure

# **10.2 Conditions to avoid** high heat

10.3 Incompatible materials

strong acids and bases

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## Information on toxicological effects

## Acute toxicity

May cause severe gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, stomach cramps, and diarrhea. May interfere with circulation and oxygen carrying capacity of blood with prolonged exposure.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Moderate irritant, especially with prolonged exposure. May cause skin ulceration and/or burns.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

Moderate irritant. May cause redness, burning, inflammation, and/or damage.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

May cause irritation to mucous membranes, coughing, or breathing difficulties. If exposed to decomposition gases remove from area immediately.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### Toxicity

May be harmful to fish, livestock, and wildlife. Dissolved mineral salts may cause irritation of the digestive tract. Non-persistent. Non-cumulative when applied using normal agricultural practices.

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## **Disposal of the product**

Do not contaminate lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters by discharge of waste effluents or equipment rinsate. Dispose of waste effluents according to federal, state, and local regulations. Chemical additions or other alterations of this product may invalidate any disposal information in this SDS.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

DOT (US) Not dangerous goods

IMDG Not dangerous goods

IATA Not dangerous goods

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Massachusetts Right To Know Components Chemical name: Zinc sulfate CAS number: 7733-02-0

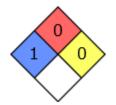
## New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: ZINC SULFATE CAS number: 7733-02-0

## Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Sulfuric acid, zinc salt (1:1) CAS number: 7733-02-0

**NFPA** Rating



# **SECTION 16: Other information**

The information and recommendations herein are taken from data contained in independent, industry recognized references including NIOSH, OSHA, ANSI, and NFPA. This information is, as of date listed above, true and accurate to the best of Yield Quest knowledge. It is intended for use by persons possessing technical knowledge and at their own discretion and risk. Since actual use is beyond our control, no guarantee, express or implied, and no liability is assumed by Yield Quest in conjunction with the use of this information. Actual conditions of use and handling may require consideration of information other than, or in addition to, that which is provided herein.