

Revision: 21 December 2020

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**

## 1.1 Product identifier

- **UFI No:** **3H00-W0SW-U00D-CD76**
- Product Name: Multi-Pool Tablets
- Product Part Number: 006
- Contains trichloroisocyanuric acid

## 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

- Use of the substance/mixture: Pool / spa treatment; Biocide
- Use advised against: No information available

## 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

- Name of Supplier: Plastica Ltd
- Address of Supplier: Perimeter House  
Napier Road  
St Leonards-on-Sea  
East Sussex  
United Kingdom  
TN38 9NY
- Telephone: +44 (0) 1424 857857
- Email: info@plasticapools.net

## 1.4 Emergency telephone number

- Emergency Telephone: 0800 043 0891 (technical)  
0800 043 0892 (emergency)

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) [CLP/GHS]: Ox. Sol. 2, H272; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H335; Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410; EUH031
- Additional information: For full text of Hazard and EU Hazard statements: see section 16

## 2.2 Label elements



- Signal Word: Danger
- Symbols: GHS03; GHS07; GHS09
- Hazard statements
  - H272 - May intensify fire; oxidiser.
  - H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
  - H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
  - H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
  - H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Precautionary statements
  - P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
  - P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
  - P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
  - P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification (....)

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to an authorised waste collection point

- Supplemental Hazard information (EU)
  - EUH031 - Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
  - EUH206 - Warning! Do not use together with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine).

### 2.3 Other hazards

- Not a PBT according to REACH Annex XIII
- Not a vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

- Not applicable

### 3.2 Mixtures

Chemical Name	Concentration	CAS No.	EC No.	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) [CLP/GHS]	SCL/ M-Factor/ ATE	REACH Registration Number	WEL/ OEL
Trichloroisocyanuric acid; Symclosene; Trichloro-1,3,5-triazinetriion	96.8 - 97 %	87-90-1	201-782-8	Ox. Sol. 2, H272 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 EUH031	-	-	None
Aluminium sulphate	1 %	10043-01-3	233-135-0	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Eye Dam. 1, H318	-	-	Yes
Copper sulphate	1 %	7758-98-7	231-847-6	Acute Tox. 4, H302 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	M=10	-	No
Boric acid	1 - 1.2 %	10043-35-3	233-139-2	Repr. 1B, H360FD	Repr. 1B H360FD: C ≥ 5.5 %	SVHC	No

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Rescuers should put on approved personal protective equipment (PPE) before administering first aid
- Rescuers should take suitable precautions to avoid becoming casualties themselves
- Contact with skin
  - After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water
  - Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse
  - Get immediate medical advice/attention.
- Contact with eyes
  - If substance has got into eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes
  - Irrigate eyes thoroughly whilst lifting eyelids
  - Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
  - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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**SECTION 4: First aid measures (....)**

- Ingestion
  - Rinse mouth with water (do not swallow)
  - Give plenty of water to drink
  - Do NOT induce vomiting.
  - Get immediate medical advice/attention.
- Inhalation
  - If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
  - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

- Contact with eyes
  - Causes severe irritation
  - Causes redness and swelling
- Contact with skin
  - May cause redness and irritation
- Ingestion
  - May cause nausea/vomiting
  - May cause diarrhoea
  - The ingestion of significant quantities may cause damage to digestive system
- Inhalation
  - May cause delayed pulmonary oedema
  - May cause respiratory tract irritation.
  - May cause shortness of breath
  - May cause coughing

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

- Treat symptomatically
- Use of a glucocorticoid inhalation spray may be needed

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**SECTION 5: Firefighting measures****5.1 Extinguishing media**

- Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray; water fog
- Unsuitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide; alcohol resistant foam; DO NOT USE dry extinguishers containing ammonium compounds such as dry powder.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

- May intensify fire; oxidiser.
- Not combustible, but will contribute to the combustion of other materials. May cause violent, sometimes explosive reactions.
- In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst
- Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
- Decomposition products may include oxygen, chlorine, nitrogen, nitrogen trichloride, cyanogen chloride, oxides of chlorine, phosgene

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

- Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind
- Keep container(s) exposed to fire cool, by spraying with water
- Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This MUST not be discharged into drains. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface or ground water.
- Special protective equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear full protective clothing including chemical protection suit.

