MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Di-Chlor Chlorinating Shock
Product id: 2007M-AZ
Revision date: 05/12/2006
Supersedes: 23/03/2006
Revision: 2

1. Identification of the substance & the company

Chemical name: Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate
Synonym(s): Sodium dichlor; Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate; Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione dihydrate; CDB Clearon; Troclosene sodium, dehydrate

Chemical formula: NaCl₂(NCO)₃·2H₂O
Chemical family: Chloroisocyanurate
Molecular weight: 256
Type of product and use: For disinfectant, sanitizers, fungicides, bactericides and algacides for pools, spas and hot tubs
Supplier: Doheny Enterprises
6950 51st Street, Kenosha, WI 53144, USA
Tel: 262-605-1060
Emergency Telephone: Chemtrec (800)424-9300
Medical 1-800-420-9236

2. Composition / information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLV Data</th>
<th>OSHA (PEL) Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM DICHLOROISO CYANURATE, DIHYDRATE</td>
<td>51580-86-0</td>
<td>99-100</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
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<tr>
<td>SODIUM CHLORIDE</td>
<td>7647-14-5</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Hazards identification

Emergency overview

White granules
Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage
May be fatal if inhaled
Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed
Strong oxidizing agent

Potential environmental effects
The product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms

Potential Health Effects:

- **Eye Contact**
  Severe irritation and/or burns can occur following eye exposure. Contact may cause impairment of vision and corneal damage.

- **Skin contact**
  Dermal exposure can cause severe irritation and/or burns characterized by redness, swelling and scab formation. Prolonged skin exposure may cause permanent damage.

- **Inhalation**
  Irritating to the nose, mouth, throat and lungs. It may also cause burns to the respiratory tract with the production of lung edema that can result in shortness of breath, wheezing, choking, chest pain, and impairment of lung function. Inhalation of high concentrations can result in permanent lung damage from the corrosive action of the lung.

- **Ingestion**
  Irritation and/or burns can occur to the entire gastrointestinal tract, including the stomach and intestines, characterized by nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, bleeding and/or tissue ulceration. Ingestion causes severe damage to the gastrointestinal tract with the potential to cause perforation.

**NFPA Ratings (Scale 0-4)**
Health = 2, Fire = 0, Reactivity = 1.
Special Hazard Warning: OXIDIZER

**HMIS Ratings (Scale 0-4)**
Health = 3, Fire = 0, Reactivity = 1.
4. First-aid measures

Eye contact
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advise.

Skin contact
Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advise.

Inhalation
Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advise.

Ingestion
Call poison control center, or doctor immediately for treatment advise. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to physician
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flash point
Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature
Not applicable

Suitable extinguishing media
Water

Extinguishing media not to be used
Do not use dry chemical extinguisher containing ammonia compounds.

Fire fighting procedure
Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in positive pressure mode. Cool containers with water spray. On small fires, use water spray or fog. On large fires, use heavy deluge or fog streams. Flooding amounts of water may be required before extinguishment can be accomplished.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards
When heated to decomposition, may release poisonous and corrosive fumes of nitrogen trichloride, chlorine and CO.
6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions**

For small spills in a well-ventilated areas, wear a NIOSH approved half-face or full face tight fitting respirator or a loose fitting powered air purifying respirator equipped with chlorine cartridges. Chemical goggles should be worn when using a half-face respirator. In addition to respiratory protection, wear coveralls; chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant footwear; and chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

For clean-up of large spills, or small dry spills in confined areas, wear full-face respirator with chlorine cartridges or a positive pressure supplied air respirator. Additionally, body protection should be impervious clothing covering entire body to prevent personal contact with material.

CAUTION - Protection concerns must also address the following: If this material becomes damp/wet or contaminated in a container, the formation of nitrogen trichloride gas may occur and an explosive condition may exist.

**Methods for cleaning up**

Hazardous concentrations in air may be found in local spill area and immediately downwind. If spill material is still dry, do not put water directly on this product as a gas evolution may occur.

- **Soil**
  
  Do not contaminate spill material with any organic materials, ammonia, ammonium salts or urea.
  
  Clean up all spill material with clean, dry dedicated equipment and place in a clean dry container.

- **Water**
  
  This material is heavier than and soluble in water. Stop flow of material into water as soon as possible. Begin monitoring for available chlorine and pH immediately.

- **In air**
  
  Vapors may be suppressed by the use of water fog.
7. Handling and storage

Handling
Do not take internally.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.
Upon contact with skin or eyes, wash off with water.

