

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

## 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Dibromoisocyanuric acid

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** 15114-43-9

**Other names** Dibromoisocyanuric acid

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.

**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.

**Address** No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China

**Telephone** +86-2087066781

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-2087066781

**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Emergency Overview

It is highly corrosive and can cause irreversible damage to the skin and eyes. If in contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical help as soon as possible.

### 2.2 GHS Classification

Oxidizing liquids; Oxidizing solids : Category 2

Oxidizing liquids; Oxidizing solids : Category 3

Acute toxicity, oral : Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1, 1A, 1B, 1C

### 2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)****Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P220 Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

**Response**

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED, Get medical help.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED, Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P361+P354 IF ON SKIN, Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes.

P304+P340 IF INHALED, Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES, Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P370+P378 In case of fire, Use ... to extinguish.

**Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.4 Physical and chemical

Acidic or alkaline substances that react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen. May cause violent exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances. At high concentrations, they have strong oxidizing or reducing properties.

## 2.5 Health hazards

Skin contact: May cause severe burns, tissue necrosis, and scarring. Eye contact: May cause corneal damage, vision loss, or even blindness. Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory burns and pulmonary edema.

## 2.6 Environmental hazards

Leakage into the environment can change the pH value of soil and water, causing serious ecological damage. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and can cause the death of aquatic organisms and the collapse of the ecosystem.

## 2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

### 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

| Chemical name           | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Dibromoisocyanuric acid | Dibromoisocyanuric acid   | 15114-43-9 | 679-770-0 | 99%           |

### 4: First-aid measures

#### 4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and remove contaminated clothing; rinse the exposed area with plenty of running water and seek medical attention immediately with the material's SDS. If the corrosive substance is acidic (such as sulfuric acid), neutralize it with a weak alkaline solution (such as 5% sodium bicarbonate) after rinsing. For alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide), neutralize them with a weak acidic solution (such as 1% acetic acid).

#### 4.2 If inhaled

Move to fresh air and keep the airway open. If corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist) are inhaled, immediately administer nebulized inhalation (normal saline + dexamethasone). If laryngeal edema or breathing difficulties occur, immediately perform a tracheotomy (requires professional operation) and seek medical attention.

#### 4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (make sure to rinse thoroughly, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and other folds). If blisters are present, do not prick them; instead, apply a sterile gauze compress (to avoid adhesion). Do not apply oily ointments to avoid affecting subsequent treatment.

#### 4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash or plenty of normal saline for 15-20 minutes (use a gentle flow to avoid direct exposure to the cornea); apply antibiotic eye ointment (such as erythromycin ointment) to the eyelids, wear a sterile eye patch, and seek immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist.

#### 4.5 If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting (to avoid secondary damage to the esophageal mucosa). If the substance is acidic, take milk or egg white orally (to protect the gastric mucosa). If the substance is alkaline, take diluted vinegar (1:10 ratio) orally. If you carry SDS, seek medical attention immediately for a gastroscopy.

#### 4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: skin redness, swelling, blisters, ulcers, severe eye pain, photophobia, blurred vision, oral/esophageal burns, and difficulty swallowing; long-term effects: skin scarring, corneal scarring (possibly causing blindness), and esophageal stenosis.

## 4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber), chemical goggles and masks; stand upwind when flushing to avoid inhaling volatile corrosive gases; after contact, equipment must be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

## 4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the doctor of the type of corrosive agent (acid/base), concentration, and duration of contact. Skin burns should be treated according to their depth (superficial II degree and above require skin grafting). Eye injuries should be checked for corneal epithelial integrity and, if necessary, corneal repair drugs (such as recombinant human epidermal growth factor) should be used.

# 5: Fire-fighting measures

## 5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

It is strictly forbidden to use flammable fire extinguishing agents or water (some oxidizing liquids release heat when in contact with water, intensifying combustion); avoid using carbon dioxide (some strong oxidants do not require oxygen to burn, so carbon dioxide is ineffective).

## 5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

It is non-flammable itself but is a strong combustion supporter, which can cause ordinary combustible materials (wood, cotton cloth) to burn violently or even explode; it is easy to produce exothermic reaction when in contact with reducing agents and organic matter, causing spontaneous combustion; the combustion temperature is extremely high and it can easily melt metal containers.

