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SALES & SERVICES

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : REFRESH MAX

1.2 Other means of identification

TCCA, 1,3,5-Trichloro-s-triazine-2,4,6-trione, $C_3Cl_3N_3O_3$.

1.3 Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use

Swimming pool sanitiser, Algaecide, Bactericide, 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**

Classified as a dangerous good by the criteria of the ADG Code; **DANGEROUS GOODS**

2.1 GHS Classification

Oxidising solids (Category 2)
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)
Skin corrosion (Category 2)
Serious eye damage (Category 2A)
Specific target organ toxicity (Category 3)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)
Long-term hazard to aquatic environment (Category 1)

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention	
P210	Keep away from heat.
P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

Contact with acids or hypochlorite species liberates toxic gas and may be explosive if confined.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	Classification	Conc. (%)
Trichloroisocyanuric Acid	87-90-1	Ox. Sol. 2; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Corr. 2; Eye Dam. 2A; Acute Aquat. Haz 1; Long-term Aquat. Haz. 1; Spec. Targ.Org. Tox. 3.	> 98
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

No data available.

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

Wear positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing.

5.4 Hazchem code

1W

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.

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.

This material is classified as a Dangerous Goods Class 5.1 Oxidising Substance by the criteria of the ADG Code and must be stored and handled in accordance with the relevant regulations.

This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

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:	3 – 3.5 @ 1% solution
Melting Point:	249-251ºC
Decomposition Temperature:	Approx. 225ºC
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Flash Point:	225ºC
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:	12-15 g/L @ 25ºC

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
Reacts with acids liberating toxic gases. 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 a hazardous decomposition. Reacts with ammonia, urea and amines (can form reactive and toxic chloramines). Metal oxides can cause decomposition.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid moisture, poor ventilation, contamination, excessive heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources

10.5 Incompatible materials
Calcium hypochlorite (dry or hydrated) and its mixtures are incompatible with dichloroisocyanuric acid, ammonium nitrate, 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 oxides of chlorine, nitrogen and carbon under some conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
LD50 Oral - rat - 406 mg/kg

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 : A severe eye irritant. Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and severe tissue burns. Exposure to calcium hypochlorite dust and mist can cause eye irritation. Concentrated solutions can cause burns which may result in permanent eye damage.

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

Ingestion : Calcium hypochlorite 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. Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach.

Inhalation : Corrosive. Extremely destructive 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.
Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm inflammation and oedema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. 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.

11.2 Information on possible routes of exposure
The substance can be absorbed into the body by ingestion and by inhalation.

11.3 Additional Information
RTECS: NH3485000

12. ECOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity
Avoid contaminating waterways. Highly toxic to aquatic life.

Toxicity to fish:
LC_{50} (Bluegill Sunfish) = 0.20-0.40 mg/L, 96h
LC_{50} (Rainbow Trout) = 0.08-0.37 mg/L, 96h

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.

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 **DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the ADG Code for transport by road or rail.
Classified as a **DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the IMDG Code for transport by sea
Classified as a **DANGEROUS GOODS** by the criteria of the IATA Code for transport by air

14.1 UN number
ADG : 2468 **IMDG :** 2468 **IATA :** 2468

14.2 Proper shipping name
ADG : TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
IMDG : TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
IATA : TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY

14.3 Transport hazard class

ADG : 5.1 Oxidising	**IMDG :** 5.1 Oxidising	**IATA :** 5.1 Oxidising

14.4 Packing group

ADG : II	**IMDG :** II	**IATA :** II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADG : Yes	**IMDG Marine Pollutant :** Yes	**IATA :** Yes

14.6 Special precautions for users No data

14.7 Hazchem code

ADG : 1W **IMDG EMS :** F-A, S-B

14.8 Dangerous goods initial emergency response guide (SAA/SNZ HB76:2010) 31

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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