Baleco INTERNATIONAL INC.
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION 1

Product Name: Aquamate Stabilizer, Maintain Pool Pro Conditioner/Stabilizer, Pool Place A Great Backyard Brand Sun Shield, Swim Clear Conditioner
Product ID: 5100
Synonyms: Cyanuric Acid Powder, Cyanuric Acid Granular, Isocyanuric Acid, Cyanuric Acid
Chemical Formula: $C_3H_3N_3O_3$
Revised Date: 03/12/2015
Chemical Family: Isocyanurate
Molecular Weight: 129.08
Type of Product and Use: Chlorine Stabilizer for Swimming Pools.
Supplier: Wego Chemical & Mineral Corp
239 Great neck Road
Great Neck, NY 11021
Emergency Telephone: ChemTel(Wego Contract # MIS0000335) 1-800-255-3924
Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300
Packaged By: Baleco Int'l Inc.
3200 State Line Rd.
North Bend, OH 45052
(53) 353-3000

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION 2

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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS 3

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	EINECS/ELINCS	%WT or % VOL
Cyanuric Acid	108-80-5	203-618-0	98

Trace Impurities:

	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH
Ingredient:	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	IDLH
Cyanuric Acid	NE	NE			NE	NE	NE

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES 4

Inhalation: Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately.
Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Skin Contact: Flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Allow the victim to rinse his mouth and then to drink 2-4 cupfuls of water, and seek medical advice.
After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.
Note to Physicians: Treat symptomatically and supportively.
Most important symptoms and effects, acute or delayed.
Eye Contact: Contact with eyes may cause slight irritation consisting of redness, swelling and mucous discharge to the conjunctiva. No corneal damage or visual impairment.
Skin Contact: Skin contact may cause a mild irritation consisting of transient redness. This irritation effect would not be expected to result in permanent damage.
Inhalation: No significant adverse effects to health would be expected to occur from inhalation with normal use of this product. However, if dust is created and inhaled, inhalation may cause mild irritation to the throat, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal discomfort with any or all of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, lethargy or diarrhea.
Note to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES 5

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: When heated to decomposition, may release CO_2, CO, NH_3, NO_x and cyanic acid.
Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Cool containers with water spray.
Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.
Flash Point: Not available.
Burning Rate:
Autoignition Temperature: Not available.
LEL: Not available.
UEL: Not available.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES 6

Spill /Leak Procedures: Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal.
Large Spills

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.
Cleanup:
Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE 7

Handling Precautions: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.
Storage Requirements: Store in a cool, dry area. Keep container closed when not in use. Product has an indefinite shelf-life limitation. Do not store at temperatures above 60°C/140°F.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION 8

Engineering Controls: Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.
Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.
Administrative Controls:
Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or non-routine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.
Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.
Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.
Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.
Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES 9

Appearance:	White granules or powder
Odor:	None
Melting Point:	360°C
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable
Flash Point:	Not Applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not Applicable under standard conditions
Flammable/Explosion Limits:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure:	Not Applicable under standard conditions
Vapor Density:	Not Applicable under standard conditions
Formula Weight:	129.08
Solubility:	
-Solubility in Water:	0.3 G/100ML (250C)
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temperature:	Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (H_2O=1, at 4°C): 1.768
pH: 3.8-4.0

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY 10

Reactivity: Reactive with oxidizing agents.
Stability: Cyanuric acid is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will Not Occur
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Not expected to occur.
Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to Avoid: Heating above 330°C.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Cyanic acid, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION 11

Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin, Eye contact, Ingestion, Inhalation

Acute toxicity:
- **Rat oral LD50** >5000 mg/kg
- **Rabbit dermal LD50** >2000 mg/kg
- **Rat inhalation LC50** > 5.25 mg/L (Lit.)
- **Eye irritation (rabbit)** Not irritant (Lit.)
- **Dermal irritation (rabbit)** Not irritant (Lit.)