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Rescuers should take suitable precautions to avoid becoming casualties themselves
- Only trained and authorised personnel should carry out emergency response
- Personal precautions for non-emergency personnel: Ensure adequate ventilation; Do not breathe dust; Wear protective clothing as per section 8; Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Personal precautions for emergency responders: Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind; Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA); Wear suitable protective clothing, eye/face protection and gloves; Natural rubber are recommended

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

- Avoid release to the environment.
- Do not allow to enter public sewers and watercourses
- If contamination of drainage systems or water courses is unavoidable, immediately inform appropriate authorities

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Avoid formation of dust
- Do not mix with water
- If tablets are dry and uncontaminated: collect up into heavy duty plastic bag: where possible and suitable, use material as originally intended. Wash away any residues with plenty of water. If tablets are contaminated: they should be transferred to waste ground, spread thinly and covered with a thin layer of earth: a smell of chlorine will be noted until the material has degraded. Keep people, vehicles and animals away from the disposal area. If tablets become damp: they may decompose to give off chlorine fumes: transfer spillage to unsealed plastic bags avoiding any large masses of material within the bags and remove to waste ground for immediate treatment/disposal as above: avoid breathing fumes. Wash away residues with copious amounts of water. If the spillage of tablets is large: (more than 100kg) place into bins lined with polythene bags and eliminate in accordance with locally valid disposal regulations
- Seek expert advice for removal and disposal of all contaminated materials and wastes

## 6.4 Reference to other sections

- See section(s): 7, 8 & 13
- 

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Use only in well ventilated areas
- Do not breathe dust
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Substance is hygroscopic
- Protect from moisture.
- Do not add water to the product, always add the product to large quantities of water.
- Do not mix with other chemicals
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes
- Wear protective clothing as per section 8
- Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse
- Use good personal hygiene practices
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Ensure eyewash stations and safety showers are nearby

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Do not store above 25 °C

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**SECTION 7: Handling and storage (....)**

- Substance is hygroscopic
- Protect from moisture
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- Keep away from combustible material
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs
- Keep away from acid

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

- Pool / spa treatment
- 

**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

- If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.  
Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace exposure - Measurement of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents - Strategy for testing compliance with occupational exposure limit values). European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents). European Standard EN 482 (Workplace exposure. General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.
- The UK HSE (EH40) recommends the following limits for dusts: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (8hr TWA) total inhalable dust; 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (8hr TWA) total respirable dust
- Trichloroisocyanuric acid
  - (EU) OELV (short term limit value) (as chlorine) 0.5 ppm 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - WEL (short term limit value) (as chlorine) 0.5 ppm 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (UK)
  - DNEL (inhalational) 8.04 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 2.28 mg/kg (bw/day) Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 1.98 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 1.14 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (oral) 1.14 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - PNEC aqua (freshwater) 170 - 12 100 000 ng/L
  - PNEC aqua (intermittent releases, freshwater) 1.7 - 6 550 µg/L
  - PNEC aqua (marine water) 1.52 mg/L
  - PNEC (STP) 590 - 204 100 µg/L
  - PNEC sediment (freshwater) 7.56 mg/kg
  - PNEC sediment (marine water) 756 µg/kg
  - PNEC terrestrial (soil) 756 µg/kg
- Aluminium sulphate
  - WEL (long term): 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (UK as aluminium; salts, soluble)
  - DNEL (inhalational) 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Acute/Short Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Long Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Acute/Short Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 1.71 mg/kg (bw/day) Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 46.7 mg/kg (bw/day) Industry, Acute/Short Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 882 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> Industry, Long Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 882 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> Industry, Acute/Short Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer, Acute/Short Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer, Long Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (inhalational) 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer, Acute/Short Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 855 µg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 23.35 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Acute/Short Term, Systemic Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 441 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> Consumer, Long Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (dermal) 441 µg/cm<sup>2</sup> Consumer, Acute/Short Term, Local Effects
  - DNEL (oral) 1.9 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects

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**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection (....)**

DNEL (oral) 92.4 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Acute/Short Term, Systemic Effects  
 PNEC aqua (freshwater) 4.5 mg/L  
 PNEC aqua (intermittent releases, freshwater) 30.11 mg/L  
 PNEC aqua (marine water) 64 mg/L  
 PNEC (STP) 60.2 mg/L  
 PNEC sediment (freshwater) 10 mg/kg  
 PNEC sediment (marine water) 31.4 mg/kg  
 PNEC (air) 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 PNEC terrestrial (soil) 58 mg/kg  
 PNEC secondary poisoning (food) 150 mg/kg

