



SALES & SERVICES

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Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : POOLKING AQUAGUARD

1.2 Other means of identification

Stabilised chlorine, SDIC, Dichloroisocyanuric acid sodium salt, Sodium troclosene.

1.3 Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use

Swimming pool and spa sanitiser, Water purification & Oxidising agent

1.4 Details of supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : AGent Sales & Services Pty Ltd

Street address : 38 May Holman Drive, Bassendean, Western Australia 6054

Telephone : (+61 8) 6270 4500

Fax : (+61 8) 6270 4544

1.5 Emergency telephone number

Telephone : 1300 883 844

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia; **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE**

Not classified as a dangerous good by the criteria of the ADG Code; **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS**

2.1 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram :

Signal word : WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H320 Causes eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P220 Keep/store away from clothing/incompatible/combustible materials.
P232 Protect from moisture.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P234 Keep only in original container.
P235 Keep cool.
P260 Do not breath dusts.
P264 Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

P301 + P312 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
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 so. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam 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/national/international regulations.

2.2 Other hazards

AUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	Classification	Conc. (%)
Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate	2893-78-9	Ox. Sol. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Eye Irrit. 2A; Acute Aquat. Haz 1; Long-term Aquat. Haz. 1; Spec. Targ.Org. Tox. 3.	56
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	-	N/A	Balance

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this section, see Section 16

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid measures

General advice

Contact the Poisons Information Centre (Phone: Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or consult a doctor/physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth method. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of appropriate medical device. Seek immediate medical attention.

In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water. Consult a doctor/physician. Launder clothing before reuse.

In case of eye contact

In case of eye contact, check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately rinse thoroughly with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Consult a doctor/physician.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious, rinse mouth with water or milk. Consult a doctor/physician immediately.

4.2 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Delayed effects from exposure to chlorine (decomposition product) can include shortness of breath, severe headache, pulmonary oedema and pneumonia.

4.3 First Aid facilities

Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray). Use water with caution and in flooding amounts. Do NOT use foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder).

5.2 Special hazards arising from the chemical

Material will decompose if involved in a fire, emitting toxic gases, including chlorine. Material is oxidising and so will act as an accelerant in fires.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters

Sodium dichloroisocyanurate is a powerful oxidising agent and decomposes violently upon heating liberating oxygen. In case of fire, area must be evacuated and specialist fire fighters called. Only large quantities of water should be used as an extinguishing agent. If excess water is not available DO NOT attempt to extinguish the fire; use available water to prevent the spread of fire to adjacent property. Attending fire fighters should keep upwind if possible and wear full protective equipment including rubber boots and self-contained breathing apparatus. A fire in the vicinity of sodium dichloroisocyanurate should be extinguished in the most practical manner but avoid contaminating this material with the fire-fighting agent, including water. Decomposes on contact with water evolving toxic chlorine gas and in the presence of small amounts of water, the explosive gas nitrogen trichloride. Once fire is extinguished, wash area thoroughly with excess water. Ensure that drains are not blocked with solid material. Maintenance of excess water during cleaning up operation is essential. Combustible material involved in the incident should be removed to a safe open area for controlled burning or for further drenching with water prior to collection for disposal.

5.4 Hazchem code: Not Applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise local emergency services. Observe all local and national regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up and shovel. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Do not flush with water. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Do NOT return spilled product to original container. Neutralise free chlorine with sodium sulphite/thiosulphate/metabisulphite then quench acid with sodium carbonate/bicarbonate.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Do NOT mix with other chemicals. Do NOT add water to the product - add the product to the water. Use only clean utensils for handling as remnants of other products may cause a violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. For precautions see Section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Check regularly for spills. Never allow product to get in contact with water during storage. Store away from sources of heat and ignition. Do not store near acids. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	Reference	TWA – Peak Limitation		STEL		Carcinogen Category	Notices
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³		
Chlorine (7782-50-5)	ASCC	1	3	-	-	-	-

As published in "Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2011" by SWA.

Biological Limits

None allocated for this product; however, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified is 10mg/m³ (for inspirable dust) and 3mg/m³ (for respirable dust).

