# *MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET*

## GLB Super Charge II

### 1. Product And Company Identification

| Supplier | Manufacturer |
|---|---|
| **GLB**<br>**1400 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway**<br>**Alpharetta, GA 30004 United States**<br>Telephone Number: (770)521-5999<br>FAX Number: (770)521-5959<br>Web Site: www.poolspacare.com | **Advantis Technologies, Inc.**<br>**1400 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway**<br>**Alpharetta, GA 30004 United States**<br>Telephone Number: (770) 521-5999<br>FAX Number: (770) 521-5959<br>Web Site: www.poolspacare.com |
| **Supplier Emergency Contacts & Phone Number**<br>**CHEMTREC - DAY OR NIGHT: (800) 424-9300** | **Manufacturer Emergency Contacts & Phone Number**<br>**CHEMTREC - DAY OR NIGHT: (800) 424-9300** |

Issue Date: 05/25/2006

Product Name: GLB Super Charge II
CAS Number: Not Established
Chemical Family: Hypchlorite Mixture
MSDS Number: 349

### 2. Composition/Information On Ingredients

| Ingredient Name | CAS Number | | Percent Of Total Weight |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALCIUM CARBONATE | 471-34-1 | | |
| CALCIUM CHLORATE | 10137-74-3 | | |
| CALCIUM CHLORIDE | 10043-52-4 | | |
| CALCIUMHYPOCHLORITE | 7778-54-3 | | |
| MAGNESIUM SULFATEHEPTAHYDRATE | 10034-99-8 | | |
| SODIUMCHLORIDE | 7647-14-5 | | |

Ingredients listed in this section have been determined to be hazardous as defined in 29CFR 1910.1200. Materials determined to be health hazards are listed if they comprise 1% or more of the composition. Materials identified as carcinogens are listed if they comprise 0.1% or more of the composition. Information on proprietary materials is available in 29CFR 1910.1200(i)(1).

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

Toxic by inhalation. Corrosive to eyes and skin. Eye and skin hazard. Lung toxin.

### 3. Hazards Identification

**Primary Routes(s) Of Entry**

Inhalation, skin, eyes, ingestion

**Eye Hazards**

Causes burns to eyes. Severe irritation and/or burns can occur following eye exposure. Direct contact may cause impairment of vision and corneal damage.

**Skin Hazards**

Dry material causes moderate skin irritation. Wet material causes skin burns. Dermal exposure to dry material causes moderate skin irritation characterized by redness and swelling. Dermal exposure to wet material can cause severe irritation and/or burns characterized by redness, swelling and scab formation. Prolonged skin exposure may

**3. Hazards Identification - Continued**

**Skin Hazards - Continued**

cause permanent damage.

**Ingestion Hazards**

Moderately toxic if swallowed. Causes burns to digestive tract. Irritation and/or burns can occur to the entire gastrointestinal tract, including the stomach and intestines, characterized by nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, bleeding, and/or tissue ulceration or perforation. Significant exposure to this material can lead to serious health effects and/or death.

**Inhalation Hazards**

Harmful if product is inhaled in high concentrations. Causes burns to respiratory tract. Inhalation of dust or vapor from this product can be irritating to the nose, mouth, throat and lungs. In confined areas, mechanical agitation can result in high levels of dust, and reaction to incompatible materials (as listed in Section 10) can result in high concentration of chlorine vapor, either of which may result in burns to the respiratory tract, producing lung edema, shortness of breath, wheezing, choking, chest pains, impairment of lung function and possible permanent lung damage.

**Subchronic (Target Organ Effects)**

There are no known or reported effects from repeated exposure except those secondary to burns.

**Chronic/Carcinogenicity Effects**

**Inhalation:**Repeated inhalation exposure may cause impairment of lung function and permanent lung damage.
**Skin Contact**:Effects similar to those from acute exposure. In addition, chronic exposure to wet material may cause effects secondary to tissue destruction.
**Ingestion:**There are no known or reported effects from chronic ingestion except for effects similar to those experienced from single exposure. The acute corrosivity of this product, makes chronic ingestion of significant amounts unlikely.

**First Aid (Pictograms)**

**4. First Aid Measures**

**Eye**

Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

**Skin**

Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediatley with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Ingestion**

Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**Inhalation**

Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

**Note To Physician**

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**Fire Fighting (Pictograms)**

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A °F
Autoignition Point: N/A °F
Lower Explosive Limit: N/A
Upper Explosive Limit: N/A

**Fire And Explosion Hazards**

This product contains an ingredient (calcium hypochlorite) which is both a strong oxidizer and is chemically reactive with many substances. Strong oxidizers are capable of intensifying a fore once started. Because of this, any contamination of the product with other substances by spill or otherwise should be avoided. Product is not known to be flammable, combustible or pyrophoric., NFPA Oxidizer Class: Meets the criteria of an NFPA Class 1 Oxidizer.

**Extinguishing Media**

Water only. Do not use dry extinguishers containing ammonium compounds.

