

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name(s: Chemical Name (s):	HY-CLOR MULTI SWIMMING POOL TABLETS Trichloroisocyanuric Acid + Copper sulphate pentahydrate + aluminium sulphate + boric acid	
Synonyms:	1,3,5-trichloro-1,3,5- triazinane-2,4,6-trione, Symclosene, trichloro-1,3,5-triazin etrion, trichloroisocyanuric acid ⁺ Blue vitriol + Sulfuric acid, aluminium salt (3:2), hexadecahydrate + trihydroxy(10B)borane	
Product Code:	HYCTM08 – 2KG; HYCTM04 – 1KG; HYCTM016 – 4KG	
Recommended Use of th Chemical and Restriction Use: Supplier: Street Address:		
Telephone Number: After Hours Contact: Email Contact: Emergency Telephone:	+6499732477 8.30 – 4.30 pm Monday to Friday 0404 859 515 (Aus) <u>help@hyclor.com.au</u> 0800764766 New Zealand National Poisons Centre: (24 hours) 111 (Transport, fire, ambulance only)	

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information"

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

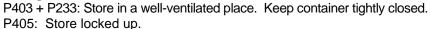
This product is classified as a hazardous substance according to its GHS classification. This product is a Class 5.1 oxidising substance (UN2468) and a Class 9 (UN3077) environmentally hazardous substance.

Poisons Schedule: S6. SIGNAL WORD: Poison

GHS Hazard Statement(s)			
Oxidising Solid	Category 2	H272	May Intensify fire: oxidizer
Acute Oral Toxicity	Category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed
Skin corrosion irritation	category 2	H315	
Eye irritation/corrosion	Category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1	H360	May damage fertility or the unborn
reproductive toxicity	Calcegory	1000	child
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure	Category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
5		AUH031	Contact with acid liberates toxic
	Catagon (1	LI100	gas Von Toxic to the aquatic life
Aquatic acute toxicity	Category 1	H400	Very Toxic to the aquatic life
Aquatic chronic toxicity	Category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	Prevention:		
Precautionary statements	P202: Do not handle unt understood	il all safety	v precautions have been read and
	P210: Keep away from h ignition sources.		urfaces, sparks, open flames and other ng.
			g, other chemicals, acids and combustible c, sawdust or kerosene.
	P261: Do not breathe dus		c, sawaast of herosene.
	P264: Wash face and har		ably after bandling
	P270 : Do not eat, drink o		
	P271: Use only outdoors		
	P280: Wear protective glc protection.		
	•	o onvironm	nent if this is not the intended use.
	Response: P370+P378: In case of f	iro: Lleo w	ator to ovtinguich
			WALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT
			nediately call a POISON CENTER or
			u feel unwell.
			ith plenty of soap and water
	P304 + P340: IF INHAL	ED: Remo	ve victim to fresh air and keep at rest in
			e for breathing. I EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for
	several min	utes. Rem	g. Immediately call a POISON
	CENTER o		
			ned: Get medical advice/attention
			s: Get medical advice/attention
		ntaminate	d clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P391: Collect spillage.		

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

Storage:



Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local & regional waste disposal legislation



Hazard pictograms

Signal word

DANGER

Label Statements:	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
	FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD
	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE
	OPENING OR USING

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	Concentration (% w/w)
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	87-90-1	90.4
Copper Sulphate Pentahydrate	7758-99-8	3
Aluminium Sulphate	10043-01-3	5 - 10
Boric Acid	11113-50-1	<1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, or medical advice needed contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 1126 or a doctor. Have this SDS when you call.

Swallowed:	Do not induce vomiting unless advised to do so from, a medical practitioner. Give a glass of water. Wash out mouth with water. Seek medical attention.
Skin:	Rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes then remove contaminated clothes. Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. If irritation occurs seek immediate medical attention.
Eye:	If in eyes, remove contact lenses if present, hold eyes open, flood with water or normal saline solution for at least 15 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If irritation occurs seek immediate medical attention.
Inhaled:	Remove from contaminated area. If symptoms) such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest) develop seek medical attention.
Note to Physician	Treat symptomatically
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash and normal washroom facilities. First Aid Kit.
Medical Conditions that may be aggravated by exposure	Asthma and respiratory and cardiovascular disease.

