



## POOLPRIDE STABILISED CHLORINE GRANULES

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
For Domestic Use Only.  
Issue Date: 2-Dec-2007  
XC9477SD

CHEMWATCH 18860  
Version No:5  
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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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#### PRODUCT NAME

POOLPRIDE STABILISED CHLORINE GRANULES

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.**

#### OTHER NAMES

C3-H-Cl2-N3-O3-Na, C3-H-Cl2-N3-O3.2H2O.Na, "dichlorocyanuric acid, sodium salt", "sodium dichloro isocyanurate", "sodium dichlorocyanurate", "microbiocide", "dichloroisocyanurate sodium salt", "sodium dichloroisocyanurate", "dichloro isocyanurate sodium salt", "1-sodium-3, 5-dichloro-1, 3, 5-triazine-2, 4, 6-trione", "1-sodium-3, 5-dichloro-1, 3, 5-triazine-2, 4, 6-trione", "sodium salt of dichloro-s-triazinetrione", "sodium salt of dichloro-s-triazinetrione", "sodium salt of dichloro-s-triazine-2, 4, 6-trione", "sodium salt of dichloro-s-triazine-2, 4, 6-trione", "s-triazine-2, 4, 6(1H, 3H, 5H)-trione, dichloro-, sodium salt", "Haztab Haz-Tabs Sodium Troclosene Dihydrate", "sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione, dry, containing >39% available chlorine", "sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione, dry, containing >39% available chlorine", "ACL 60", Simpla, "CDB 63", Dikonit, "Dimanin C", "FI Clor 60S", "OCI 56", SDIC, "pool chlorine"

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY or DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID SALTS

#### PRODUCT USE

» The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.  
Active ingredient in dry bleaches, dishwashing compounds, scouring powders, detergent sanitisers, swimming pool disinfectants, water and sewage treatment, replacement for calcium hypochlorite. Also used as an anti-felting treatment for wool and a textile printing pretreatment.  
Intermediate

#### SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Limited  
Address:  
Eastgate Business Park  
800 Te Ngae Road  
Rotorua  
Telephone: +64 7 345 6007  
Emergency Tel: 0800 2436 2255  
Emergency Tel: 0800 CHEMCALL  
Fax: +64 7 345 6019

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### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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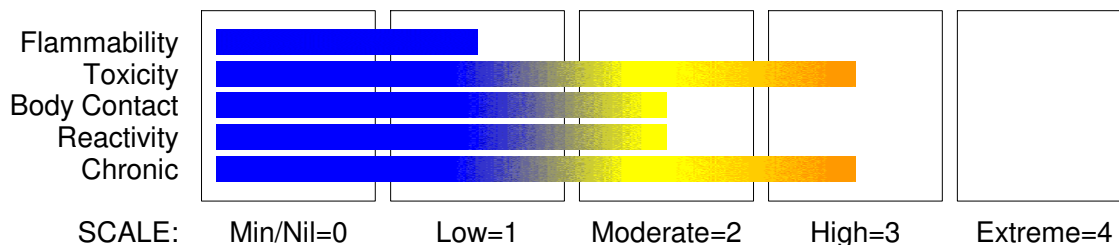
#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



## GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1  
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4  
Eye Irritation Category 2A  
Oxidizing Liquid Category 2  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### HAZARD

DANGER

Gazetted by ERMANZ:

5.1.1B 6.1D 6.3A 6.4A 9.1A 9.2A 9.3C

May intensify fire; oxidizer

Harmful if swallowed

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Very toxic to aquatic life

Very toxic to life in the soil

Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials.

Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue

rinsing.

Rinse mouth.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium dichloroisocyanurate	2893-78-9	>95
In presence of moisture/water evolves chlorine	7782-50-5	2

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

### SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

If vomiting occurs, give more water.

### EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

### SKIN

- » If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

» Excellent warning properties force rapid escape of personnel from chlorine vapour thus most inhalations are mild to moderate.  
If escape is not possible, exposure to high concentrations for a very short time can result in dyspnea, haemophysis and cyanosis with later complications being tracheobroncho-pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Oxygen, intermittent positive pressure breathing apparatus and aerosolysed bronchodilators are of therapeutic value where chlorine inhalation has been light to moderate. Severe inhalation should result in hospitalisation and treatment for a respiratory emergency.  
Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- » FOR SMALL FIRE:
- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - May be violently or explosively reactive.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
  - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.  
Material contains oxidising agent/organic peroxide. Oxygen provided makes fire fierce and self sustaining.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- » Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- » Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- DO NOT touch the spill material.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

» Contains low boiling substance:  
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.
- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.
- DO NOT use unlined steel containers.
- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Provide adequate ventilation.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Segregate from alcohol, water.

Avoid storage of dichloroisocyanurates with ammonia, urea or similar nitrogen containing compounds, inorganic reducing compounds, calcium hypochlorite, alkalis and water.

Corrosive to most metals in the presence of moisture.

Many compounds containing more than one N-halogen bond are unstable and exhibit explosive properties.

BREITHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

- Avoid strong bases.
- Oxidising agents as a class are not necessarily combustible themselves, but can increase the risk and intensity of fire in many other substances.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
  - Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group II should be:
- stored in piles so that
  - the height of the pile does not exceed 1 metre.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	sodium dichloroisocyanurate (Chlorine)	0.5	1.5	1	2.9
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	chlorine (Chlorine)	0.5	1.5	1	2.9

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - Neoprene gloves.
  - DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
  - DO NOT wear leather gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White, slightly hygroscopic crystalline powder. Slight chlorine odour. Strong oxidising material. Soluble in water and decomposes to Chlorine gas, hypochlorous acid and cyanuric acid. Anhydrous form contains 64.5% available chlorine CAS 2893-78-9. Loose bulk density about 0.6 g/cc; granulated 0.91 g/cc. Note: Commercial grades are usually the dihydrate form which contains 56% available chlorine [CAS 51580-86-0]. Its transport is not regulated under the provision of SP139 of the Aust. DG Code.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.  
Mixes with water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

Molecular Weight: 220.95  
Melting Range (°C): 240- 250 (decomp)  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible  
pH (1% solution): 5.8- 7.0 @ 1%  
Volatile Component (%vol): Nil @ 38 C.  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available  
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable.  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.91- 1.00  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available.  
Evaporation Rate: Non Volatile  
Flash Point (°C): Not Available  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): 230- 240  
Viscosity: Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- » Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
- » Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- » May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.
- » Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- » \*(limited evidence).

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible  
Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: OXIDIZING AGENT  
HAZCHEM: None

### UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	5.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2465	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY or DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID SALTS			

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	5.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2465	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A28		
Shipping Name: DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY			

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	5.1	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2465	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- A, S- Q	Special provisions:	135
Limited Quantities:	1 kg		
Shipping Name: DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY or DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, SALTS			

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

sodium dichloroisocyanurate (CAS: 2893-78-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
New Zealand Poisons Schedule [NLV]  
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water  
Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at  
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

» Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as

independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

» The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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