**Fire Fighting Instructions**

Use water to cool containers exposed to fire.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Protection: Response to a large quantity spill (100 pounds or greater) or when dusting or decomposition gas exposure could occur requires the use of a positive pressure full face supplied air respirator or self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), chemical resistant gloves, coveralls and boots. In case of fire, the personal protective equipment should be used in addition to normal fire fighter equipment.

Air Release: Vapors may be supressed by the use of water fog. All water utilized to assist in fume supression, decontamination or fire suppression may be contaminated and must be contained before disposal and/or treatment.

Water Release: This product is heavier than water. This material is soluble in water. Monitor all exit water for available chlorine and pH. Advise local authorities an any contaminated water release.

Land release: DANGER: All spills of this product should be treated as contaminated. Contaminated product may initiate a chemical reaction that may spontaneously ignite any combustible material present, resulting in a fire of great intensity. In case of a spill, separate all spilled product from packaging, debris and other material. Using a clean broom or shovel, place all spilled product into plastic bags, and place those bags into a clean, dry disposal container, properly marked and labeled. Disposal containers made of pastic or metal are recommended. Do not seal disposal containers tightly. Immediately remove all product in disposal containers to an isolated area outdoors. Place all damaged packaging material in a disposal container of water to assure decontamination (i.e. removal of all product) before disposal. Place all undamaged packaging ina clean, dry container properly marked and labeled. Call for disposal procedures.

Additional Information: Hazardous concentrations in air may be found in local spill area and immediately downwind. Remove all sources of ignition. Stop source of spill as soon as possible and notify appropriate personnel. This material may be neutralized for disposal.

**6. Accidental Release Measures - Continued**

**Handling & Storage (Pictograms)**

**7. Handling And Storage**

**Handling Precautions**

Avoid inhalation of dust and fumes. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Upon contact with skin or eyes, wash off with water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Storage Precautions**

Keep product tightly sealed in original containers. Store product in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from combustible or flammable products. Keep product packaging clean and free of all contamination, including, e.g. other pool treatment products, acids, organic materials, nitrogen-containing compounds, dry powder fire extinguishers (containing mono-ammonium phosphate), oxidizers, all corrosive liquids, flammable or combustible materials, etc.

Shelf Life Limitations: Shelf life (that is, the period of time before the product goes below stated label strength) is determined by storage time and temperatures. Do not store product at temperatures above 52 degrees C. Storage above this temperature may result in rapid decomposition, evolution of chlorine gas and heat sufficient to ignite combustible products. When stored under moderate temperature conditions, product will maintain stated label strength for approximately 2 years. Prolonged storage at 35 degrees C or above will significantly shorten the shelf life. Storage in a climate-controlled storage area or building is recommended in those areas where extremes of high temperature occur.

In the event that the calcium hypochlorite were to separate from the blend, storage above this temperature (52C) may result in rapid decomposition, evolution of chlorine gas and heat sufficient to ignite combustible products. Also, the magensium sulfate heptahydrate will begin to lose water of crystallization at approximately 150 degrees C; Should all the water of crystallization be lost, the liklihood of rapid decomposition occurring, as above, would be increased.

**NFPA Oxidizer Class: Meets the criteria of an NFPA Class 1 Oxidizer.**

**Protective Clothing (Pictograms)**

**8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Engineering Controls**

Use local exhaust ventilation to minimize dust and chlorine level where industrial use occurs. Otherwise ensure good ventilation.

**Eye/Face Protection**

Use safety glasses with side shields. Where industrial use occurs, chemical goggles may be required.

**Skin Protection**

Wear impervious gloves to avoid skin contact. Where industrial use occurs, full impermeable suit may be required.

**Respiratory Protection**

Wear a NIOSH approved respirator if dusts are created. NIOSH approved full face piece air-purifying respirator with chlorine cartridges and dust/mist prefilter. Air purifying respirators should not be used in oxygen deficient or IDLH atmospheres or if exposure concentrations exceed ten (10) times the published limit.

**8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection - Continued**

**Other/General Protection**

Protective clothing type: Nitrile, Natural rubber, Neoprene (This includes gloves, boots, apron, protective suit)

**9. Physical And Chemical Properties**

**Appearance**

White granules

**Odor**

chlorine-like

Chemical Type: Mixture
Physical State: Solid
Melting Point: N/A °F
Boiling Point: N/A °F
Specific Gravity: N/A
Molecular Weight: (Active ingredient) 143.0
Percent Volitales: N/A
Percent VOCs: N/A
Vapor Pressure: N/A
Vapor Density: N/A
pH Factor: 10-108 At a Concentration Of (1% solution in neutral, distilled water)
Solubility: 18% in water @ 25C
Viscosity: N/A

**10. Stability And Reactivity**

Stability: See below
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

**Conditions To Avoid (Stability)**

May be unstable at temperatures above 170 Deg. C (338 Deg. F), Avoid storage at temperatures above 52 Deg. C (125 Deg. F)., Prevent ingress of humidity and moisture into container or package. Always close the lid.

**Incompatible Materials**

This product is chemically reactive with many substances, including, e.g. other pool treatment products, acids, organics, nitrogen-containing compounds, dry powder fire extinguishers (containing mono-ammonium phosphate), oxidizers, corrosive, flammable or combustible materials.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Chlorine
Decomposition temperature: 170C-180C, 338F-356F

**11. Toxicological Information**

**Eye Effects**

Causes burns to eyes.

