

# Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2015/830

## SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

Code: 0030640  
Product name: ALGANET  
Chemical name and synonym: ALGANET

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

Sector of use: SU22 – Professional uses  
Uses advised against: Different uses than those described. Do not use in combination with other products  
Intended use: Alkaline cleaner in powder, dispersible in water to eliminate mold and algae outside

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

Name: MARBEC S.R.L.  
Full address: VIA CROCE ROSSA 5/i  
District and Country: 51037 MONTALE (PISTOIA)  
ITALY  
Tel. +390573/959848  
Fax +390573/959385

e-mail address of the competent person  
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet

info@marbec.it

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to  
MARBEC srl  
+390573959848 h8.30-13 h14-18 o +393357267921  
Telephone number of Poison Centers active 24/24 hours  
CAV IRCSS Fondazione Maugeri – Pavia 0039-0382-24444  
CAV Ospedali Riuniti – Bergamo 0039-800-883300  
CAV Ospedale Niguarda Ca' Granda – Milano 0039-02-66101029  
CAV Ospedale Careggi- Firenze 0039-055-7947819  
CAV Policlinico Gemelli – Roma 0039-06-3054343  
CAV Policlinico Umberto I – Roma 0039-06 49978000  
CAV Ospedale Cardarelli – Napoli 0039-081 5453333

## SECTION 2. Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2015/830. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Acute toxicity, category 4  
Skin corrosion, category 1B

H302  
H314

Harmful if swallowed.  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious eye damage, category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:



Signal words:

Danger

Hazard statements:

<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH031</b>	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

Precautionary statements:

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
<b>P310</b>	Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor / . . .
<b>P264</b>	Wash . . . thoroughly after handling.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P301+P330+P331</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Contains:** Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, chlorine-based bleaching agents > 30%, phosphates 5 - 15%, anionic surfactants <5%

## 2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

## SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances.

Information not applicable.

### 3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification 1272/2008 (CLP)
<b>Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate</b>		
CAS 51580-86-0	$30 \leq x < 70$	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H335, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1, EUH031
EC 220-767-7		
INDEX 613-030-01-7		
Reg. no. 01-2119489371-33-xxxx		
<b>SODIUM CARBONATE</b>		
CAS 497-19-8	$10 \leq x < 30$	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 207-838-8		
INDEX 011-005-00-2		
Reg. no. 01-2119485498-19		
<b>Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate</b>		
CAS 10213-79-3	$9 \leq x < 20$	Met. Corr. 1 H290, Skin Corr. 1B H314, Eye Dam. 1 H318, STOT SE 3 H335
EC 229-912-9		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 012119449811-37		
<b>POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE</b>		
CAS 7320-34-5	$5 \leq x < 9$	Eye Irrit. 2 H319
EC 230-785-7		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119489369-18		
<b>Sulfuric acid, mono-C12-14-alkyl esters, sodium salts</b>		
CAS 85586-07-8	$1 \leq x < 3$	Acute Tox. 4 H302, Eye Dam. 1 H318, Skin Irrit. 2 H315
EC 287-809-4		
INDEX -		
Reg. no. 01-2119489463-28		

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

## SECTION 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 30-60 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention.

INGESTION: Have the subject drink as much water as possible. Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly authorised by a doctor.

INHALATION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air, away from the accident scene. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Take suitable precautions for rescue workers.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation: sore throat, cough and nausea.  
Skin contact: redness with a strong sensation of itching with the possibility of forming sores.  
Eye contact: severe pain and tearing with impaired vision.  
Ingestion: abdominal pain, nausea and general weakness.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Information not available

## SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

#### SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

#### UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

Powders based on ammonia salts and other halogenated extinguishing media.

Do not use water jets. Water is not effective to extinguish the fire but it can be used to cool closed containers exposed to flames, preventing bursts and explosions.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Do not breathe combustion products. The product is combustible and, when the powder is released into the air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of a source of ignition, it can create explosive mixtures with air. Fires may start or get worse by leakage of the solid product from the container, when it reaches high temperatures or through contact with sources of ignition.

