



## Safety Data Sheet

Review Date: 3 July 2018

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

<b>Product Name(s) :</b>	<b>HY-CLOR LONG LASTING SWIMMING POOL TABLETS</b>
<b>Chemical Name:</b>	Trichloroisocyanuric Acid;
<b>Synonyms</b>	1,3,5-trichloro-1,3,5- triazinane-2,4,6-trione, Symclosene, trichloro-1,3,5-triazinetriol, trichloroisocyanuric acid
<b>Product Code:</b>	HYCT05-1KG, HYCT10-2KG, HYCT20-4KG, HYCTC40-40KG
<b>Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use:</b>	Swimming Pool disinfectant and water treatment
<b>Supplier:</b>	HY-CLOR AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
<b>Street Address:</b>	178 Power Street Glendenning NSW 2761
<b>Telephone Number:</b>	02 8805 2400
<b>After Hours Contact:</b>	0404 859 515
<b>Facsimile:</b>	02 8805 2401
<b>Email Contact:</b>	<a href="mailto:help@hyclor.com.au">help@hyclor.com.au</a>
<b>Emergency Telephone:</b>	<b>13 11 26 (Australia Poisons Information Centre)</b>

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information"

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of the GHS as adopted in Australia. A Dangerous Good according to ADG 7.5.

**Poisons Schedule: S6. SIGNAL WORD: Poison**  
**GHS Hazard Statement(s)**

Oxidising Solid	Category 2	H272	May Intensify fire: oxidizer
Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed
Eye irritation/corrosion	Category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1	H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure	Category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Aquatic acute toxicity	Category 1	H400	Very Toxic to the aquatic life
Aquatic chronic toxicity	Category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### Prevention:

Precautionary statements P210: Keep away from heat.

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P220: Keep/Store away from clothing, other chemicals, acids and combustible materials such as paper, fabric, sawdust or kerosene.  
 P221: Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles, acids and other chemicals ...  
 P261: Do not breathe dust.  
 P264: Wash face and hands thoroughly after handling.  
 P270 : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
 P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P280: Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.  
 P273: Avoid release to the environment. - if this is not the intended use.  
**Response:**  
 P301 + 312 +P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
 P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
 P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
 P370+P378: In case of fire: Use water for extinction.  
 P391: Collect spillage.  
**Storage:**  
 P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
 P405: Store locked up.  
**Disposal:**  
 P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local & regional waste disposal legislation



Hazard pictograms

Signal word Danger

<b>Label Statements:</b>	Keep out of reach of Children Read Label before use If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
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### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	Concentration (% w/w)
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	87-90-1	98
Boric Acid	11113-50-1	2



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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, or medical advice needed contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 1126 or a doctor. Have this SDS when you call.

<b>Swallowed:</b>	Do not induce vomiting unless advised to do so from, a medical practitioner. Give a glass of water. Wash out mouth with water. Seek medical attention.
<b>Skin:</b>	Rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes then remove contaminated clothes. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. If irritation occurs seek immediate medical attention.
<b>Eye:</b>	If in eyes, remove contact lenses if present, hold eyes open, flood with water or normal saline solution for at least 15 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If irritation occurs seek immediate medical attention.
<b>Inhaled:</b>	Remove from contaminated area. If symptoms ) such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest ) develop seek medical attention.
<b>Note to Physician</b>	Treat symptomatically
<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Eye wash and normal washroom facilities. First Aid Kit.
<b>Medical Conditions that may be aggravated by exposure</b>	Asthma and respiratory and cardiovascular disease.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable extinguishing media:</b>	Flooding water spray from a distance. Do not use foam or dry agent.
<b>Special hazards arising from the chemical:</b>	Consider downwind evacuation. Remove ignition sources. Closed containers may rupture violently when heated. Thermally unstable. Decomposes at 225 °C). Keep containers cool.  Inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. May react with water releasing gaseous chlorine. If mixed with a small amount of water, the concentrated solution (with pH at about 2.0) may explode due to the evolution of unstable nitrogen trichloride.  May react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels). May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for fire firefighters:</b>	The product is not combustible. In confined areas or areas of excessive smoke, fire fighters must wear full protection and self-contained breathing apparatus.
<b>Hazchem Code:</b>	1W

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure**

Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not get water inside containers. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing – See section 8. Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid spillage onto floor. Keep containers closed when not in use.