**Skin Effects**

Rabbit - dermal LD50 (65% calcium hypochlorite) >2,000 mg/kg
Rabbitt - dermal LD50 Irritation: Causes burns to eyes. Dry material causes skin irritation, wet material causes skin burns. >2,000 mg/kg

**Acute Oral Effects**

Rat - Oral LD50 (65% calcium hypochlorite) 850 mg/kg
Rat - Oral LD50 (extrapolated from oral toxicity studies using calcium hypochlorite) 1,200 mg/kg

## 11. Toxicological Information - Continued

**Acute Inhalation Effects**

Inhalation LC50 - 1 hour (65% calcium hypochlorite), (Nose only) = 2.04 mg/l Rat
Inhalation LC50 - 4 hour (65% calcium hypochlorite), (Nose only) = 0.51 mg/l Rat
Inhalation LC50 - 1 hour (extrapolated from inhalation toxicity studies using calcium hypochlorite) >2.04 mg/l Rat
Inhalation LC50 - 4 hour (extrapolated from inhalation toxicity studies using calcium hypochlorite) >0.51 mg/l Rat

**Subchronic (Target Organ Effects)**

There are no known or reported effects from repeated exposure except those secondary to burns.

**Chronic/Carcinogenicity**

This product is not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source including IARC, OSHA, NTP, or EPA. One hundred mice were exposed dermally 3 times a week for 18 months to a solution of calcium hypochlorite. Histopathological examination failed to show an increased incidence of tumors. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) reviewed studies conducted with several hypochlorite salts. IARC has classified hypochlorite salts as having inadequate evidence for carcinogenity to humans and animals. IARC therefore considers hypochlorite salts to be not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3 Substance).

**Reproductive Effects**

Calcium hypochlorite has been tested for tertogenicity in laboratory animals. Results of this study have shown that calcium hypochlorite is not a tertogen.

**Mutagenicity (Genetic Effects)**

Calcium hypochlorite has been tested in the Dominant lethal assay in male mice, and it did not induce a dominant lethal response. Calcium hypochlorite has been reported to produce mutagenic activity in two in vitro assays. It has, however, been shown to lack the capability to produce mutations in animals based on results from the micronucleus assay. In vitro assays frequently are inappropriate to judge the mutagenic potential of bactericidal chemicals due to a high degree to cellular toxicity. The concentration which produces mutations in these in vitro assays is significantly greater than the concentrations used for disinfection. Based on high cellular toxicity in in vitro assays and the lack of mutagenicity in animals, the risk of genetic damage to humans is judged not significant.

## 12. Ecological Information

**Acute Toxicity - Fish And Invertebrates**

for: Calcium Hypochlorite:

Bluegill - (nominal, static). 96 hour LC50 = 0.088 mg/l
Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri), - (Nominal, static). 96 hour LC50 = 0.16 mg/l
Daphnia magna - (Nominal, static). 48 hour LC50 = 0.11 mg/l

**Acute And Dietary Toxicity - Birds**

for: Calcium Hypochlorite

Bobwhite quail - Dietary LC50 > 5,000 ppm
Mallard ducklings - Dietary LC50 > 5,000 ppm
Bobwhite quail - Oral LD50 3,474 mg/kg

## 13. Disposal Considerations

Care must be taken to prevent environmental contamination from the use of the material. The user of the material has the responsibility to dispose of unused material, residues and containers in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding the treatment, storage and disposal for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes.

If this product becomes a waste, it DOES NOT meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under 40 CFR 261, in that it does not exhibit the characteristics of hazardous waste of Subpart C, nor is it listed as a hazardous waste under Subpart D.

## 13. Disposal Considerations - Continued

As a nonhazardous waste, it should be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

## 14. Transport Information

**Proper Shipping Name**

RQ, Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, n.o.s (Calcium Hypochlorite)

**Hazard Class**

9, PGIII

**DOT Identification Number**

UN3077

This product is regulated as a hazardous material under U.S. DOT 49CFR 172.101. Hazardous Substance as defined in 49 CFR 171.101, Appendix A: Yes Reportable Quantuty: 10 lbs. (Per 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix) Hazard Label/Placard: Class 9 - Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials

**DOT (Pictograms)**

## 15. Regulatory Information

**U.S. Regulatory Information**

This is an EPA registered pesticide.
This product is regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rotenticide Act. It must be used for purposes consistent with its labeling.

**SARA Hazard Classes**

Acute Health Hazard

**Canadian Regulatory Information**

Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (Can. Gaz., Part II, Vol. 122, No. 2)

WHMIS
01 1988
Threshold Limits: 1%
English List no. 302
Calcium Hydroxide

**HMIS**

| | |
|---|---|
| HEALTH | 3 |
| FLAMMABILITY | 0 |
| REACTIVITY | 1 |
| PERSONAL PROTECTION | B |

## 16. Other Information

**No Data Available...**

**Disclaimer**

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**GLB**