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. 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 (PPE)

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.

Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses or goggles. See Australian Standards (AS/NZS 1336 & 1337).

Skin protection

Wear protective gloves and protective clothing appropriate for the risk of exposure. See Australian Standards (AS 2161 & 2919 and AS/NZS 2210). Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use. Wash and dry hands.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. See Australian Standards (AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). Dust masks should be used at a minimum.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Form : Granular solid Colour : White
Odour:	Characteristic, Chlorine
Odour Threshold:	No data available
pH:	6.5 @ 1% solution
Melting Point:	240°C
Decomposition Temperature:	Approx. >240°C
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammability Limits:	Not applicable
Specific Gravity:	No data available
Vapour Density (air=1):	No data available
Vapour Pressure:	Not applicable

% Volatiles:	Not applicable
Solubility in water:	250 g/L @ 25°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Potentially dangerous reactions with acids and/or reducing agents. Reaction with hydrochloric acid will evolve chlorine gas. Form potentially explosive mixtures with calcium hypochlorite/hypochlorite species.

10.2 Chemical stability

Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature. Will slowly decompose to give chlorine gas and other chlorinated species in moist conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Mixing with any of the incompatible compounds listed below can initiate hazardous decomposition evolving chlorine gas and other chlorinated species in moist conditions.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid moisture, poor ventilation, contamination, excessive heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources

10.5 Incompatible materials

Ammonium salts, acids, aluminium, iron, lead, magnesium, and zinc. Incompatible with organic materials, combustible materials, reducing agents, ammonia, nitrogen compounds, acidic materials, cyanides and hydrogen peroxide.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Chlorine and derivatives therefrom.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral – rat: 1420 mg/kg (>98% concentrations only)

Skin corrosion/irritation

May cause severe irritation and possible burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Irritating to eyes. May cause conjunctivitis. May cause permanent corneal opacification.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Health Effects

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Eye contact : An eye irritant. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and tissue burns. Exposure to dust and mist can cause eye irritation. Concentrated solutions can cause burns which may result in permanent eye damage.

Skin contact : Irritant. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur. Dust and solutions can cause irritation, and in severe cases, chemical burns with permanent scar.

Ingestion : May cause burns to the mouth and digestive tract. Symptoms include abdominal pain, vomiting, difficulty in breathing, confusion, delirium and, in severe cases, coma and death. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach.

Inhalation : Damaging to tissues of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. Effects may be delayed. Dust and mist may irritate the nose and throat and upper respiratory tract. When mixed with acids, chlorine gas releases. This gas can cause severe irritation of the nose and throat. Prolonged exposure to high concentration of chlorine gas may result in severe lung damage.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

Avoid contaminating waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

Very toxic to aquatic life. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Disposal methods and containers

Ensure waste disposal conforms to relevant local, state and federal authority waste disposal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of as unused product.

13.3 Special precautions for landfill or incineration

Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to an approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Untreated waste calcium hypochlorite must never be discharged directly into sewers or surface water. Following decontamination, disposal of residue by secure landfill may be acceptable.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as a **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the ADG Code for transport by road or rail.

Classified as a **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the IMDG Code for transport by sea.

Classified as a **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the IATA Code for transport by air.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

Poisons Schedule : 6

Carcinogen classification under WHS Regulations 2011, Schedule 10

Not listed

Notification status

AICS On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Key / legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the MSDS

ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Ox. Sol.	Oxidising solids
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
TWA	Time weighted average
STEL	Short term exposure level
SWA	Safe Work Australia
Peak Limitations	A ceiling concentration that should not be exceeded over a measurement period, which should be as short as possible, but not exceeding 15 minutes
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes the death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance by any route other than inhalation
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration that kills 50% of an animal population within a specified time
TD Lo	The lowest dose of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
g/L	Grams per litre
g/cm ³	Grams per cubic centimetre
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic metre
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
pH	Relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline
WHS	Work Health and Safety

Literature references

"Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2011" by SWA
Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Disclaimer

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