## - Copper sulphate

DNEL (inhalational) 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (inhalational) 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Long Term, Local Effects  
 DNEL (dermal) 137 mg/kg (bw/day) Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (oral) 41 µg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (oral) 82 µg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Acute/Short Term, Systemic Effects  
 PNEC aqua (freshwater) 7.8 µg/L  
 PNEC aqua (marine water) 5.2 µg/L  
 PNEC (STP) 230 µg/L  
 PNEC sediment (freshwater) 87 mg/kg  
 PNEC sediment (marine water) 676 mg/kg  
 PNEC terrestrial (soil) 65 mg/kg

## - Boric acid

DNEL (inhalational) 8.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (dermal) 392 mg/kg (bw/day) Industry, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (inhalational) 4.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (dermal) 196 mg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (oral) 980 µg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Long Term, Systemic Effects  
 DNEL (oral) 980 µg/kg (bw/day) Consumer, Acute/Short Term, Systemic Effects  
 PNEC aqua (freshwater) 2.9 mg/L  
 PNEC aqua (intermittent releases, freshwater) 13.7 mg/L  
 PNEC aqua (marine water) 2.9 mg/L  
 PNEC (STP) 10 mg/L  
 PNEC terrestrial (soil) 5.7 mg/kg

## 8.2 Exposure controls

- Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be based on a risk assessment of exposure potential
- Engineering controls  
 Engineering controls should be provided to prevent the need for ventilation  
 Use local exhaust ventilation and/or enclosures.
- Respiratory protection  
 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment  
 Where a reusable half mask respirator is required, use EN 140 mask and EN 143 particle filter, or EN 1827  
 Where a full face mask respirator is required, use EN 136, with particle filter EN 143
- Eye/face protection  
 Wear goggles giving complete eye protection approved to standard EN 166.
- Skin protection  
 Wear protective gloves. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN 374.  
 The selection of a suitable glove depends on work conditions and whether the product is present on its own or in combination with other substances. Breakthrough time is dependent on the characteristics of the brand of glove used and the supplier should be consulted.  
 Glove material: nitrile rubber  
     Thickness: 0.11 mm  
     Breakthrough time: 480 minutes  
     Reference: Manufacturer  
 Wear suitable protective clothing

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection (....)

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
Contaminated clothing should be laundered before reuse

- Hygiene measures
  - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
  - Use good personal hygiene practices
  - Wash thoroughly after handling.
  - Ensure eyewash stations and safety showers are nearby
- Environmental exposure controls
  - Do not empty into drains
  - Do not allow to penetrate the ground/soil.



## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Appearance: Solid; white; tablets
- Odour: Smells of chlorine
- Odour threshold: 1 - 3 ppm (value for chlorine)
- pH: 2.7 - 3.3
- Melting point/freezing point: > 225 °C (decomposition)
- Initial boiling point and boiling range: Not applicable
- Flashpoint: Not applicable
- Evaporation Rate: No information available
- Flammability (solid,gas): No information available
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not applicable
- Vapour Pressure: 0.001 - 0.002 Pa @ 20 - 25 °C (trichloroisocyanuric acid)
- Vapour Density: No information available
- Relative Density: 2.07
- Solubility(ies): Solubility in water: 1.2 g/100 ml
- Partition Coefficient (n-Octanol/Water): Log Pow: 0.26
- Auto-ignition temperature: No information available
- Decomposition temperature: 225 - 230°C
- Viscosity: No information available
- Explosive Properties: Non-explosive
- Oxidising Properties: Oxidising

### 9.2 Other information

- Bulk density: (trichloroisocyanuric acid) ~ 850 kg/m<sup>3</sup> at 20 °C

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

- May intensify fire; oxidizer
- Warning! Do not use with other products. May release dangerous gases (chlorine)

### 10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable under normal conditions
- May decompose on exposure to air and moisture

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**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity (....)**

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- May intensify fire; oxidizer
- Heating may cause a fire or explosion.
- Do not get water inside container. Wet material may generate nitrogen trichloride, an explosion hazard
- Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

## 10.4 Conditions to avoid

- Avoid formation of dust
- Avoid contact with moisture
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

- Incompatible with acids, ammonia, bases, floor sweeping compounds, calcium hypochlorite, reducing agents, organic solvents and compounds

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

- Decomposition products may include oxygen, chlorine, nitrogen, nitrogen trichloride, cyanogen chloride, oxides of carbon, phosgene
- 