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

Flooding water spray from a distance. Do not use foam or dry agent.
Consider downwind evacuation. Remove ignition sources. Closed containers may rupture violently when heated. Thermally unstable. Decomposes at 225 °C). Keep containers cool.
Inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. May react with water releasing gaseous chlorine, sulphuric acid and oxides of sulphur. If mixed with a small amount of water, the concentrated solution (with pH at about 2.0) may explode due to the evolution of unstable nitrogen trichloride.
May react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels). May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.
The product is not combustible. In confined areas or areas of excessive smoke, fire fighters must wear full protection and self-contained breathing apparatus.
1W HIN 50

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not get water inside containers. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing – See section 8. Use in a well ventilated area. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Environmental precautions	Keep spilt products out of drains, sewers and waterways. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the Environmental Protection Authority, or your local Waste Management Authority.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	For minor spills , Sweep up, place in a sealed container and place in garbage. Wash area down with excess water. For large spills contact the emergency response number.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep out of the reach of children.

Precautions for safe
handlingAvoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Wear appropriate
protective equipment and clothing. Remove contaminated clothing. Use
in a well-ventilated area. Avoid spillage onto floor. Maintain personal
hygiene by washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using
toilet.

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

Safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in labelled, original containers. Keep containers tightly closed and upright. Avoid spillage onto the floor. Do not allow into contact with water. Store away from sources of ignition, heat and incompatible materials described in Section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: Exposure limits have not been established by Safe Work Australia for this product or any of its components. It is appropriate to apply the exposure standard for nuisance dusts of 10 mg/m3, measured as inhalable dust (8 hour TWA).

Exposure controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. Use in a well-ventilated area only. Keep containers in a well-ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilations system may be required, especially if chlorine gas evolved.

Personal Protective equipment - for manufacturing and bulk handling situations:

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.

Skin Protection:	Suitable protective clothing should be worn e.g. cotton overalls and safety shoes. Wear gloves of impervious material such as nitrile rubber (glove thickness 0.11 mm & breakthrough time > 480 min) that comply with AS/NZS 2126. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Eye Protection:	Tightly fitting safety goggles or full-faced shields as appropriate recommended and that comply with AS/NZS 1336 and 1337. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken.
Respiratory Protection:	Respiratory protection is not normally necessary, unless the production of dust is significant. In such cases, a suitable respirator may be worn that meets the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and 1716.
Demonster al Ultradian as	Always weak hands often handling this product

Personal Hygiene:

Always wash hands after handling this product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Odour: pH: White to cream, granules Chlorine 2.8 (1% solution) Vapour density: Relative density: Water solubility: No data found

No data found Triisochlorocyanuric acid: 12 g/L at 25°C Boric acid: 47.2 g/L at 25°C. Aluminium sulphide: completely.

