

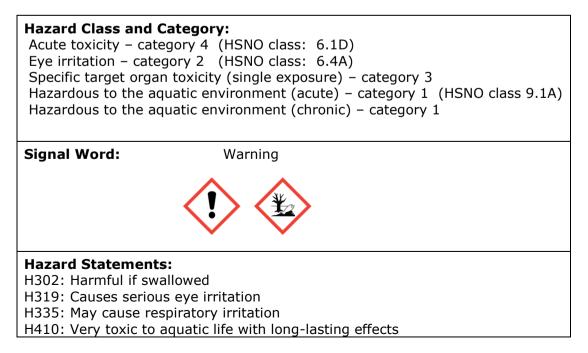
SAFETY DATA SHEET		
Product:	SALT ACTIV SALT WATER BOOST	Date Prepared: 10 OCTOBER 2017
Company:	Hy-Clor Australia Pty Ltd	Replaces: 20 AUGUST 2016
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1 Product Ide	1 Product Identifier & Identity for the Chemical		
Product Name:	SALT ACTIV SALT WATER BOOST		
Other Names:	SDIC, Dichlor SACTWBST6X02-2KG, SACTWBST4X04-4KG		
Uses:	Swimming Pool Disinfectant and Sanitiser		
Supplier			
Name:	HY-CLOR AUSTRALIA PTY LTD		
Address:	178 Power Street, Glendenning, NSW 2761		
	74 Westney Road, Mangere, Auckland NZ 2022		
Telephone:	Australia: (02) 8805 2400. After Hours 0404 859 515 General Information Only New Zealand: (09) 973 2477		

2 Hazards Identification

Users of the product should refer to the APVMA approved label on the container for advice in relation to use and handling of the product.

The hazard information contained in this SDS is for people handling the product and its ingredients in the manufacturing environment.





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Precautionary Statements:

Prevention

P264: Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing including eye/face protection.
- P261: Avoid breathing dust/fumes/vapours.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

<u>Response</u>

P301+312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P330: Rinse mouth.

P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.

P337+313: If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.

P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

P391: Collect spillage.

<u>Storage</u>

P403+233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405: Store locked up.

<u>Disposal</u>

P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.

3 Composition / Information on Ingredients

Identity (Other Names)	<u>CAS</u> <u>Number</u>	Proportion (w/w)
Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate	51580-86-0	100%

4 First Aid Measures

Fir	st Aid		
-	Swallowed:	Immediately rinse mouth.	If swallowed, DO NOT induce



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		vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor immediately.
-	In Eye:	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
-	On Skin:	Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.
-	Inhaled:	Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Advice to Doctor		Treat symptomatically

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Australia: 13 11 26 New Zealand: 0800 746 766

Flammability	Not flammable. Not combustible but will decompose in fire.
Extinguishing Media:	Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use large amounts of water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder)
Hazardous Combustion Products:	May emit toxic fumes including chlorine, nitrogen oxides, and sodium oxide
Precautions for Fire Fighters:	Not combustible, however material will decompose if involved in a fire. On decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Wear Self-contained Breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full protective clothing to minimise exposure.
Hazchem Code:	2Z (advisory)

5 Fire Fighting Measures



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6 Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures:

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust.

If a large quantity of this material enters the environment, contact the relevant regulatory authorities.

Containment of Spill:

Small Spills

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Allow absorbent to dry before disposing with normal household garbage.

Large Spills

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent eye and skin contamination and the inhalation of dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Cover with damp absorbent (inert material, sand or soil). Sweep or vacuum up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7 Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust. Repeated or prolonged contact with this material should be avoided in order to lessen the possibility of skin/respiratory disorders. Use in a well-ventilated area. Do not use near welding operations, flames or hot surfaces. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Ensure ventilation is adequate. Do not enter confined spaces where airborne dusts exceed exposure limits. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Conditions for Safe Storage:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat. Keep containers closed when not in use – check regularly for spills or leaks. Avoid sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Use corrosion-resistant structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in confined storage areas.



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Incompatibilities:

ORGANIC MATERIALS – (including all flammable and combustible materials) increase the risk of fire and explosion.

REDUCING AGENTS – (readily oxidisable materials) may react violently. NITROGEN CONTAING COMPOUNDS – (e.g. ammonia, ammonium salts, urea) may form hazardous nitrogen trichloride.

ACIDS – especially hydrochloric acid – reaction generated chlorine gas. BASES – e.g. soda as solution – may form nitrogen trichloride.