**Environmental precautions**

Keep spilt products out of drains, sewers and waterways. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

For **minor spills**, contain and absorb with inert materials (sand, earth), sweep up, place contaminated material in a sealed container and place in garbage. Wash area down with excess water. For large spills contact the emergency response number.

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Keep out of the reach of children.

**Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing. Remove contaminated clothing. Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid spillage onto floor. Maintain personal hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet.

**Safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in labelled, original containers. Keep containers tightly closed and upright. Avoid spillage onto the floor. Do not allow into contact with water. Store away from sources of ignition, heat and incompatible materials described in Section 10.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Occupational Exposure Limits:** Exposure limits have not been established by Safe Work Australia for this product or any of its components. It is appropriate to apply the exposure standard for nuisance dusts of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, measured as inhalable dust (8 hour TWA).

**Exposure controls****Appropriate Engineering Controls:**

Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. Use in a well ventilated area only. Keep containers in a well ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilations system may be required, especially if chlorine gas evolved.

**Personal Protective equipment - for manufacturing and bulk handling situations:**

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The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

<b>Skin Protection:</b>	Suitable protective clothing should be worn e.g. cotton overalls and safety shoes. Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile rubber (glove thickness 0.11 mm & breakthrough time > 480 min) that comply with AS/NZS 2126. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken.
<b>Eye Protection:</b>	Tightly fitting safety goggles or full-faced shields as appropriate recommended and that comply with AS/NZS 1336 and 1337. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken.
<b>Respiratory Protection:</b>	Respiratory protection is not normally necessary, unless the production of dust is significant. In such cases, a suitable respirator may be worn that meets the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and 1716.
<b>Personal Hygiene:</b>	Always wash hands after handling this product.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	White to cream, granules	<b>Vapour density:</b>	No data found
<b>Odour:</b>	Chlorine	<b>Relative density:</b>	No data found
<b>pH:</b>	2.8 (1% solution)	<b>Water solubility:</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: 12 g/L at 25°C Boric acid: 47.2 g/L at 25°C
<b>Melting point / freezing point:</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: 246.7 °C (decomposes) Boric acid: 170.9°C	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Log Kow 0.94. Boric acid: 0.175
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	Not applicable	<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not flammable	<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: >225 °C Boric acid: 171 °C
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	No data found	<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability:</b>	Not flammable	<b>Explosive properties:</b>	Not explosive
<b>Upper/lower flammability limits:</b>	Not flammable	<b>Oxidising properties:</b>	GHS Cat 2 oxidiser
<b>Vapour pressure:</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Negligible. Boric acid: (2.14X10 <sup>-4</sup> Pa)		

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY



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<b>Reactivity:</b>	May react with water, acids, acyl halides, sulfonyl halides, and chloroformates oxidizing agents, strong halogenating agents. Hazardous decomposition products are Chlorine, Oxides of Carbon, Oxides of nitrogen,, boric anhydride and hydrogen.
<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Rapidly decomposes on exposure to air. May decompose violently if exposed to heat or direct sunlight. Stable if stored and handled under recommended conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions:</b>	A risk of explosion and/or of toxic gas formation exists with the following substances: Water, acids, acyl halides, sulfonyl halides, and chloroformates oxidizing agents, strong halogenating agents. May react with water releasing gaseous chlorine. If mixed with a small amount of water, the concentrated solution (with pH at about 2.0) may explode due to the evolution of unstable nitrogen trichloride.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Combustible substances, sources of ignition, open flame and heat. Other chemicals, foodstuffs and water.
<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Acids, water, alkalis, calcium hypochlorite (dry or hydrated), carbonates, hydroxides, nitrogen compounds, sodium hypochlorite, reducing agents, ammonium compounds and oils and greases.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for the product. Information given is based on the triisochlorocyanuric acid (98% w/w) and boric acid (2% w/w)

<b>Acute Oral</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse. Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Oral LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) = 406 mg/kg. Boric acid: Oral LD <sub>50</sub> (rat) = 2000- 4000 mg/kg
<b>Acute Dermal</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 2000mg/kg. Boric acid: Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> (rabbit) > 2000mg/kg.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	May cause mild skin irritation/redness.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Causes burns and is a severe eye irritant.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of dust may result in a cough, sore throat or laboured breathing  Triisochlorocyanuric acid: LC <sub>50</sub> Rat inhalation > 50 mg/L (1 hr). Boric acid: LC <sub>50</sub> Rat inhalation > 0.16 mg/L
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitisation</b>	No data found for skin or respiratory sensitisation
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Related substances were not mutagenic in studies designed to detect the potential to induce gene mutation, structural chromosome