#### dicloroisocianurato sodico

In caso di combustione possibile formazione di cloro gassoso. In caso di incendio si possono liberare: acido cianidrico, ossidi di carbonio e gas nitrosi. Munire gli addetti all'emergenza di indumenti protettivi adeguati e autorespiratore (SCBA) con maschera completa e ventilazione forzata.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

#### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

## SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If there are no contraindications, spray powder with water to prevent the formation of dust.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

In case of solid product, avoid the formation of dust. In the case of liquid product, contain and absorb the spill with inert absorbent material (for example sand, earth, vermiculite, fossil flour). Put the contaminated material in suitable containers and send it to waste disposal. After collection, wash the area and the materials involved with water, recovering the water used and, if necessary, sending it to disposal in authorized facilities..

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7. Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place, away from direct sunlight and at a temperature below 35 ° C (the storage temperature can reach values of 40-45 ° C only for short periods not exceeding 24 hours).

Avoid contact with water and moisture, closing the containers well after each use. Keep away from food, drink and pet food. If the product is kept in a sheltered, dry and cool place (T max 25-30 ° C) its shelf life is virtually undefined.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

## SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

TLV-ACGIH

ACGIH 2018

#### Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate

##### Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min
		mg/m3	ppm
		mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		0,5	1

##### Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water	0,00017	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1,52	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	7,56	mg/kg
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,0017	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	0,59	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	0,756	mg/kg

##### Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers			Effects on workers				
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Chronic local	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic systemic

Oral	1,15 mg/kg/d	
Inhalation	1,99 mg/m3	8,11 mg/m3
Skin	1,15 mg/kg/d	2,3 mg/kg/d

**SODIUM CARBONATE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min
		mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		10	

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers	Effects on workers
Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local
Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local
Chronic systemic	Chronic local	Acute systemic
Inhalation	10 mg/m3	10 mg/m3

**SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE****Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC**

Normal value in fresh water	7,5	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	1	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment	VND	
Normal value for marine water sediment	VND	
Normal value for water, intermittent release	7,5	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	1000	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment	VND	

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers	Effects on workers
Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local
Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local
Chronic systemic	Chronic local	Acute systemic
Oral	0,74 mg/kg bw/d	
Inhalation	1,55 mg/m3	6,22 mg/m3
Skin	0,74 mg/kg bw/d	1,49 mg/kg bw/d

**POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE****Threshold Limit Value**

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min
		mg/m3	ppm
TLV-ACGIH		10	

**Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC**

Normal value in fresh water	0,05	mg/l
Normal value in marine water	0	mg/l
Normal value for water, intermittent release	0,5	mg/l
Normal value of STP microorganisms	50	mg/l

**Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL**

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers	Effects on workers
Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local
Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local
Chronic systemic	Chronic local	Acute systemic
Oral	70 mg/kg bw/d	

Inhalation

0,68 mg/m3

2,79 mg/m3

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified.

## 8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protective equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration.

When choosing personal protective equipment, ask your chemical substance supplier for advice.

Personal protective equipment must be CE marked, showing that it complies with applicable standards.

Provide an emergency shower with face and eye wash station.

If the product may or must come into contact or react with acids, suitable technical and/or organisational measures should be taken to prevent the development of toxic and/or inflammable gases.

### HAND PROTECTION

In the case of prolonged contact with the product, protect the hands with penetration-resistant work gloves (see standard EN 374).

Suitable glove material: neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Recommended thickness: > 0.2 mm. Permeation time: level 2/3 permeation value

For the final choice of material for work gloves, the process of using the product and any other products derived from it must also be evaluated. It should also be remembered that latex gloves can cause sensitization.

### SKIN PROTECTION

Wear category II professional long-sleeved overalls and safety footwear (see Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN ISO 20344). Wash body with soap and water after removing protective clothing.

### EYE PROTECTION

Wear airtight protective goggles (see standard EN 166).

In the presence of risks of exposure to splashes or squirts during work, adequate mouth, nose and eye protection should be used to prevent accidental absorption.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use a type P filtering facemask, whose class (1, 2 or 3) and effective need, must be defined according to the outcome of risk assessment (see standard EN 149).

### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The emissions generated by manufacturing processes, including those generated by ventilation equipment, should be checked to ensure compliance with environmental standards.

Product residues must not be indiscriminately disposed of with waste water or by dumping in waterways.

## SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	solid powder
Colour	white
Odour	pungent
Odour threshold	Not available

pH	10 (sol. 10 gr/lt) work conditions
Melting point / freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point	Not applicable
Boiling range	Not available
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	not flammable
Lower inflammability limit	Not applicable
Upper inflammability limit	Not applicable
Lower explosive limit	Not applicable
Upper explosive limit	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not available
Vapour density	Not available
Relative density	0,8-0,9 kg/lt
Solubility	partially soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	It is not considered flammable based on the experience of its use.
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Explosive properties	The substance is not explosive due to friction, impact or shock
Oxidising properties	not applicable

**9.2. Other information**

VOC (Directive 2010/75/CE) : 0 gr/lt

**SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity****10.1. Reactivity**

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate

The product quickly releases large quantities of chlorine if dissolved in water.

Exothermic reactions are possible in contact with strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, strong acids or bases.

By contact with acids there is the development of chlorine gas.

SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE

The aqueous solutions act as: strong bases. Corrodes: aluminium, zinc, tin, aluminium alloys, zinc alloys, tin alloys.

**10.2. Chemical stability**

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

The powders are potentially explosive when mixed with air.

Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate

It can cause ignition of combustible or flammable materials



## SODIUM METASILICATE

Reacts violently with: acids.

**10.4. Conditions to avoid**

Damp and wet environments above 40 ° C

**10.5. Incompatible materials**

dichloroisocyanurate sodium bihydrate

Attacks metals in general. Reacts with water (in small quantities that can wet the product although large quantities of water are needed to fight fires), oxidizing agents, reducers, acids, alkalis, nitrogen products, ammonia salts, urea, amines, derivatives of quaternary ammonium, oils, fats, peroxides, cationic surfactants, etc.

**10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

In combination with the products indicated in point 10.5 it decomposes, developing strong heat, chlorine gas, trichloroamine and chlorine oxide, etc. Explosion release if nitrogen trichloride level is high enough.

**SECTION 11. Toxicological information****11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

sodium dichloroisocyanurate

The product can have harmful effects on human health

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

LC50 (Inhalation) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

LD50 (Oral) of the mixture:

1935,48 mg/kg

LD50 (Dermal) of the mixture:

Not classified (no significant component)

**SODIUM CARBONATE**

LD50 (Oral) 2800 mg/kg rat

LD50 (Dermal) &gt; 2000 mg/kg rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) 2300 mg/l/2h rat

**SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE**

LD50 (Oral) &gt; 1152 mg/kg rat

LD50 (Dermal) &gt; 5000 mg/kg rat

LC50 (Inhalation) &gt; 2,06 g/m3 rat

**POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE**

LD50 (Oral) &gt; 2000 mg/kg rat

LD50 (Dermal) &gt; 2000 mg/kg rabbit

LC50 (Inhalation) &gt; 1,1 mg/l/4h rat

**Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate**

LD50 (Oral) 1823 mg/kg (male and female rat) (EPA OPP 81-1)

LD50 (Dermal) &gt; 5000 mg/kg (male and female rat) (EPA OPP 81-2)

LC50 (Inhalation) &gt; 0,27 mg/l/4h (male and female rat; dust inhalation, gravimetric measurement)

**Sulfuric acid, mono-C12-14-alkyl esters, sodium salts**

LD50 (Oral) 1800 mg/kg rat

LD50 (Dermal) &gt; 2000 mg/kg rat

**SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION**

Corrosive for the skin

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION**

Causes serious eye damage

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause respiratory irritation

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

**SECTION 12. Ecological information**

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment. dicloroisocianurato sodico

**12.1. Toxicity****SODIUM CARBONATE**

LC50 - for Fish

300 mg/l/96h lepomis macrochirus

EC50 - for Crustacea

200 mg/l/48h daphnia magna

**SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE**

LC50 - for Fish

210 mg/l/96h brachydanio rerio

EC50 - for Crustacea

1700 mg/l/48h daphnia magna

**POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE**

LC50 - for Fish

> 100 mg/l/96h oncorynchus mykiss

EC50 - for Crustacea

> 100 mg/l/48h daphnia magna

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants

> 100 mg/l/72h algae

Chronic NOEC for Fish

100 mg/l oncorynchus mykiss

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants > 100 mg/l algae

Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate

LC50 - for Fish 0,23 mg/l/96h Species: *lepomis macrochirus*

EC50 - for Crustacea 0,17 mg/l/48h *daphnia magna*

Sulfuric acid, mono-C12-14-alkyl esters,  
sodium salts

LC50 - for Fish 3,6 mg/l/96h *Oncorhynchus mykiss*

EC50 - for Crustacea 4,7 mg/l/48h *Daphnia magna*

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

### SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE

Inorganic. Soluble silicates when diluted rapidly depolymerize producing molecular species that are not distinguishable from natural silica.

