

CYANURIC CHLORIDE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CYANURIC CHLORIDE

OTHER NAMES

C3-Cl3-N3, "s-triazine, 2, 4, 6-trichloro-", chlorotriazine, cyanurichloride, "cyanuric acid chloride", "cyanuric trichloride", "cyanuryl chloride", "s-triazine trichloride", trichlorocyanidine, trichloro-s-triazine, sym-trichlorotriazine, "1, 3, 5-trichlorotriazine", "2, 4, 6-trichlorotriazine", "2, 4, 6-trichloro-s-triazine", "2, 4, 6-trichloro-1, 3, 5-triazine", "tricyanogen chloride"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CYANURIC CHLORIDE

PRODUCT USE

Intermediate in manufacture of dyestuffs, herbicides, optical brighteners.
Reagent for the conversion of alcohols to chlorides, alcohols to iodides in the presence of NaI and oximes to nitriles. Activates polysaccharide carriers for the binding of proteins and enzymes.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS

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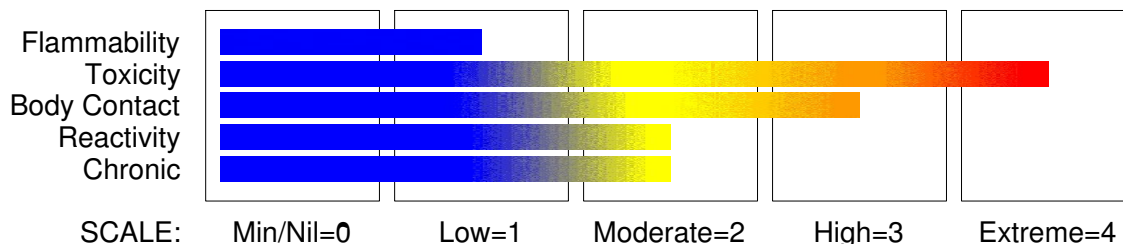
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Metal Corrosion Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER
Determined by using GHS criteria:
H330 H302 H317 H290 H314
Fatal if inhaled
Harmful if swallowed
May cause allergic skin reaction
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wear respiratory protection.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
Do not breathe dust or mist.
Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Response

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Keep container tightly closed.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

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

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

Storage

Store locked up.

Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant liner.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cyanuric chloride	108-77-0	>98
reacts with moisture/water to produce hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

Brush off dust.

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
 - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
 - DO NOT use water on fires.
- CAUTION: If only water available, use flooding quantities of water or withdraw personnel.
- DO NOT allow water to enter containers.
 - Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
 - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
 - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
 - If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
 - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
 - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
 - Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
 - Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
 - Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
 - All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.
- Combustion products include: nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and hydrogen chloride.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

WARNING: May decompose violently or explosively on contact with other substances.

- This substance is one of the relatively few compounds which are described as "endothermic" i.e. heat is absorbed into the compound, rather than released from it, during its formation.
 - The majority of endothermic compounds are thermodynamically unstable and may decompose explosively under various circumstances of initiation.
 - Many but not all endothermic compounds have been involved in decompositions, reactions and explosions and, in general, compounds with significantly positive values of standard heats of formation, may be considered suspect on stability grounds.
- BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Avoid contamination with strong oxidisers as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X



X



+



X



X



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

WARNING: May decompose violently or explosively on contact with other substances.

- This substance is one of the relatively few compounds which are described as "endothermic" i.e. heat is absorbed into the compound, rather than released from it, during its formation.
- The majority of endothermic compounds are thermodynamically unstable and may decompose explosively under various circumstances of initiation.
- Many but not all endothermic compounds have been involved in decompositions, reactions and explosions and, in general, compounds with significantly positive values of standard heats of formation, may be considered suspect on stability grounds.

BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

Segregate from alcohol, water.

Avoid strong bases.

Acyl halides tend to react violently with protic organic solvents, water, and the aprotic solvents, dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulfoxide. Their facile reaction with ethers is also potentially dangerous. In the absence of diluent or other effective control of reaction rate, sulfoxides may react violently or explosively with certain acyl halides. These violent reactions may be explained in terms of exothermic polymerisation of formaldehyde which is formed under a variety of conditions by interaction of the sulfoxide with reactive halides.

BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry.

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- cyanuric chloride: CAS:108- 77- 0 CAS:190086- 22- 7
- hydrogen chloride: CAS:7647- 01- 0 CAS:7698- 05- 7

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
hydrogen chloride		50

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.3 (HYDROGEN CHLORIDE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

MATERIAL DATA

OEL STEL (Russia): 0.1 mg/m3

INGREDIENT DATA

HYDROGEN CHLORIDE:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.262 ppm (detection), 10.06 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for hydrochloric acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are available commercially.

Hydrogen chloride is a strong irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Chronic exposure produces a corrosive action on the teeth. Reports of respiratory irritation following short-term exposure at 5 ppm have lead

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

to the recommended TLV-C. There is no indication that skin contact with hydrogen chloride elicits systemic poisoning and a skin designation has not been applied.

Exposure of humans to hydrogen chloride at 50 to 100 ppm for 1 hour is reported to be barely tolerable; 35 ppm caused irritation of the throat on short exposure and 10 ppm was the maximal concentration for prolonged exposure. It has been stated that hydrogen chloride at concentrations of 5 ppm is immediately irritating.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Polyethylene gloves or Rubber gloves.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Ensure that there is ready access to eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	B P1 Air- line*	- -	B PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	B P2	B PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	B P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	B PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White crystalline powder with pungent odour; reacts with water to form corrosive and toxic acids. Soluble in chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, hot ether, dioxane, ketones.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Corrosive.

Acid.

Reacts violently with water.

Molecular Weight: 184.41

Melting Range (°C): 145.5- 148.5

Solubility in water (g/L): Reacts

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Negligible

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 6.36

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 190

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.32

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.0266 @ 70C

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Single and repeated dose studies in animals by oral and skin routes of cyanuric acid and some cyanurates generally show a low degree of toxicity. Biochemical and haematological changes were not found in any studies although at high doses several studies showed kidney damage (dystrophic changes, dilation of distal collecting tubules and Bellini's duct, fibrosis and focal areas of epithelial proliferation).

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 485 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 10 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 18 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Moderate

HYDROGEN CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 1300 ppm/30m

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 3000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3124 ppm/60m

4701 ppm/30m

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30s - Mild

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for cyanuric chloride.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 8
UN Number: 2670
Shipping Name: CYANURIC CHLORIDE

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8
UN/ID Number: 2670
ERG Code: 8L
Shipping name: CYANURIC CHLORIDE

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 8
UN Number: 2670
EMS Number: F- A, S- B
Shipping name: CYANURIC CHLORIDE

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: II

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

cyanuric chloride (CAS: 108-77-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

No data available for cyanuric chloride as CAS: 190086-22-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
cyanuric chloride	108- 77- 0, 190086- 22- 7

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 12-May-2018