

451 Agnes Drive, Tonitown, AR 72770 Tel: 479-361-4689

Safety Data Sheet **TEK 153**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms

none

CAS#

see listing in Part 3, below

Material Use

dry formulation, chlorine bleach

IN AN EMERGENCY CALL:

INFOTRAC

1-800-535-5053

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class	skin irritant	eye irritant	STOT	acute aquatic
(Category)	(2)	(2a)	(3)	(1)
Signal Words	WARNING	WARNING	WARNING	WARNING

Hazard Statements

causes skin Irritation (H315) causes serious eye irritation (H319)

may cause respiratory tract irritation (H335) very toxic to aquatic life (H400)



GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling

P260, P262, P264 Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270, P280 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection and protective gloves of rubber.

P273, P391

Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

P313 & P333 I

If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

3.	COMPOSITION	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm/mg/m³	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) ORAL	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	LC ₅₀ mg/m ³
Sodium Sulfate		7757-82-6	50-70%	not listed		SKIN	INHALATION
Sodium Metasilio	ata	13517-24-3			>5990	not toxic	not known
			1-4%	not listed	850	not known	not known
Sodium Dichloro	-	2893-78-9	10-20%	not listed	>1470	>2000	>850
Sodium tripolyph	osphate	7758-29-4	5-10%	not listed	3100	>4640	not known

4. FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered. Seek

medical help promptly if there is persistent itching or redness in the affected area.

EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if irritation occurs. INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If victim's

breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting

occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

NOTE: Corrosive to eyes: first aid must be applied immediately! Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION:

INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

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FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point

5.

cannot burn

Autoignition Temperature

cannot burn

Flammable Limits Combustion Products

cannot burn

oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur plus chlorine gas

Firefighting Precautions

as for materials sustaining fire; compatible with water; firefighters must wear SCBA

Static Discharge

cannot accumulate a static charge

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution

not applicable - solid material

Handling Spill

sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

7. **HANDLING & STORAGE**

Reacts with moisture to produce hypochlorous acid and chlorine gas. Store in a dry environment, away from sources of heat. Avoid generating or breathing product dust. If dust forms in use, assure adequate ventilation to clear workplace air. Avoid contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath should be available near the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

ACGIH TLV

not listed

ACGIH STEL

not listed

OSHA PEL Ventilation

not listed

OSHA STEL

not listed no special mechanical ventilation required unless dust is raised in use; if dust forms in use, install adequate

ventilation to clear workplace air

Hands

wear rubber gloves - other types also protect; always confirm suitability with supplier

Eyes

safety glasses with side shields - always protect eyes!

Clothing

no special protective clothing required

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

NOTE: for Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature & Flammable Limits see Part 5.

Odor & Appearance Odor Threshold

white powder with an astringent chlorine (bleach) odor 0.1ppm - for chlorine gas; the components are odorless

Vapor Pressure Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)

not known - none of the components form a vapor not known - none of the components are volatile

Vapor Density (air = 1) **Boiling Point**

not known - none of the components are volatile not known - decomposes without boiling

Melting Point

not known - decomposes without melting

Decomposition Temperature Density

sodium dichloroisocyanurate decomposes at 225°C / 437°F not measured - approximately 1.5kg/liter (~1.5kg/quart)

Water Solubility

not measured - approximately 300 grams/liter (highly water soluble)

Log Poiw (Octanol/H2O Partition Coefficient) not known

Viscosity pΗ

not applicable - solid substance 10 - moderately alkaline

10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With

not known

Also Reactive With

acids cause release of (toxic & corrosive) chlorine gas

Chemical Stability Decomposes in Presence of stable; will not polymerize

moisture, heating above 225°C

Decomposition Products

apart from Hazardous Combustion Products; hypochlorous acid, chlorine gas, nitrogen trichloride

Mechanical Impact

not sensitive

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11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

i. ACUTE EXPOSURE

Skin Contact severely irritating to moist skin - probably corrosive if contact is prolonged

Skin Absorption yes, slowly; toxic effects unlikely by this route

Eve Contact severely irritating; corrosive if not removed promptly; may damage eyes

