

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>1,3,5-Trichloro-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione</b>
<b>Trade Name:</b>	<b>NEO-CHLOR 90 (Powder)</b>
<b>Synonym(s):</b>	<b>TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID (Trichloro-s-triazinetriene) C<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>
<b>Product Use:</b>	
<b>Supplier Name:</b>	Poolcare Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	54A Hewletts Road Mount Maunganui
<b>Telephone:</b>	+64 7 575 8471
<b>Fax:</b>	+64 7 575 8471
<b>Email:</b>	admin@poolcareltd.nz
<b>Website:</b>	poolcareltd.nz
<b>Emergency Number(s):</b>	<b>For advice, contact a National Poisons Centre (New Zealand: Phone 0800 764 766) or a doctor</b>

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>HSNO Classifications:</b>	5.1.1B, 6.1D, 6.3A, 8.3A, 9.1A, 9.2D, 9.3B.
<b>Health Hazards:</b>	Irritant. Harmful (Oral). Oxidiser.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Dust or vapours can cause irritation, redness, tearing and burns.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Dry crystalline material is non-irritating initially, prolonged contact will probably induce chemical burn. Burns are induced when moisture is added.
<b>Effect of overexposure:</b>	Eye, nose, throat and pharynx irritation developed from exposures to the dust.
<b>Toxicology:</b>	The phenomena caused by the usage of this product will not be revealed for example sensitization, carcinogenicity, reproductive effects, teratogenicity and mutagenicity.
<b>Symptoms of exposure:</b>	(Acute effects): No data.
<b>Symptoms of exposure:</b>	(Longer term effects): No data.
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by exposure</b>	
<b>Known synergists</b>	
<b>Explosion &amp; fire hazards:</b>	
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	Fume after decomposing at 225°C. Keep inflammable materials away from this product.
<b>Special fire-fighting procedures:</b> Quench with massive quantities of water to extinguish thermal decomposing products. If possible, isolate them to an open area, wearing self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece and protective clothing.	
<b>Unusual fire and explosion hazards:</b> Highly reactive oxidizing materials may result in fire. <b>Corrosive hazards:</b> Corrosive same as Chlorine against metals.	

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<b>Chemical name:</b>	Trichloroisocyanuric acid (Trichloro-s-triazinetriene).
<b>% of Composition:</b>	100.
<b>CAS Number:</b>	87-90-1.
<b>EEC Number:</b>	201-782-8.
<b>EINECS Number:</b>	201-782-8.

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Skin contact:</b>	Wash material off the skin with copious amount of soap and water.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Immediately flush with copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes and have examined and treated by medical personnel.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Feed person bread soaked in milk, followed by olive or cooking oil. Call physician.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove victim to fresh air. If cough or respiratory symptoms develop consult medical personnel.

### SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Extinguishing media:</b>	Massive amount of water.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	Self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece and protective clothing.

### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Leaks and Spills:</b>	Sweep up leaks or spills of this product with dry broom and dissolve them in water. After that, neutralize this solution with Sodium Thiosulphate or Sodium Sulphate and discard it while controlling temperature and pH.
<b>Personal Protection:</b>	Use impervious gloves, mask and chemical-tight goggles.

### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Precautions:</b>	Be careful with moisture, sunlight and high temperature. Keep away from flammable liquids, combustible and oxidisable materials.
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### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>Exposure control:</b>	
<b>Respiratory protection:</b>	If needed, use OSHA-NIOSH approved respirator for dusts, mists and fumes with TLV not less than 0.05mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
<b>Ventilation:</b>	The roof should have vents to circulate the air and allow the Chlorine gas and fumes to escape in the event of decomposition.
<b>Personal protection:</b>	
<b>Protective gloves:</b>	Use impervious gloves.
<b>Eye protection:</b>	Use chemical tight-goggles.
<b>Other protective clothing or equipment:</b>	Safety shower and eyewash station in work area. Long sleeve shirt is recommended.

### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance and odour:</b>	White powder and slight Chlorine odour.
<b>Boiling point °C:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Melting point °C:</b>	225 °C.
<b>Flash point °C:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Oxidizing property:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapour pressure mPa:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Density at 20°C (kg/m<sup>3</sup>):</b>	1.04 (bulk density).
<b>Solubility:</b>	1.28 g/100ml H <sub>2</sub> O at 25°C.

**Specific gravity (Water = 1):** 2.07.  
**Evaporation rate: (Butylacetate = 1):** Not applicable.  
**Partition coefficient: (Octan-1-ol/Water):** Not applicable.  
**pH value of 1% solution:** 2.8.  
**Gross molecular formula:** 232.41.  
**Viscosity:** Not applicable.  
**Explosion limit:** Not applicable.

**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Stability:** Stable under dry and normal conditions.  
**Incompatibility:** Contact with most organic matter or easily chlorinated or oxidised materials may result in fire.  
Contact with ammonia, ammonium salts, urea or similar compounds which contain nitrogen may form Nitrogen Trichloride, a highly explosive compound.  
Contamination with oils and greases may cause decomposition with formation of CO<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>.  
This product may form an explosive mixture with Calcium Hypochlorite.  
In a formulation containing this material as the major component, alkaline materials such as soda ash (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) in the presence of moisture may cause violent decomposition and fire.  
Dangerous when in contact with alcohols, ethers, biuret and solvents (Toluene, Xylene, Turpentine, etc).  
**Hazardous decomposition product:** Nitrogen Trichloride, Chlorine, Cyanic acid.  
**Hazardous polymerization:** Will not occur.

**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute toxicity:**

**Oral:** LD<sub>50</sub> (rat) (mg/kg): 1,060 (male) and 1,010 (female). No abnormal sign is observed on the subacute toxicity test of oral administration (10 - 400 mg/kg) on rats for a month.

**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Aquatic toxicity:** 1.5 (48 hours - TLM (ppm - oryzias latipes)).

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Add this product into dilute solution of Sodium Hydroxide or soda ash with stirring gradually and neutralize that solution with reduction agents such as Sodium Sulphite and Sodium Thiosulphate. Adjust pH with Sulphuric acid or Hydrochloric acid to make neutral solution, then dispose.

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**United Nations number:** 2468.  
**IMDG code:** 5.1.

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**New Zealand:** This substance is classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

**Approval Number:** HSR 001359.

**(EEC regulatory information)****EC Supply labelling**

**Label name:** Oxidizing agent, Harmful, Irritant.

**Classification & Symbol:** 5.1.

**Risk Phrases:** R:8-22-31-36/37.

**Safety Phrases:** S:(2-)8-26-41.

**FAO Hazard labeling**

**O:** = "Oxidizing".

**Xn:** = "Harmful".

**Xi:** = "Irritant".

**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION****Recommendable use and restrictions:****- Do's and DO NOTs****DO:**

Have an established emergency response plan in place.

Maintain good housekeeping standards.

Separate incompatible materials.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated space.

Store on pallets or shelving at all times.

Clean all equipment thoroughly prior to changing product lines.

Empty all hoppers at the end of each day.

Wear or carry appropriate personal protective equipment.

Keep clean over-pack drums nearby in case of emergency.

Notify supervisor of an emergency situation.

Keep spilled material and free of moisture.

**DO NOT:**

Store liquid materials above solids.

Allow oil, grease or organic material to accumulate on the floor.

Smoke where chlorinating chemicals are stored or processed.

Use a common dust exhaust system for incompatible products.

Operate diesel - or gasoline-powered forklifts.

Use floor sweeping compounds when cleaning up chlorinating chemicals.

Put spilled material back in the original container.

Allow material in the container to come into contact with water.

Dispose of spilled material in trash or waste container.

Allow unneutralised and/or Chlorinated materials into the sewer. Use dry powdered fire extinguishers.

**Required training of Personnel: Technical  
contact point**

**MSDS:**

**Main Reference:**

**Revision History:**

**Edition Number:** NEO 2002-002-02.

**First Issue Date:** 20<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1992.

**Date of last revision:** 19<sup>th</sup> Apr. 2002.

#### **Disclaimer**

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