

Product Name	Quick Dissolving Shock	
Product id	2007D	
Revision date	20/12/2006	Revision: 3
Supersedes	01/12/2004	
1 Identification o	f the substance & the company	

#### identification of the substance & the company -

Chemical name	Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate
Synonym(s)	Sodium dichlor; Sodium dichloroisocyanurate,dihydrate; Sodium dichloro-s- triazinetrione dihydrate; Troclosene sodium, dehydrate
Chemical formula	NaCl 2 (NCO) 3 x2H 2 O
Chemical family	Chloroisocyanurate
Molecular weight	256
Type of product and use	For formulation into end-use products intended for disinfectants, sanitizers, fungicides, bactericides and algaecides for pools, spas, hot tubs, industrial recirculating water cooling towers, air washers and evaporative condensers, sewage treatment, food contact surfaces, laundry and egg sanitizing
Supplier	NAVA Water Products 95 MacCorkle Ave. SW, South Charleston, WV 25303 , USA Tel: (304) 746-3000
Emergency Telephone	Chemtrec (800)424-9300 Medical 1-800-420-9236

### 2. Composition / information on ingredients

Components CAS	Weight %	ACGIH-TLV Data	OSHA (PEL) Data
SODIUM DICHLOROISO CYANURATE, DIHYDRATE 51580-86-0	99-100	Not determined	Not determined
SODIUM CHLORIDE 7647-14-5	0-1	Not determined	Not determined



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3. Hazards identification	n
Emergency overview	White granuls or tablet-form product Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage May be fatal if inhaled Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed
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

Eye contact	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	Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advise.



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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 me	easures

Flash point Auto-ignition temperature Suitable extinguishing media Extinguishing media not to be used	Not applicable Not applicable Water 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.



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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 suppresed by the use of water fog.
7. Handling and storag	e
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
 Hand protection
 Hand protection
 Eye protection
 Skin and body protection
 Hygiene measures
 When dusty conditions are encountered, wear a NIOSH/OSHA full-face respirator with chlorine cartridges for protection againts chlorine gas and dust/mist pre-filter. Neoprene gloves
 Skin and body protection
 Safety shower and eye bath should be provided. Do not eat, drink or smoke until after-work showering and changing clothes.



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#### 9. Physical and chemical properties

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Appearance	White granuls or tablet-form product
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
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 Hazardous polymerization	Nitrogen trichloride, chlorine, carbon monoxide Will not occur
Summary of Reactivity:	Oxidizer: Yes Organic Peroxide: No Pyroforic: No Water Reactive: No

### 11. Toxicological information

735 mg/kg
>2000 mg/kg
>50 mg/m³/1 hour
Corrosive
Corrosive



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11. Toxicological information	tion	
- Dermal sensitization	Not a sensitizer	
Immediately Dangerous to Life o Health (IDLH)	r No level has been established for the components or the product itself.	
Target organ effects	This product is corrosive to all tissues contacted and upon inhalation, m 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 effect chronic exposure.	
Chronic toxicity	Chronic inhalation exposure may cause impairment of lung function and lung damage.	permanent
Mutagenicity	Not mutagenic in five Salmonella strains with or without metabolic activation	ation.
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 15 of gestation, did not induce any significant teratogenic effects.	m day 6 to

### 12. Ecological information

Aquatic toxicity : - 96 Hour-LC50, Fish	0.22 mg/l (Rainbow trout) 0.28 mg/l (bluegill sunfish)
- 48 Hour-LC50, Daphnia magna	0.2 mg/l
Avian toxicity:	
<ul> <li>Oral LD50, Bobwhite quail</li> </ul>	730 mg/kg
<ul> <li>Oral LD50, Mallard duck</li> </ul>	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 physical hazard	reactivity		
- 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 hazard as defined under 40 CFR 261, in that it does not exhibit the characteristi hazardous waste of Subpart C, nor is it listed as a hazardous waste und D.	cs of		
- Workplace Classification	This product is considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Commun Standard (29CFR 1910.1200).	nication		
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, 3, 8  $\,$ 



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The information in this Material Safety Data Sheet should be provided to all who will use, handle, store, transport, or otherwise be exposed to this product.

This information has been prepared for the guidance of plant engineering, operations and management and for persons working with or handling this product.

Additionally, if this Material Safety Data Sheet is more than three years old, you should contact NAVA Water products at the phone number listed below to make certain that this sheet is current.

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In an event of discrepancy between the contents of this MSDS and the English version of it, the English version shall prevail.

End of safety data sheet