1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name	:	**AD-LP6 CHLP**
Usage	:	**Laundry Chlorine Bleach Powder**
Address	:	KSA -Khobar – NSH Tower 9th floor
Phone Number	:	+966 50 519 6007
E-mail	:	info@maracialsharq.com
Revision date	:	Jan, 2021.D
Distributed by	:	Maraci Alsharq

2. Hazards identification

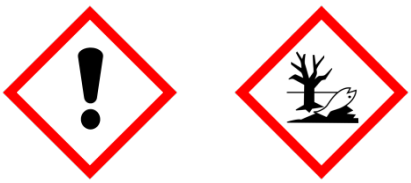
2.1 Classification

Product classification : This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Health hazards :
Skin Corrosion / Irritation Category 1C
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation Category 2 Sub-Category A
Acute Toxicity- Oral Category 4
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Respiratory) Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : WARNING !

Hazard Statements :
Causes severe skin irritation and eye damage.
May be fatal if inhaled.
May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Harmful if swallowed. May cause burns to moist skin if not promptly removed.
Toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary statements :
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Avoid release to the environment
Wash hand thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection /face protection.

Inhalation : Excessive inhalation of vapors, mists, or fumes may cause bronchial irritation, coughing, labored breathing, nausea, and pulmonary edema.

Eye Contact : Contact causes severe eye irritation and damage, especially at higher concentration. MAY CAUSE permanent damage WITHOUT IMMEDIATE FIRST AID

Skin contact : Contact may cause severe irritation with blisters and eczema, especially at higher concentrations. Repeated or prolonged contact causes skin burn

Ingestion	:	May cause erosion of the mucous membranes. Symptoms include vomiting, circulatory collapse, confusion, and coma. May cause edema of pharynx, glottis, and larynx and perforation of the esophagus or stomach. Effects are less damaging at lower concentrations.
Chronic Exposure	:	A constant irritant to the eyes and throat
Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions	:	Persons with impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.
Warning!	:	Contact with acids or ammonia releases toxic gases (chlorine gas). Interactions with Other Chemicals Reacts with other household chemicals such as toilet bowl cleaners, rust removers, acids, or products containing ammonia to produce hazardous irritating gases, such as chlorine and other chlorinated compounds. Product contains a strong oxidizer. Always flush drains before and after use. Do not mix vinegar or acidic liquids with bleach, as the combination can be dangerous. Vinegar is one such substance that is erroneously purported to have a neutralizing effect on bleach. Instead, vinegar acts on the hypochlorite content of bleach, turning it into hypochlorous acid and other dangerous chemicals. Hypochlorous acid can convert to deadly chlorine gas in a low pH solutionater.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Information on hazardous components

Active ingredients	Conc. %	CAS #
Trichloroisocyanuric Acid (TCCA)	5.0-15.0	87-90-1

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	:	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air. If no breathing, give artificial respiration (To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator where an inhalation risk exists). If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	:	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing, flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
Eye contact	:	Immediately flush eye with plenty of cool, running water. Remove contact lenses if applicable, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart to ensure thorough rinsing of the entire eye. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Ingestion	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induces vomiting. Rinse mouth. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IMMEDIATELY calls a Physician or Poison Control Center.

First Aid Facilities	:	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.
Advice to Doctor	:	CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. In treating corrosive poisoning. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach.