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

## 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute Toxicity  
Harmful if swallowed.  
Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds

## Substances

Chemical Name	LD <sub>50</sub> (oral, rat)	LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation, rat)	LD <sub>50</sub> (dermal, rabbit)
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	787 - 5 000 mg/kg	(4 h) 90 - 5 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 000 mg/kg
Aluminium sulphate	2 000 - 5 000 mg/kg	(4 h) 5 - 5.09 mg/L	1 167.5 - 5 000 mg/kg
Copper sulphate	481 - 482 mg/kg	No data available	2 000 mg/kg (rat)
Boric acid	2 600 - 4 080 mg/kg	(4 h) 2.12 mg/L	2 000 mg/kg

- Skin corrosion/irritation  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Serious eye damage/irritation  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds
- Respiratory or skin sensitisation  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Germ cell mutagenicity  
No evidence of mutagenic effects
- Carcinogenicity  
No evidence of carcinogenic effects

## Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (oral, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)
Aluminium sulphate	850 mg/kg bw/day (mouse)	6.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	6.8 mg/kg bw/day (mouse)
Boric acid	1 150 mg/kg bw/day	No data available	No data available

- Reproductive toxicity
-



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**SECTION 11: Toxicological information (....)**

Boric acid is a Category 1B Reproductive Toxicant in concentrations  $\geq 5.5\%$

Boric acid is included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) according to Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 (REACH)

## Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (oral, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	LOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)	LOAEL (dermal, mouse)
Aluminium sulphate	5.41 mg/kg bw/day (Effect on fertility) 93 mg/kg bw/day (Effect on developmental toxicity)	38.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Effect on fertility)	12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Effect on developmental toxicity)	2.48 mg/kg bw/day (Effect on fertility)	2.21 mg/kg bw/day (Effect on developmental toxicity)

- Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds
- Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

## Substances

Chemical Name	NOAEL (inhalation, rat)	NOAEC (inhalation, rat)	NOAEL (dermal, rat)
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	114 - 914 mg/kg bw/day	31 mg/m <sup>3</sup> air	No data available
Aluminium sulphate	342 mg/kg bw/day	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> air	8.55 mg/kg bw/day
Copper sulphate	1 000 ppm	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> air	No data available
Boric acid	17.5 - 100 mg/kg bw/day	No data available	No data available

- Aspiration hazard  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
- Contact with eyes  
Causes severe irritation  
Causes redness and swelling
- Contact with skin  
May cause redness and irritation
- Ingestion  
May cause nausea/vomiting  
May cause diarrhoea  
The ingestion of significant quantities may cause damage to digestive system
- Inhalation  
Causes delayed pulmonary oedema  
May cause respiratory tract irritation.  
May cause shortness of breath  
May cause coughing

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds

## Substances

Chemical Name	LC <sub>50</sub> (fish)	EC <sub>50</sub> (aquatic invertebrates)	EC <sub>50</sub> (aquatic algae)
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	(4 days) 230 - 8 000 000 µg/L	(48 h) 170 µg/L	(72 h) 100 mg/L
Aluminium sulphate	(8 days) 122.17 - 161.4 mg/L	(48 h) 1.4 - 200 mg/L	(72 h) 40 - 100 000 µg/L

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**SECTION 12: Ecological information (....)**

Copper sulphate	(4 days) 2.8 - 9 150 µg/L	(48 h) 1 - 1 213 µg/L	(72 h) 16.5 - 987 µg/L
Boric acid	(4 days) 74 - 79.7 mg/L	LC <sub>50</sub> (48 h) 91 - 165 mg/L	(72 h) 40.2 - 66 mg/L

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

- No information available

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

- No information available

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

- Large volumes may penetrate soil and contaminate groundwater

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

- Not a PBT according to REACH Annex XIII
- Not a vPvB according to REACH Annex XIII

## 12.6 Other adverse effects

- Do not empty into drains
- 

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation
- Do not discharge into drains or the environment, dispose to an authorised waste collection point
- Do not reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning

## 13.2 Classification

- The waste must be identified according to the List of Wastes (2000/532/EC)
  - Hazardous Property Code(s): HP 2 Oxidising; HP 4 Irritant; HP 6 Acute Toxicity; HP 14 Ecotoxic
- 