Product Name: Hy-Clor Multi Swimming Pool Tablets

		0211300	IMIMING POOL I	
				REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420 Copper sulphate pentahydrate:
				230.5g/L at 25°C
Melting point / freezing point:	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: 246.7 °C (decomposes) Copper sulphate pentahydrate: > 110 °C. Aluminium sulphate: 770 °C (decomposes). Boric acid: 170.9°C Aluminium sulphide:		Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Log Kow 0.94. Boric acid: 0.175
Initial boiling point	Not applical		Auto-ignition	Not applicable
and boiling range: Flash point:	Not flamma	ble	temperature: Decomposition temperature:	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: >225 °C. Copper sulphate pentahydrate: 110 °C. Aluminium sulphate: 770 °C. Boric acid: 171 °C
Evaporation rate:	No data fou		Viscosity:	Not applicable
Flammability:	Not flamma Not flamma		Explosive properties: Oxidising properties:	Not explosive GHS Cat 2 oxidiser
Upper/lower flammability limits:	Not namma	DIE	Oxidising properties:	GHS Cat 2 Oxidisei
Vapour pressure:			Corrosivity	Aluminum sulphide: metal corrosive
	Boric acid: (metal conosive
	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4		
10. STABILITY AND	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4		
10. STABILITY AND Reactivity:	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react v and chlorof agents. Ha	with water, acids, acyl hali ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en.	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine,
Reactivity:	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react w and chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en.	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride
	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react w and chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly deo violently if e	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger ien. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if
Reactivity: Chemical Stability:	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 May react w and chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dec violently if e stored and	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions.
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 May react wand chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dec violently if e stored and A risk of ex	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists
Reactivity: Chemical Stability:	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 May react wand chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dec violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides,
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react w and chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly deo violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, b, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react w and chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly deo violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, b, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react w and chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dec violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g of water, th	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed e concentrated solution (v	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount vith pH at about 2.0)
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react w and chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dee violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g of water, th may exploce	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount vith pH at about 2.0) unstable nitrogen
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde reactions:	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 Y May react wand chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dec violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g of water, th may exploc trichloride.	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed e concentrated solution (v le due to the evolution of u Heating may release sulp	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount vith pH at about 2.0) unstable nitrogen shur oxides
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde	Boric acid: (Pa)	(2.14X10-4 May react wand chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dee violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g of water, th may exploc trichloride.	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed e concentrated solution (w le due to the evolution of u Heating may release sulp e substances, sources of	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount vith pH at about 2.0) unstable nitrogen ohur oxides ignition, open flame
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde reactions:	Boric acid: (Pa) REACTIVIT	(2.14X10-4 May react wand chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dee violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g of water, th may exploc trichloride. Combustibl and heat. (ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed e concentrated solution (v le due to the evolution of u Heating may release sulp	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, a, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount vith pH at about 2.0) unstable nitrogen whur oxides ignition, open flame s and water.
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde reactions: Conditions to avoid:	Boric acid: (Pa) REACTIVIT	(2.14X10-4 May react wand chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dec violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g of water, th may exploc trichloride. Combustibl and heat. (Acids, wate hydrated), (ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed e concentrated solution (v le due to the evolution of u Heating may release sulp be substances, sources of Other chemicals, foodstuff er, alkalis, calcium hypoch carbonates, hydroxides, n	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, b, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount vith pH at about 2.0) unstable nitrogen whur oxides ignition, open flame s and water. lorite (dry or itrogen compounds,
Reactivity: Chemical Stability: Possibility of hazarde reactions: Conditions to avoid:	Boric acid: (Pa) REACTIVIT	(2.14X10-4 May react wand chlorof agents. Ha Oxides of C and hydrog Rapidly dec violently if e stored and A risk of ex with the foll sulfonyl hal strong halo releasing g of water, th may exploc trichloride. Combustibl and heat. C Acids, wate hydrated), c sodium hyp	ormates oxidizing agents, azardous decomposition p Carbon, Oxides of nitroger en. composes on exposure to exposed to heat or direct s handled under recommen plosion and/or of toxic gas owing substances: Water ides, and chloroformates genating agents. May rea aseous chlorine. If mixed e concentrated solution (v le due to the evolution of u Heating may release sulp be substances, sources of Other chemicals, foodstuff er, alkalis, calcium hypoch	des, sulfonyl halides, strong halogenating roducts are Chlorine, b, boric anhydride air. May decompose sunlight. Stable if ided conditions. s formation exists r, acids, acyl halides, oxidizing agents, ct with water with a small amount vith pH at about 2.0) unstable nitrogen whur oxides ignition, open flame s and water. lorite (dry or itrogen compounds,

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for the product. Information given is based on the components: triisochlorocyanuric acid (98% w/w), Copper sulphate pentahydrate (3%) aluminium sulphate (5- 10%) and boric acid (1-5% w/w).		
Acute	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.	
	Inhalation of dust may result in a cough, sore throat or laboured breathing. May irritate nose and mouth.	
	<u>Triisochlorocyanuric acid</u> : Oral LD ₅₀ (rat) = 406 mg/kg. Dermal LD ₅₀ (rabbit) > 2000mg/kg Inhalation rat LC ₅₀ > 50 mg/L <u>Copper sulphate pentahydrate</u> : Oral LD ₅₀ (rat) = 481 mg/kg. dermal LD ₅₀ no data found	
	<u>Aluminum sulphate</u> : oral LD ₅₀ , dermal LC ₅₀ or inhalation LC ₅₀ no data found	
	<u>Boric acid:</u> Oral LD ₅₀ (rat) = 2000- 4000 mg/kg Dermal LD ₅₀ (rabbit) > 2000mg/kg. Inhalation LC ₅₀ - Rat - male and female - 4 h - > 2.12 mg/l - dust/mist	
	Product ATE	
	Oral (rat); >5000 mg/kg Inhalation (rat): >5 mg/L Dermal (rabbit)l: >2000 mg/kg	
Skin corrosion/irritation	May cause mild skin irritation/redness.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes burns and is a severe eye irritant.	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	No data found for skin or respiratory sensitisation	
Mutagenicity	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Related substances were not mutagenic in studies designed to detect the potential to induce gene mutation, structural chromosome aberrations, or altered sister chromatid exchange frequency.	
	Aluminium sulphate: negative in several in vitro investigations. Boric acid: No data found.	
Reproduction/Development	No data found	
Carcinogenicity	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: No data found. Boric acid Cancer Classification: Group E Evidence of Non- carcinogenicity for Humans (USEPA Office of Pesticide Programs). Aluminium sulphate not classifiable as a carcinogen.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: May cause respiratory irritation. Boric acid: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, kidneys, CNS (In animals: testes). No data found for other components.	