Dichloroisocyanurate sodium bihydrate

The substance is easily biodegradable.

This material is believed not to persist in the environment. The chlorocyanurates both in the soil and in the water are unstable and, given that in these conditions they quickly lose the active chlorine, the cyanuric acid (or its salts) that is formed is the species to be considered in environmental impact studies.

Cyanuric acid rapidly biodegrades in a wide range of natural conditions, and in particular in anaerobic or oxygen-poor environments (1-3 ppm).

Cyanuric acid:

Aerobic degradation: slow.

Anaerobic degradation: biodegradable "readily".

The available free chlorine is rapidly consumed by reaction with organic and inorganic materials for the production of chlorine ions.

Biodegradation in water: in the study conditions no biodegradation was observed: 2% after 28 days (O<sub>2</sub> consumption). Study carried out on untreated domestic waste water (OECD 301 D).

Biodegradation in the soil: 100% after 23 days in agricultural land (Saldick J., 1974).

### SODIUM CARBONATE

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

### POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE

Solubility in water > 10000 mg/l

Degradability: information not available

Dichloroisocyanurate sodium bihydrate

Rapidly degradable

Sulfuric acid, mono-C12-14-alkyl esters,  
sodium salts

Rapidly degradable

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

### SODIUM METASILICATE PENTAHYDRATE

Inorganic. The substance has no potential for bioaccumulation.

Dichloroisocyanurate sodium bihydrate

Does not bioaccumulate. Log kow <1

NaDCC hydrolyzes rapidly into cyanuric acid and is very soluble in water. Furthermore the chlorinated isocyanurates are very reactive with many biological compounds such as proteins and enzymes and consequently its bioaccumulation is considered unlikely.

Coeff. n-octanol / water part (Low Pow): -0.0056 (calculated value)

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Dichloroisocyanurate sodium bihydrate

Type of study: adsorption (soil) - Adsorption coefficient: Koc: ca. 51 (tested product: cyanuric acid)

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage greater than 0,1%.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

POTASSIUM PYROPHOSPHATE

Ecology - water: Product that does not present particular risks for the environment. Phosphate is a nutrient for plants and therefore can promote the growth of phytoplankton in water.

### SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

### SECTION 14. Transport information

#### 14.1. UN number

ADR / RID, IMDG, 3077  
IATA:

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate)

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate)

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate)

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 9 Label: 9



IMDG: Class: 9 Label: 9



IATA: Class: 9 Label: 9

**14.4. Packing group**ADR / RID, IMDG, III  
IATA:**14.5. Environmental hazards**ADR / RID: Environmentally  
Hazardous

IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: Environmentally  
Hazardous**14.6. Special precautions for user**

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 90

Limited  
Quantities: 5  
kgTunnel  
restriction  
code: (E)

Special Provision: -

IMDG: EMS: F-A, S-F

Limited  
Quantities: 5  
kg

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum  
quantity: 400  
KgPackaging  
instructions:  
956

Pass.:

Maximum  
quantity: 400  
KgPackaging  
instructions:  
956

Special Instructions:

A97, A158,  
A179, A197**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**

Information not relevant

**SECTION 15. Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EC: E1

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

None

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage greater than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to (EC) Reg. 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment has been developed for the following substances contained in the mixture:

Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate, sodium carbonate, sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, potassium pyrophosphate.

**SECTION 16. Other information**

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

<b>Met. Corr. 1</b>	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals, category 1
<b>Acute Tox. 4</b>	Acute toxicity, category 4
<b>Skin Corr. 1B</b>	Skin corrosion, category 1B
<b>Eye Dam. 1</b>	Serious eye damage, category 1
<b>Eye Irrit. 2</b>	Eye irritation, category 2
<b>Skin Irrit. 2</b>	Skin irritation, category 2
<b>STOT SE 3</b>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
<b>Aquatic Acute 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
<b>Aquatic Chronic 1</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
<b>H290</b>	May be corrosive to metals.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>EUH031</b>	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

## LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- CAS NUMBER: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE NUMBER: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: EC Regulation 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX NUMBER: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation
- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: EC Regulation 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

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## Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.



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This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 07 / 08 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 15 / 16.