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Safety Data Sheet Dry Chlor 5.25%

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 (Category)	skin irritant (2)	eye irritant (2a)	STOT (3)	acute aquatic (2)
Signal Words	WARNING	WARNING	WARNING	no Signal Word no Pictogram
Hazard Statements	causes skin Irritation (H315)	causes serious eye irritation (H319)	may cause respiratory tract irritation (H335)	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 If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm / mg/m ³	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) ORAL	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg) SKIN	LC ₅₀ mg/m ³ INHALATION
Sodium Sulfate	7757-82-6	40-60%	not listed	>5990	not toxic	not known
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	20-40%	not listed	4090	>2000	not known
Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate	2893-78-9	5-10%	not listed	>1470	>2000	>850
Nonionic Surfactant	127087-87-0	1%	not listed	>2000	not known	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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5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point	cannot burn
Autoignition Temperature	cannot burn
Flammable Limits	cannot burn
Combustion Products	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 – <i>solid material</i>
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	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed
Ventilation	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 – <i>other types also protect; always confirm suitability with supplier</i>		
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – <i>always protect eyes!</i>		
Clothing	no special protective clothing required		

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Odor & Appearance	white powder with an astringent chlorine (bleach) odor
Odor Threshold	0.1ppm – <i>for chlorine gas; the components are odorless</i>
Vapor Pressure	not known – <i>none of the components form a vapor</i>
Evaporation Rate (<i>Butyl Acetate = 1</i>)	not known – <i>none of the components are volatile</i>
Vapor Density (air = 1)	not known – <i>none of the components are volatile</i>
Boiling Point	not known – <i>decomposes without boiling</i>
Melting Point	not known – <i>decomposes without melting</i>
Decomposition Temperature	sodium dichloroisocyanurate decomposes at 225°C / 437°F
Density	not measured – approximately 1.5kg/liter (~1.5kg/quart)
Water Solubility	not measured – approximately 300 grams/liter (<i>highly water soluble</i>)
Log P _{o/w} (<i>Octanol/H₂O Partition Coefficient</i>)	not known
Viscosity	not applicable – <i>solid substance</i>
pH	10 – <i>moderately alkaline</i>

10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	not known
Also Reactive With	acids cause release of (<i>toxic & corrosive</i>) chlorine gas
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	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 – <i>probably corrosive if contact is prolonged</i>
Skin Absorption	yes, slowly; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	severely irritating; corrosive if not removed promptly; may damage eyes
Inhalation	product dust is irritating to the respiratory system
Ingestion	severely irritating – <i>possibly corrosive</i> – to mouth, throat and stomach

ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE

General	prolonged or repeated exposure to dilute material may cause dermatitis
Sensitising	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 LD ₅₀ (oral)	4130mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD ₅₀ (skin)	4760mg/kg (rabbit)
LC ₅₀ (inhalation)	<i>insufficient information to calculate</i>

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inorganic Components (*sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, sodium dichloroisocyanurate*):

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

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

Aquatic Toxicity *sodium carbonate: Aspergillus is the only species for which an aquatic toxicity for this substance is published*
EC₅₀ (Fungi, 40hr) 80mg/liter (Aspergillus sp)

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

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate:

Bioaccumulation *this surfactant's breakdown product, unethoxylated nonylphenol is a bioaccumulator (see below)*
Biodegradation biodegrades readily in the presence of oxygen; 34% biodegradation in 20 days yielding di- and mono-ethoxylate; *however, these latter compounds resist further biodegradation (below)*

Abiotic Degradation not known – should react with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; low volatility makes this a minor degradation route
Mobility in soil, water sufficiently water soluble to move readily through soil and the water column

Aquatic Toxicity
LC₅₀ (Fish, 96 hr) 2.1-2.6mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas), 13.9-19.5mg/liter (Poecilia reticulata – 48hr)
LC₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr) 3.8-6.2 & 18.2mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 20.9mg/liter (Gammarus pulex)
EC₅₀ (Algae, 96hr) 15mg/liter (Lemna minor), 7mg/liter (Scenedesmus quadricauda)

NOTE: *Nonylphenol Ethoxylates, as a class of compounds, biodegrade to estrogenic hormone mimics in the environment & may lead to instances of reproductive failure in shore birds, amphibian & fish.*

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Containers **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 – not regulated for transport
Shipping Name	not regulated for transport
Classification	not regulated for transport
<i>Marine Pollution</i>	<i>not a marine pollutant</i>
<i>ERAP Required</i>	<i>No</i>

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 Tomco-Harwel, by **Peter Bursztyn**

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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