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

Specific target organ toxicity - No data found repeated exposure

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for the product. Information given is based on the triisochlorocyanuric acid (98% w/w) and boric acid (2% w/w).

Aquatic toxicity	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: lowest found LC ₅₀ = 0.08 mg/L (Rainbow Trout), EC50 0.16 mg/L (<i>Daphnia magna)</i>
	Boric acid: lowest found $LC_{50} = 22 \text{ mg/L}$ (Channel catfish - <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>)
	Copper sulphate pentahydrate: lowest found $LC_{50} = 0.83$ mg/L (Fathead minnow)
	Aluminum Sulphate: lowest found $LC_{50} = 0.034 \text{ mg/L}$ (Fathead minnow)
Persistence and degradability	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: The chloroisocyanurates ultimately degrade to cyanuric acid when used for bleaching, sanitizing, and disinfection applications. Cyanuric acid, has been shown to undergo biodegradation.
	Other components: no data found.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: Low potetenial. An estimated BCF of 3.1 was calculated using water solubility of 1.20x10 ⁴ mg/L.
	Boric acid: Highly water soluble materials are unlikely to bioaccumulate. The octanol/water partition coefficient for boric acid measured as 0.175, indicating low bioaccumulation potential.
	Other components: no data found.
Mobility in soil	Triisochlorocyanuric acid: The Koc is estimated as 25 using a water solubility of 1.20X10 ⁴ mg/L. This suggests that trichloroisocyanuric acid is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Boric acid: Field studies have observed boron to leach
	readily in soil.
	Copper sulphate pentahydrate: No data found
PBT identification:	This product is not identified as a PBT/vPvB substance.
Other adverse effects:	None known.

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Rinse empty containers in the pool and dispose of by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, refer to Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is an Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid - meeting the description of UN 3077 and is not subject to the provisions of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail when transported in not exceeding 500 kg. (ADG 7.8 SP AU01)

Consult the ADG 78, IMDG and ICAO/IATA Codes for all the transport requirements for the specified UN Number.

	Land Transport (ADG 7.8)	Sea Transport (IMDG)	Air Transport (ICAO/IATA)
UN Number	2468	2468	2468
UN proper shipping name	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY	TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY
Transport Hazard Class	5.1 Sub-class 9	5.1 Sub-class 9	5.1 Sub-class 9
Packaging Group	11	11	11
Marine Pollutant		Yes	Yes

** Consult IMDG Code for sea transport and ICAO/IATA Code for air transport provisions and instructions

Hazchem Code: 1W HIN 50

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA NZ Approval	HSR002683 (Water-Treatment-Chemicals-Oxidising-5.1.1- Group-Standard-2020
Listed in NZ NZIoC	Trichloroisocyanuric acid, copper sulphate pentahydrate, aluminium sulphate & boric acid may be used under an appropriate Group Standard
Poisons Standard (Scheduling):	Schedule 6
APVMA Product Number:	56071
Listing in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Not applicable for APVMA registered products

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road &	
Rail Edition 7.5, 2017 Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard	
Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number	
Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species).	
Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS)	
Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters	
Hazardous Chemical Information System	
(http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/HazardousChemical)	
International Agency for Research on Cancer	
Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).	
Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) is defined by the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	
Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50%	
of a test population.	
National Toxicology Program (USA)	
Safety Data Sheet	
Short term exposure limit (STEL) means the time-weighted average maximum airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15 minute period.	
8-hour Time-weighted average (TWA) means the maximum average airborne concentration of a substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.	
Workplace exposure standard	
United Nations Dangerous Goods Number	

References:

Work Safe Australia Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (June 2023). The exposure standards comply with the Australian Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants. The Dangerous Goods Classification complies with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail Edition 7.8, 2022. Other information from ChemIDPlus and linked databases and the European Chemicals Agency Classification and Labelling database. SDS for components,

Sections Revised: 1, 15, 16 Modified from Australian SDS revision: 5 March 2024

Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has been prepared in compliance with the Work Safe Australia Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (June 2023). The information in this SDS should be provided to all who will use, handle, store, transport, or otherwise be exposed to this product. The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Hy-Clor Australia Pty. Limited shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

Product Name: Hy-Clor Multi Swimming Pool Tablets

REVIEW DATE: 5 March 2024 REPLACES: 20 January 2023 PRINT DATE:13-May-2420 Australia Pty 1 imited 1 icense granted to make unlimited paper copies for

Copyright 2024 Hy-Clor Australia Pty. Limited. License granted to make unlimited paper copies for internal use only.