5. Fire and explosion measures

Flammability	:	This material is non-flammable and Non-combustible material but will support combustion of other materials.
Suitable Extinguishing Media	:	Use water fog or spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam for extinguishing surrounding fire. DO NOT use dry chemical fire extinguishing agents containing ammonium compounds (such as some A: B:C agents), since an explosive compound can be formed Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, to dilute liquid, and control vapor.
Hazardous combustion products	:	When heated, releases oxygen, which may increase the severity of an existing fire and it may release chlorine gas or hydrochloric acid.
Fire and explosion	:	Decomposing by heat and light, causing a pressure build-up which could result in an explosion (Containers may rupture from pressure build-up). Vigorous reaction with oxidizable or organic materials may result in fire. This solution is not considered to be an explosion hazard. Anhydrous sodium hypochlorite is very explosive.
Instructions to the Fire Fighters	:	Trichloroisocyanuric Acid (TCCA) is a powerful oxidising agent and decomposes violently upon heating liberating oxygen. In case of fire, area must be evacuated and specialist fire fighters called. Only large quantities of water should be used as an extinguishing agent. If sufficient water is not available DO NOT attempt to extinguish fire but use available water to prevent the spread of the fire. Attending fire fighters should keep upwind if possible and wear full protective equipment including rubber boots and self-contained breathing apparatus. A fire in the vicinity of Trichloroisocyanuric Acid (TCCA) should be extinguished in the most practical manner but avoid contaminating this material with the fire fighting agent, including water. (TCCA) decomposes on contact with water liberating toxic chlorine gas and in the presents of small amounts of water, the explosive gas nitrogen trichloride. Once the fire is extinguished, wash area thoroughly with excess water. Ensure that drains are not blocked with solid material. Maintenance of excess water during cleaning operation is essential. Combustible material involved in the incident should be removed to a safe area for controlled burning or further drenching with water prior to collection for disposal.
Personal protective equipment	:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Standard procedure for chemical fires	:	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapors. Evacuate area. Wear protective appropriate equipment. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapors' and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	:	Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear chemical safety goggles. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area
Methods for Containment & cleaning up	:	**Major Spills should be handled by trained cleaning personnel properly equipped with protective equipment, especially respiratory and eye protection.** *Minor Spills* Shovel up spills at once and immediately remove to a clean container outside of the building. *Major Spills* Isolate spill or leak area immediately. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, soil, sewers, or confined areas. Shovel up spills at once and immediately remove to a clean container outside of the building. DO NOT MIX WITH TRASH OR OTHER CHEMICALS. Use large quantities of water to dissolve remaining residues and ventilate area. May be neutralized with sodium thiosulphate (hypo), bisulfite or thiosulfate. **Caution:** Acids besides those mentioned above should not be used in an effort to neutralize bleach. Do not mix vinegar or acidic liquids with bleach, as the combination can be dangerous.
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid entry of product into drains, sewers, surface/ground water system or soil.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	:	Read the product label carefully before use. Use protective equipment. Provide adequate ventilation. Do not breathe mist, or gas. Make sure that containers closed tightly during handling. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid contact with skin and eyes or inhalation. Use good personal hygiene practices. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Wash thoroughly after work using soap and water. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	:	Keep containers upright in cool, dry, well ventilated place. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage of this product. Protect from light and heat. Contents may develop pressure upon prolonged storage so keep storage temperatures. Keep away from acids, alkalis, ammonia, urea, Oxidizing and reducing agents, combustibles and metals. Store in original containers. Keep containers closed tightly when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Do NOT allow water to get in container. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Suitable packaging material: polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, PVC, CPVC, glass fiber- reinforced plastics, rubber-lined steel (¾" thickness). Non suitable packaging material: carbon steel, stainless-steel, copper and its alloys, aluminum, unprotected metals, epoxy, elastomers.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

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.

Exposure Guidelines	:	Chlorine may be found in slight amounts in the head space of containers of TCCA Products. ***TRICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE***: 0.5 mg/m3 recommended TWA 8 hour(s) (internal Occupational Exposure Limit) 1.5 mg/m3 recommended STEL 15 minute(s) (internal Occupational Exposure Limit) ***CHLORINE:*** 1 ppm (3 mg/m3) OSHA ceiling 0.5 ppm (1.5 mg/m3) OSHA TWA (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 1 ppm (3 mg/m3) OSHA STEL (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 0.5 ppm ACGIH TWA 1 ppm ACGIH STEL 1 ppm (3 mg/m3) MEXICO TWA 3 ppm (9 mg/m3) MEXICO STEL
Eye/Face protection	:	Splash proof chemical safety goggles. A full-face shield may be necessary.
Hand Protection	:	Wear chemical protective gloves like Rubber, Nitrile, Neoprene or PVC.
Skin Protection	:	Wear suitable protective cloths, including boots, lab coat, apron or coveralls as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection	:	Use only in well-ventilated areas. A NIOSH approved respirator with N95 (dust, fume, mist) cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne dust is generated. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapors (boiling point > 65°C).
Engineering Controls	:	Ensure adequate ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.
Hygiene measures	:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Powder
Color	:	White
Odor	:	Chlorine-like odor
Chlorine %	:	100 ppm (0.001 solution)
Solubility	:	Soluble in water

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	:	Stable under recommended storage and normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	:	High temperature and high humidity. Do not get water inside container. Wet material may generate nitrogen trichlorite, an explosion hazard. Avoid contact with easily oxidizable organic material. Do not mix with other chemicals.
Incompatible Materials	:	Do not mix with other chemicals. Incompatible with strong acids (may react violently and release toxic chlorine gas) ammonium compounds, organic chemicals and chemical compounds, hydrogen peroxide, strong oxidizers (Aluminum, Tin, Zinc and their alloys) reactions may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. And metals such as copper, nickel, cobalt, iron.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Dangerous, corrosive, irritating, toxic and/or hazardous combustion fumes, vapors, or gases including chlorine gas, or when mixed with chemicals (e.g. ammonia, acids, detergents, etc.) or organic matter (e.g. urine, faeces etc.). Thermal decomposition products or combustion: chlorine, nitrogen, nitrogen trichloride, cyanogen chloride, oxides of carbon, phosgene