Dermal Sensitization: Mild sensitizer (Lit.) (Not classifiable)
Target Organ Effects: May cause mild skin and eye irritation. Based on data from toxicological investigations, cyanuric acid does not result in direct target damage. Damage to the kidneys and bladder has been observed in rats when these animals are provided a saturated solution (5375 ppm) of cyanuric acid for their drinking water. During excretion of high amounts by the kidney, stones of cyanuric acid can form (calculi) resulting in mechanical damage which is secondary to stone formation. There should be no risk to humans during manufacture of the product, its use as a swimming-pool disinfectant, or even by consumption of dilute solutions (1-10 ppm) of cyanuric acid. Cyanuric acid is excreted unchanged rapidly via the kidneys. It lacks the potential to bioaccumulate in the body.
Chronic Toxicity: There are no known or reported effects from chronic exposure except for effects similar to those experienced from single exposure.
Mutagenicity: Not known or reported to be mutagenic. Cyanuric acid was demonstrated to be non-mutagenic in the Ames assay, both with or without metabolic activation.
Carcinogenicity: Cyanuric acid is not known to be a carcinogen. Not classified by IARC, OSHA, and EPA. Not included in NTP 12th Report on Carcinogens. Sulfuric acid is not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source. IARC evaluated several epidemiology studies where individuals in a variety of industries had been exposed to a mixture of strong inorganic acid mists is carcinogenic to humans. Because cancer has not been observed in animals when they are exposed only to sulfuric acid mist, exposure to sulfuric acid by itself was not determined to be carcinogenic to humans.
Reproductive Toxicity: There are no known or reported effects on reproductive function or fetal development. Monosodium cyanurate (the sodium salt of cyanuric acid) has been tested by oral gavage in pregnant rats and rabbits. No teratogenic effects were seen in the offspring of either species. Sulfuric acid aerosol (95.7% purity) was tested in pregnant mice and rabbits exposed to the concentrations of 0, 5 and 20 mg/cubic meter by inhalation on gestational days 6-15 and 6-18, respectively. No reproductive or developmental effects were seen in either species at any of the exposure concentrations utilized.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION 12

Aquatic Toxicity:
- **96 Hour-LC50, Fish** >2,100 mg/l (Bluegill sunfish)
  >2,100 mg/l (Fathead minnow)

>2,100 mg/l (Rainbow trout)

- 48 hour-LC50, Daphnia magna 1,000 mg/l

Avian toxicity:
- Dietary LC50, Mallard duck >10,000 ppm
- Dietary LC50, Bobwhite quail >10,000 ppm

Persistence and degradability Biodegradable in soil (83% in 66 days)

Bioaccumulative potential Not Bioaccumulative

Mobility in soil Expected to be highly mobile in soil

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS 13

Waste Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.
Disposal of Packaging: Empty containers should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION 14

DOT (49 CFR 172.101): Not regulated.
IMDG: Not regulated.
ICAO/IATA: Not regulated.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION 15

USA: Reported in the EPA TSCA Inventory.
SARA 313: This mixture or trade name product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR 372. (See section 2 for Composition) Chemicals Listed are: Sulfuric acid
SARA (311, 312): This product is categorized as an immediate health hazard, and fire and reactivity physical hazard.
Workplace Classification: This product is considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200).
Canada Listed in DSL
EU Reported in EINECS
Japan ENCS No. (5)-1037
ISHL No. (5)-1037
Australia Listed in AICS
New Zealand Inventory Listed in NZIoC
China
- China inventory Listed in IECSC
Mexico Listed in the National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ).
Korea Listed in the Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI), number KE-33999
Philippines Listed in PICCS

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION 16

Disclaimer: We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use in Section 1 of this SDS, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

Reason for Revision: Conversion to SDS format. Changes in all sections.

All Sections reformatted in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910-1200(GHS). The information in this safety data sheet should be provided to all who will use, handles, 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. Baleco believes this information to be reliable and up to date as of the date of publication, but makes no warranty that it is. Additionally, if this safety data sheet is more than three years old, you should contact Baleco at The phone number listed in section 1 to make certain that this sheet is current.

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Prepared By: MSDS/SDS Department with information from the Supplier and Clearon Corp SDS for cyanuric acid.
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End of Safety Data Sheet