8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Standards:

None set by Safe Work Australia for product. Exposure Standard for decomposition product (chlorine): **Australia:** Peak Limitation = 3 mg/m3 (1 ppm) **New Zealand:** TWA 0.5ppm/1.5mg/m³; STEL 1ppm/2.9mg/m³

Engineering Controls:

No special equipment is usually necessary when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling.

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Chlorine gas vapour is heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:

If dust exists, wear respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS1716

Eye and Face Protection:

Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn.

Skin and Body Protection:

Impervious PVC or rubber gloves should be worn. Suitable protective clothing should be worn e.g. cotton overalls and safety shoes.



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9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	White granule
Odour	Slight chlorine odour
pH:	6.5
Solubility in Water:	Soluble in water
Melting point:	240°C

10 Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:

Thermally stable when stored and used as directed.

Conditions to Avoid:

Elevated temperatures will result in the material decomposing releasing chlorine gas.

Incompatible Materials:

Will react with most organic chemicals. Corrosive to most metals in the presence of moisture.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, chlorine, smoke and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous Reactions:

Contact with acids will result in the evolution of chlorine gas.

11 Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity:

Oral:

Harmful if swallowed. Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. Oral LD 50 (rat) = 1420 mg/kg

Inhalation:

Material is an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentration may lead to sneezing, coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, pulmonary oedema which may be fatal.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Contact with skin may result in irritation, which will result in redness, itchiness and possible dermatitis.



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Eye Damage/Irritation:

An eye irritant, resulting in redness, swelling, itching and stinging.

Sensitisation:

Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Carcinogenicity:

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Target Organ Toxicity:

May cause respiratory irritation.

12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects Avoid contaminating waterways.

Persistence and Degradability:

Not available

13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods:

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

14 Transport Information

	Land and Rail Transport - Australia	Sea Transport; Land and Rail Transport – New Zealand
UN Number:	None assigned	3077
Proper Shipping Name:	None assigned	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (SODIUM DICHLOROISOCYANURATE DIHYDRATE)
Class (Subsidiary Risk):	None assigned	9
Packing Group:	None assigned	III
Hazchem Code:	2Z (advisory)	



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15 Regulatory Information

Poison Scheduling:	6
Registration/Notification:	APVMA: 66084
	HSNO: HSR002684 (<i>Water Treatment</i> <i>Chemicals (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard</i> 2006)
	2000)

16 Other Information

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Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists. **ASCC** - Australian Safety and Compensation Commission.

BCF - **Bioconcentration Factor** - ability to accumulate a chemical in an organism to levels greater than in the surrounding medium. Calculated by dividing the concentration of a chemical in an organism by the concentration in the surrounding medium.

EC₅₀ - median effective concentration. The concentration of a substance that courses a specified response/effect in an organism or population.

Explosive Limits - The range of concentrations (% by volume in air) of a flammable gas or vapour that can result in an explosion in a confined space. **K**_{oc} - the organic carbon partition coefficient (mL soil water /g organic carbon). **LC**₅₀ - Lethal Concentration 50%. The concentration of a substance that kills 50% of a target population.

LD₅₀ - Lethal Dose-50%. The dose of a substance that kills 50% of a target population.

NOAEL – The highest dose or concentration of a substance used in a test/study that does not produce any observable adverse effects in the target organism. **NOEL** – The highest dose call concentration of a substance used in a test/study

that does not produce any observable effects in the target organism.

pH - Measure of how acidic or alkaline a material is using a 1 - 14 scale. pH 1 is strongly acidic and pH 14 strongly alkaline.

Polymerisation - a chemical reaction in which molecules (monomers) combine to form larger molecules (polymers). A hazardous polymerisation reaction is one that occurs at a fast rate and releases large amounts of energy.

P_{ow} - The octanol-water partition coefficient. The ratio of the concentration of octanol and in water at equilibrium and at a specified temperature used in environmental studies to indicate fate of chemicals and the environment.



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STEL - Short-Term Exposure Limit. The maximum concentration of a substance that workers can be exposed to for periods up to 15 minutes without adverse effects e.g. irritation, tissue damage, narcosis (drowsiness or unconsciousness). **SWA** – Safe Work Australia.

TWA - Time Weighted Average. The time weighted average concentration of a substance that most workers may be repeatedly exposed to over a 8-hour or 40-hour week without adverse effect.

References

Prepared using data supplied by manufacturer and public databases. Hazard classification conducted according to the Safe Work Australia Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations.

Contact

Any advice, recommendation, information, assistance, or service provided by Hy-Clor Australia in relation to the goods supplied by it or their use or application is given in good faith and believed to be appropriate and reliable. However, this information is given without warranty or representation. The customer accepts all

risk and responsibility for use of the goods alone, or in combination with other products.

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