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	aberrations, or altered sister chromatid exchange frequency. Boric acid: No data found.
<b>Reproduction/Development</b>	No data found
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: No data found. Boric acid Cancer Classification: Group E Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for Humans (USEPA Office of Pesticide Programs)
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: May cause respiratory irritation. Boric acid: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, kidneys, CNS (In animals: testes)
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b>	No data found
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Not applicable.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for the product. Information given is based on the triisochlorocyanuric acid (98% w/w) and boric acid (2% w/w).

<b>Aquatic toxicity</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: <i>Daphnia magna</i> 48 hr EC50 160 – 800 µg/L. Bluegill ( <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> ) 96 hr EC50 200 - 230 µg/L. Rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) 96 hr LC50 80 – 330 µg/L.  Boric acid: Rainbow trout ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ) 96 hr LC <sub>50</sub> 79 - 100 ppm. Channel catfish ( <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> ) 96 hr LC <sub>50</sub> 22 -155 ppm
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: The chloroisocyanurates ultimately degrade to cyanuric acid when used for bleaching, sanitizing, and disinfection applications. Cyanuric acid, has been shown to undergo biodegradation.  Boric acid: no data found,.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential:</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Low potential. An estimated BCF of 3.1 was calculated using water solubility of 1.20x10 <sup>4</sup> mg/L.  Boric acid: Highly water soluble materials are unlikely to bioaccumulate. The octanol/water partition coefficient for boric acid measured as 0.175, indicating low bioaccumulation potential.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: The Koc is estimated as 25 using a water solubility of 1.20x10 <sup>4</sup> mg/L. This suggests that trichloroisocyanuric acid is expected to have very high mobility in soil.  Boric acid: Field studies have observed boron to leach readily in soil.



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<b>PBT identification:</b>	This product is not identified as a PBT/vPvB substance.
<b>Other adverse effects:</b>	None known.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal:** Rinse empty containers in the pool and dispose of by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Consult the ADG 7.5, IMDG and ICAO/IATA Codes for all the transport requirements for the specified UN Number.

	Land Transport (ADG 7.5)	Sea Transport (IMDG)	Air Transport (ICAO/IATA)
<b>UN Number</b>	2468	2468	2468
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
<b>Transport Hazard Class</b>	5.1	5.1	5.1
<b>Packaging Group</b>	II or III (see ADG 7.5 for details)	II	II
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>		Yes	
<b>Special Provisions*</b>	TP33		

\* See ADG 7.5 for details

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>Poisons Standard (Scheduling):</b>	Schedule 6
<b>APVMA Product Number:</b>	56112
<b>Listing in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)</b>	Not applicable for APVMA registered products

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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<b>ADG</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail Edition 7.5, 2017
<b>AS/NZS</b>	Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard
<b>CAS Number:</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EC<sub>50</sub>:</b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species).
<b>GHS:</b>	Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS)
<b>Hazchem Code:</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HCIS:</b>	Hazardous Chemical Information System ( <a href="http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/HazardousChemical">http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/HazardousChemical</a> )
<b>IARC:</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LD<sub>50</sub>:</b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>IDLH:</b>	Immediately dangerous to life or health ( <b>IDLH</b> ) is <b>defined</b> by the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
<b>LC<sub>50</sub>:</b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population.
<b>NTP:</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>SDS:</b>	Safety Data Sheet
<b>STEL:</b>	Short term exposure limit (STEL) means the time-weighted average maximum airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period.
<b>TWA:</b>	8-hour Time-weighted average (TWA) means the maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.
<b>WES:</b>	Workplace exposure standard
<b>UN Number:</b>	United Nations Dangerous Goods Number

### References:

Work Safe Australia Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (February 2016). The exposure standards comply with the New Zealand and Australian Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants. The Dangerous Goods Classification complies with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail Edition 7.5, 2017. Other information from ChemIDPlus and linked databases. European Chemicals Agency Classification and Labelling database.

### Sections Revised: All

Replaces revision: August 2016

### Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been prepared in compliance with the Work Safe Australia Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (February 2016). The information in this SDS should be provided to all who will use, handle, store, transport, or otherwise be exposed to this product. The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Hy-Clor Australia Pty. Limited shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

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