Possibility of hazardous reactions (Reactivity)	:	Reacts with detergents and other household chemicals such as toilet bowl cleaners, rust removers, acids, or products containing ammonia to produce hazardous irritating gases, such as chlorine and other chlorinated compounds. Reacts violently with acids. May react violently with reducing agents. Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity	:	***Trichloroisocyanuric Acid (TCCA)*** Oral LD50: 809 mg/kg (rat) Dermal LD50: 7600 mg/kg (Rabbits) Inhalation 0.25-hour LC50 - 10.5 mg/L (Rats) PRIMARY SKIN IRRITATION: Slightly Corrosive (rabbit, 24 hr) PRIMARY EYE IRRITATION: Corrosive (rabbit, 24 hr) DOT SKIN CORROSION: Not Corrosive (rabbit, 4 hr)
Information on Likely routes of exposure	:	Inhalation, Ingestion, Eye contact, Skin contact.
Acute Potential Health Effects	:	Skin: May cause severe irritation to skin. Prolonged contact may cause burns to skin. Eyes: Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Ingestion: Ingestion may cause burns to gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Inhalation: Exposure to vapor or mist may irritate respiratory tract and cause coughing. High level exposure may cause ulceration of the respiratory tract, breathing difficulties, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema.
Chronic Potential Health Effects	:	Repeated or prolonged chronic exposures may result in Erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensure. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Dermatitis and or conjunctivitis.
Carcinogenicity	:	IARC: Group 3 (Group 3 - Not Classifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans) OSHA: Not regulated
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	:	The limited information located does not suggest that the components of the product are mutagenic.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity effects	:	This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of appropriate regulatory requirements. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage ***Ecotoxicity Trichloroisocyanuric Acid (TCCA):*** ***Aquatic toxicity*** **Fish :**0.20-0.40 mg/L 96 hour(s) LC50 Bluegill Sunfish

0.08-0.37 mg/L 96 hour(s) LC50 Rainbow Trout
Invertebrate : 0.17-0.80 mg/L 48 hour(s) LC50 Water flea
Algal : < 0.5 mg / L 3 hours LC Green algae
Avian toxicity
Mallard Duck, acute oral LD50: 1600 mg/kg
Mallard Duck, dietary LC50: >10,000 ppm
Bobwhite Quail, dietary LC: 7422 ppm
Mobility in Soil
Soluble in water. Readily absorbed into soil.

Biodegradability : This material is subject to hydrolysis. Cyanuric acid produced by hydrolysis is biodegradable.
This material is believed not to persist in the environment. Hydrolysis reaction occurs in minutes. None of the hydrolysis products are bio accumulative or persistent. Photo reactivity of free available chlorine is 30 minutes at 30 C (pH 7). Half-life increases to as much as 8 hours in the presence of Cyanuric acid.

Bio accumulative potential : This material is believed not to bioaccumulate

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal : If you used concentrated materials for any reason, prevent contamination of product into waterways, surface/groundwater, soil, sewers systems, confined areas also Do not dispose in normal garbage.
Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Do not put product, spilled product, or filled or partially filled containers into the trash or waste compactor. Contact with incompatible materials could cause a reaction and fire. DO NOT transport wet or damp material. Damp material should be neutralized to a non-oxidizing state
If discarded, this material and its containers should be treated as hazardous waste based on the characteristics of corrosivity as defined under federal RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261).

Legislations : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations

Empty containers : Empty containers retain product residue, so treat them in the same manner as the product.
Do not reuse empty container. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water before discarding container in accordance with current local community codes. Please recycle empty container whenever possible

14. Regulatory information

TSCA Inventory Status : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

(DSL) : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL

CERCLA Reportable Quantity : This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ

California Proposition 65 : This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth, or any other reproductive defects.

SARA 304 : This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

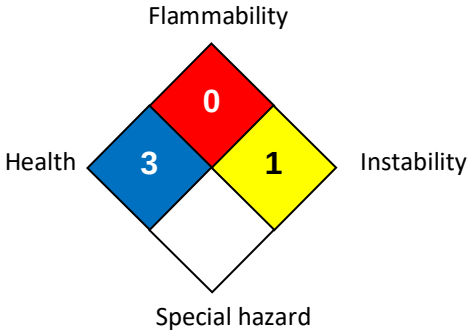
SARA 302	:	This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ
SARA 313	:	This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

15. Transport information

UN Number	:	UN No. 3077
UN proper shipping name	:	ENVIROMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S
Transport hazard class (es)	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Special precautions for user	:	Not applicable.
Marine pollutant	:	Yes
Hazard label	:	9-

16. Other information

NFPA:



HMIS III:

HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARDS	1
PERSONAL PROTECTION	E

0 = not significant, 1 = Slight,
2 = Moderate, 3 = High,
4 = Extreme, * = Chronic

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

The information of this MSDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current EEC and national laws. It is always the responsibility of the user to take all necessary steps in order to fulfill the demand laid down in the local rules and legislation. The information in this MSDS is meant as a description of the safety requirements of our product. It is not to be considered as guarantee of the product's properties.

References: Not available. **Other Special Considerations:** Not available.