Inhalation product dust is irritating to the respiratory system

Ingestion severely irritating - possibly corrosive - to mouth, throat and stomach

ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE

prolonged or repeated exposure to dilute material may cause dermatitis General

Sensitizing no component is a sensitizer

Carcinogen/Tumorigen no component is known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals

Reproductive Effect no component is known reproductive effect on humans or animals

Mutagen no component is known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals

Synergistic With not known Calculated LD₅₀ (oral) 3500mg/kg (rat) Calculated LD₅₀ (skin) 4170mg/kg (rabbit)

LC₅₀ (inhalation) insufficient information to calculate

12. **ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Inorganic Components:

Bioaccumulation highly water soluble; cannot bioaccumulate Biodegradation inorganic components do not biodegrade

Abiotic Degradation ion exchange with soil salts & acids; sodium dichloroisocyanurate hydrolyses to cyanuric acid & chlorine

Mobility in soil, water water soluble; moves readily through soil & the water column

sodium sulfate is not toxic to aquatic life **Aquatic Toxicity**

Aquatic Toxicity sodium dichloroisocyanurate

LC50 (Fish 96 hr) 0.14-0.18mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus)¹

LC₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr) 0.11mg/liter (Daphnia magna)1

EC₅₀ (Algae, 96hr) 0.6mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)1

LC₅₀ (Microorganisms) not known

Sodium Metasilicate:

Bioaccumulation not a bioaccumulator

Biodegradation inorganic product - does not biodegrade

Abiotic Degradation water-soluble substance, dilutes readily in the environment; combines with metal ions to form

insoluble calcium. aluminum, magnesium & iron silicates similar to naturally occurring silicates

Mobility in soil, water water soluble; moves readily in soil and water

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish, 96hr) 365mg/liter (Brachydanio rerio), 4037mg/liter (Gambusia affinis)

EC₅₀ (Crustacea, 96hr) 376mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 1100mg/liter (Lymnia sp.), 278mg/liter (Hyallela sp.)

EC₅₀ (Algae)

>1740mg/liter (Pseudomonas putida) - this is an LC₀- no inhibition at this dose EC₀ (Bacteria)

Sodium Tripolyphosphate:

Bioaccumulation cannot bioaccumulate

Biodegradation cannot biodegrade; plants use phosphate as a fertilizer, removing it from the environment Abiotic Degradation gradual (faster in acidic medium) hydrolysis to orthophosphate (coupled to various metallic ions) Mobility in soil, water

water soluble & may move readily through soil & the water column; the phosphate ion precipitates in the

presence of calcium or magnesium ions, so may not move far

Aquatic Toxicity

LC₅₀ (Fish, 48hr) 1600mg/liter (Leuciscus idus) EC₅₀ (Crustacea, 50hr) 1089mg/liter (Daphnia magna)

not toxic to aquatic life - promotes algal blooms on surface water, eventually causing eutrophication EC₅₀ (Algae)

EC₅₀ (Bacteria) 1000mg/liter (activated sludge, domestic)

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Containers

Waste Disposal do not flush to sewer; acidify (cautiously) to release chlorine gas; dispose of the residue at a hazardous waste

facility; alternatively, may be incinerated at a suitable facility with flue gas monitoring and scrubbing Drums should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.

Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.

Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

USA 49 CFR & Canada/International TDG

Product Identification Number

UN - 3077

No

Shipping Name

Classification

Marine Pollution

Environmentally hazardous substance, N.O.S.

(sodium dichloroisocyanurate) Class 9; Packing Group III

not a marine pollutant

ERAP Required



15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL

on inventory

U.S.A. TSCA

on inventory

Europe EINECS

on inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation

March 2015

Date of Revision

Prepared for Clearview

With data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), Hazardous Substance Data Base (HSDB), Cheminfo (CCOHS), OSHA, IUCLID Datasheets (European Chemical Substance Information System - ESIS), & others sources (below if used), as required/available

(1) U.S.A. E.P.A. Screening-Level Hazard Characterization Document:

http://www.epa.gov/oppt/chemrtk/hpvis/hazchar/Category_SN232_dichloro-s-triazinetrione_HC_March%202015.pdf

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