**SECTION 14: Transport information**


## 14.1 UN number or ID number

- UN No.: 2468

## 14.2 UN proper shipping name

- Proper Shipping Name: TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY, MIXTURE

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

- Hazard Class: 5.1

## 14.4 Packing group

- Packing Group: II

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

- Marine pollutant

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

- Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.
- Ensure adequate ventilation

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

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**SECTION 14: Transport information (....)**

- Not applicable

## 14.8 Road/Rail (ADR/RID)

- ADR UN No.: 2468
- Proper Shipping Name: TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY, MIXTURE
- ADR Hazard Class: 5.1
- ADR Packing Group: II
- Tunnel Code: E

## 14.9 Sea (IMDG)

- IMDG UN No.: 2468
- Proper Shipping Name: TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY, MIXTURE
- IMDG Hazard Class: 5.1
- IMDG Pack Group.: II

## 14.10 Air (ICAO/IATA)

- ICAO UN No.: 2468
- Proper Shipping Name: TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DRY, MIXTURE
- ICAO Hazard Class: 8
- ICAO Packing Group: II

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**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

- This safety data sheet is provided in compliance with REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830
- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation) applies in Europe
- CAS 87-90-1 is listed in Annex III of REACH as # Suspected acutely toxic via the oral route: The Danish QSAR database contains information indicating that the substance is predicted as toxic via the oral route. # Harmonised classification for acute toxicity: The substance has the following harmonised classification in Annex VI of CLP: Acute Tox. 4 # Harmonised classification for aquatic toxicity: The substance has the following harmonised classification in Annex VI of CLP: Aquatic Acute 1; The substance has the following harmonised classification in Annex VI of CLP: Aquatic Chronic 1 # Harmonised classification for eye irritation: The substance has the following harmonised classification in Annex VI of CLP: Eye Irrit. 2 # Harmonised classification for specific target organ toxicity: The substance has the following harmonised classification in Annex VI of CLP: STOT SE 3 # Suspected hazardous to the aquatic environment: The Danish QSAR database contains information indicating that the substance has a 96h LC50 to fish of <1 mg/L; The Danish QSAR database contains information indicating that the substance has a 48h EC50 to Daphnia of <1 mg/L # Suspected persistent in the environment: The Danish QSAR database contains information indicating that the substance is predicted as non readily biodegradable # Suspected respiratory sensitiser: The Toolbox profiler 'Respiratory sensitisation' gives an alert for respiratory sensitisation # Suspected skin irritant: The Danish QSAR database contains information indicating that the substance is predicted as skin irritant
- This product is covered by the EU Biocides Regulation 528/2012 (EU BPR)
- This product is covered by EU Directive 2012/18/EU (the Seveso III Directive)

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

- A REACH chemical safety assessment has not been carried out

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**SECTION 16: Other information**

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of PLASTICA'S limited knowledge and belief, accurate, and reliable as of the date of authorisation of this safety data sheet. However,

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**SECTION 16: Other information (....)**

no representation, warranty or guarantee is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to be satisfied as to the suitability and completeness of such information for the product as used.

Sources of data: Information from published literature and supplier safety data sheets

Revision No. 2.0.0. Revised June 2017.

Changes made: Updated to conform to latest version of REACH

Revision No. 3.0.0. Revised December 2020.

Changes made: Updated formula and revisions to all sections

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]:

- Ox. Sol. 2, H272: Classification based on known experience
- Acute Tox. 4, H302: Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds
- Eye Irrit. 2, H319: Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds
- STOT SE 3, H335: Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds
- Aquatic Acute 1, H400: Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds
- Aquatic Chronic 1, H410: Classification based on calculation and concentration thresholds

Text not given with phrase codes where they are used elsewhere in this safety data sheet:

- H272: May intensify fire; oxidizer
- H290: May be corrosive to metals
- H302: Harmful if swallowed
- H318: Causes serious eye damage
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- EUH031: Contact with acids liberates toxic gas

**Acronyms**

- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- EC: European Community
- EC<sub>50</sub>: Effective Concentration, 50%
- GHS: Globally Harmonised System
- LOAEC: Lowest observed adverse effect concentration
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration, 50%
- LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose, 50%
- NOAEC: No observed adverse effect concentration
- NOAEL: No observed adverse effect level
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
- PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
- PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
- REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
- SCL: Specific Concentration Limit
- SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern
- vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
- WEL: Workplace Exposure Limit

--- end of safety datasheet ---

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