HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: SAFETY DATA SHEETS

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. The information contained in the SDS is largely the same as the MSDS, except now the SDSs are required to be presented in a consistent user-friendly, 16-section format. This brief provides guidance to help workers who handle hazardous chemicals to become familiar with the format and understand the contents of the SDSs.

The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The information contained in the SDS must be in English (although it may be in other languages as well). In addition, OSHA requires that SDS preparers provide specific minimum information as detailed in Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200. The SDS preparers may also include additional information in various section(s).

Sections 1 through 8 contain general information about the chemical, identification, hazards, composition, safe handling practices, and emergency control measures (e.g., firefighting). This information should be helpful to those that need to get the information quickly. Sections 9 through 11 and 16 contain other technical and scientific information, such as physical and chemical properties, stability and reactivity information, toxicological information, exposure control information, and other information including the date of preparation or last revision. The SDS must also state that no applicable information was found when the preparer does not find relevant information for any required element.

The SDS must also contain Sections 12 through 15, to be consistent with the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), but OSHA will not enforce the content of these sections because they concern matters handled by other agencies.

A description of all 16 sections of the SDS, along with their contents, is presented below:

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Manufactured by:
JN Solutions
144 Kelton
Hot Springs, AR 71901
Telephone: 501-627-5262
Emergency Phone: 1-800-288-9999

Chemical Name:
Trade Name: **Poultry Foot Pan Powder**
Family: Oxidizer
Formula: Trichloro isocyanuric acid blend 80%
Silicates and Zeolites 20%

! NFPA Hazard Ratings; Health - 3
! none -> extreme Fire - 0
! 0-----> 4 Reactivity-2 Chemical
! Special Hazard Warning
!
! Personal Promotion

SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Principal Hazardous Compound:	Percent:	CAS No:	TLV:
Trichioro isocyanuric acid	0-7%	87-90-1	

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Appearance & Odor: While powder. Chlorine Odor
Percent Volatile by Volume: NA
Specific Gravity: NA
Wt. per Gallon: NA
pH: NA

Boiling Range: NA
Evaporation Rate: NA
Vapor Density, NA
Solubility in Water: 80%

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Permissible Exposure Level:
Not Established Effects

Overexposure:
PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:
(X) Skin Contact (X) Eye Contact (X) Inhalation (X) Ingestion
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE;
ACUTE Irritation to skin and mucous membranes.
CHRONIC; Severe skin irritation.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE. Respiratory irritation from excessive breaking of dusts. Repeated contact may cause redness and dry cracked skin.
CARCINOGENICITY: (} OSHA ( ) NTP ( ) IARC
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: FIRST AID:
Inhalation: Highly toxic Remove from further exposure to dusts to fresh air Consult physician if symptoms persist

Skin-Contact; Severe irritant Remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated areas with plenty of water for 15 minutes.

Eye Contact; Flush eyes immediately with large quantities of water for 15 minutes, lifting the eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention

Ingestion: Moderately toxic, induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water or olive oil. Do not use acidic antidotes or sodium bicarbonate. Consult physician if symptoms persist.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Class: Non-Combustible Flash Point. None LEU UEL;
Extinguishing Media: Non-combustible. Fight source of fire with water spray, carbon dioxide, chemical foam, dry chemical as required by surrounding materials.

Special Firefighting Procedures:
If this material is involved in a fire. NIOSH approved self-contained respiratory should be worn. Thermal decomposition emits Chlorine Gas. Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:
Decomposition under heat may cause pressure in closed containers. Toxic fumes can be liberated by contact with acid or heat. Vigorous reactions can occur with oxidizable materials and organics.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Stability:
( ) Stable (X) Unstable Depends on temperature, exposure to oxidizable metals and pH
Incompatibility:
Nitrogen compounds: Ammonia, amines, heavy metals, reducing agents and acids,

Conditions to Avoid;

Contact with acids will release volumes of fumes similar to Chlorine and heat.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Chlorine, Oxides of Chlorine, Cyanogen Chloride, Nitrogen trichloride, Ammonia

Hazardous Polymerization:

(X) Will not occur, ( ) May occur

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Steps To Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Confine as much as possible. Shovel and sweep up powder and transfer to containers for disposal, if in use solutions, dike and absorb with inert material such as Oil dry or Vermiculate. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Avoid waste water entering natural waterways or public water supplies,

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of waste in accordance with Federal, Stale, and local ordinances.

Respiratory Protection:

Use NIO5H/MSHA approved chlorine vapor and acid gas respirator with filter for exposure to fumes, mists dusts and sprays.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust- Good room ventilation usually adequate for most operations.
More extensive ventilation where excessive dust may be released into work area.

Protective Gloves:

Minimize skin contact, impervious rubber or neoprene gloves recommended.

Eye Protection:

Chemical type goggles or face shield recommended if exposed to excessive dusts.

Other Protective Equipment:

Wear appropriate protective clothing lo prevent contact with product in concentrated form.

Wash hands thoroughly after use.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering measures to reduce exposure: Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. Respiratory protection is not required if good ventilation is maintained.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye protection: Chemical-splash goggles.

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves

Skin and body protection: If major exposure is possible, w ear suitable protective clothing and footwear. Respiratory protection: If aerosols, mists, vapors, or dust are not adequately controlled by ventilation, use appropriate respiratory protection to avoid over-exposure. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance - White Powder
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits - N/A
- Odor - Chlorine
- Vapor pressure; N/A
- Odor threshold;
- Vapor density; N/A
- pH; N/A
- Relative density; N/A
- Melting point/freezing point; N/A
- Solubility(ies); N/A
- Initial boiling point and boiling range; N/A
- Flash point; None
- Evaporation rate; N/A
- Flammability (solid, gas); Non-Combustible
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water; N/A
- Auto-ignition temperature; N/A
- Decomposition temperature; N/A and
- Viscosity; N/A

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable at normal conditions. Unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.
Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous decomposition products: Chlorine. Nitrogen. Nitrogen trichloride. Cyanogen chloride. Oxides of carbon, phosgene.

Materials to avoid: Avoid contact with water on concentrated material in the container. Avoid contact with easily oxidizable material; ammonia, urea or similar nitrogen containing compounds; inorganic reducing compounds; floor sweeping compounds; calcium hypochlorite; alkalis; or any organic materials. Strong acids. Ammonia. Oxidizing agents. Flammable materials. Do not mix with any other product or chemical.

Conditions to avoid: Do not get water inside container. Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Keep away from heat.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: Corrosive; Oral LD50 estimated to be between 500 - 2000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 estimated to be > 2000 mg/kg

Chronic toxicity: None known Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects: None known

Mutagenic effects: None known

Reproductive toxicity: None known

Target organ effects: None known

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Information: No data available

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residues / unused products: Dispose of according to all federal, state and local applicable regulations

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT/TDG: Please refer to the Bill of Lading/receiving documents for up to date shipping information

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

N/A

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for revision: Not applicable
Prepared by: JN Solutions
Additional advice: None

Employer Responsibilities

Employers must ensure that the SDSs are readily accessible to employees for all hazardous chemicals in their workplace. This may be done in many ways. For example, employers may keep the SDSs in a binder or on computers as long as the employees have immediate access to the information without leaving their work area when needed and a back-up is available for rapid access to the SDS in the case of a power outage or other emergency. Furthermore, employers may want to designate a person(s) responsible for obtaining and maintaining the SDSs. If the employer does not have an SDS, the employer or designated person(s) should contact the manufacturer to obtain one.