Storage
Store in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials (see "materials to avoid"). Do not store at temperatures above 60°C/140°F. Product has an indefinite shelf-life limitation.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Ventilation requirements
Use local exhaust ventilation to minimize dust and chlorine levels where industrial use occurs.
Otherwise, ensure good general ventilation.

Personal protective equipment:
A respiratory protection program meeting OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

- Respiratory protection
  When dusty conditions are encountered, wear a NIOSH/OSHA full-face respirator with chlorine cartridges for protection against chlorine gas and dust/mist pre-filter.

- Hand protection
  Neoprene gloves

- Eye protection
  Use chemical safety glasses to avoid eye contact.
  Where industrial use occurs, chemical goggles may be required.

- Skin and body protection
  Impervious body covering clothes, boots and neoprene apron

Hygiene measures
Safety shower and eye bath should be provided. Do not eat, drink or smoke until after-work showering and changing clothes.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance
White granules

Odor
Mild chlorine-like

Melting point/range
Not applicable

Boiling point/range
Not applicable

Vapour pressure
Not applicable under standard conditions

Vapor density
Not applicable under standard conditions

Evaporation rate (ether=1)
Not applicable under standard conditions
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Solubility:
- Solubility in water: 25 g/100ml at 30°C
- Bulk density: 0.9-0.95 g/cc
- Specific gravity: 0.96
- pH: 6-6.5 (1% solution)
- Decomposition temperature: Begins to lose 1 mole water at approximately 50°C; second mole water at 95°C; Decomposes at 240-250°C

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions. Do not package in paper or cardboard. Begins to lose one mole of water at approximately 50°C

Materials to avoid: Organic materials, reducing agents, nitrogen containing materials, other oxidizers, acids, bases, oils, grease, sawdust, dry fire extinguishers containing monoammonium compounds.

Conditions to avoid: Heating above decomposition temperature

Hazardous decomposition products: Nitrogen trichloride, chlorine, carbon monoxide

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur

Summary of Reactivity: Oxidizer: Yes
- Organic Peroxide: No
- Pyrophoric: No
- Water Reactive: No

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity:
- Rat oral LD50: 735 mg/kg
- Rabbit dermal LD50: >2000 mg/kg
- Rat inhalation LC50: >50 mg/m³/1 hour
- Eye irritation (rabbit): Corrosive
- Dermal irritation (rabbit): Corrosive
- Dermal sensitization: Not a sensitizer

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH): No level has been established for the components or the product itself.
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Target organ effects: This product is corrosive to all tissues contacted and upon inhalation, may cause irritation to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. There are no known or reported effects from repeated exposure. Toxicological investigation indicates it does not produce significant effects from chronic exposure.

Chronic toxicity: Chronic inhalation exposure may cause impairment of lung function and permanent lung damage.

Mutagenicity: Not mutagenic in five Salmonella strains with or without metabolic activation.

Carcinogenicity: Not classified by IARC, OSHA, EPA. Not included in NTP 11th Report on Carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity: Sodium dichloroisocyanuric acid when given orally to pregnant mice from day 6 to day 15 of gestation, did not induce any significant teratogenic effects.

12. Ecological information

Aquatic toxicity:
- 96 Hour-LC50, Fish: 0.22 mg/l (Rainbow trout)
- 48 Hour-LC50, Daphnia magna: 0.28 mg/l (bluegill sunfish)
- 48 Hour-LC50, Daphnia magna: 0.2 mg/l

Avian toxicity:
- Oral LD50, Bobwhite quail: 730 mg/kg
- Oral LD50, Mallard duck: 3300 mg/kg
- Dietary LC50, Mallard duck: >10,000 ppm
- Dietary LC50, Bobwhite quail: >10,000 ppm

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal: Care must be taken to prevent environmental contamination from the use of this material. Observe all federal, state and local environmental regulations when disposing of this material.
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## 14.  Transportation information

**DOT**
Not regulated

## 15.  Regulatory information

### USA
Reported in the EPA TSCA Inventory

### Sara (311, 312) hazard class
This product is categorized as an immediate health hazard, and fire and reactivity physical hazard

- **Massachusetts right-to-know list**
  Listed

- **Pennsylvania right to know list**
  Listed

### - WASTE CLASSIFICATIONS
If this product becomes a waste, it does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under 40 CFR 261, in that it does not exhibit the characteristics of hazardous waste of Subpart C, nor is it listed as a hazardous waste under Subpart D.

### - Workplace Classification
This product is considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200).

**EEC No.**
220-767-7; 231-598-3

**Japanese METI**
ENCS Nos: 5-1043X, 1-236

**Australia**
Listed in AICS

**Philippines**
Listed in PICCS

## 16.  Other information

This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s)
1
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End of safety data sheet