## 5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Oxygen (intensifies fire), nitrogen oxides (such as nitric acid releases NO?), chlorine oxides (such as chlorates release ClO?), and heavy metal oxides (when containing metals).

## 5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

Small area: Use dry powder fire extinguishing agent (such as sodium bicarbonate) to extinguish the fire. If it is a solid oxidizing substance, cover it with dry sand (to isolate the combustibles); Large area: Remove the surrounding combustibles first, then use dry powder to extinguish the fire; It is strictly forbidden to directly spray oxidizing liquids with water (to prevent splashing and intensifying the combustion)

## 5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing (acid/alkali resistant), chemical protective gloves (nitrile), and goggles; carry a high-temperature detector (to prevent containers from melting); maintain a safe distance of more than 15 meters from the fire scene during operations, and avoid standing downwind.

# 6: Accidental release measures

## 6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear corrosion-resistant protective clothing (acid/alkali resistant), chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile), and goggles; wear a dust mask for solids and a gas mask (with an acid gas filter cartridge) for liquids/gases; avoid wearing synthetic fiber clothing (anti-static).

## 6.2 Environmental protection measure

Prevent the leaked material from coming into contact with flammable materials (wood, grease); avoid discharge into water bodies (to prevent oxygen enrichment from harming aquatic life); neutralize contaminated soil with lime (acid oxygen) or dilute hydrochloric acid (alkaline oxygen) to a pH of 6-9.

## 6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Liquids should be collected with polyethylene/polytetrafluoroethylene containers (metal containers are prohibited); solids should be collected with corrosion-resistant tools and placed in sealed plastic containers (labeled "oxidizing substances").

## 6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with dry inert materials (talcum powder) and dispose of as hazardous waste; Large leakage: transfer to a dedicated storage tank with a corrosion-resistant pump; after cleaning, flush the ground with plenty of water (if compatible), and collect and dispose of the flushing water.

## 6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Designate a 15-meter isolation zone and prohibit flammable items from entering; use corrosion-resistant isolation tape to block contact with organic matter/reducing agents; increase ventilation for volatile oxidants.

## 6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leakage: seal with acid/alkali resistant putty; serious leakage: evacuate the site, close the valve, and have professionals transfer the leak using corrosion-resistant equipment. It is strictly forbidden to mix containers with flammable materials.

## 6.7 Special considerations

It is strictly forbidden to mix with flammable materials and reducing agents; monitor the temperature of the leakage area (to prevent oxidation exothermic fire); use dedicated protective equipment to avoid cross contamination.

# 7: Handling and storage

## 7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a corrosion-resistant warehouse (the floor is epoxy resin coated, and the walls are acid/alkali-resistant tiles); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (glass fiber reinforced plastic for acid corrosion, high-density polyethylene for alkaline corrosion), with a capacity of ?200L to prevent dumping; the warehouse is equipped with an emergency neutralization tank (volume ?5m<sup>3</sup>) and equipped with acid/alkali neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate, dilute acetic acid).

## 7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from materials that may come into contact with the skin (such as clothing and gloves) to avoid cross contamination. Use a corrosion-resistant forklift to transport containers and avoid impact. Check the humidity in the warehouse daily (>65%) to prevent moisture from exacerbating corrosion. In case of leakage, immediately absorb it with inert materials (such as sand) and then treat it with a neutralizer.

### **7.3 VCI Storage Grade**

Level 2 (medium-high): Metal pipes and valves are coated with VCI anti-rust paint (acid/alkali resistant type) and maintained once every six months; VCI anti-rust blocks (such as urethane) are placed in the warehouse and replenished once every quarter to prevent corrosion of metal parts.

### **7.4 Recommended storage temperature**

5-35°, avoid sudden temperature changes (such as moving directly from a low temperature environment to a high temperature environment); concentrated acids/bases must be kept at a temperature >30° to prevent temperature increases from causing increased container pressure; in winter, they must be protected from freezing (temperature >5°) to prevent the solution from freezing and cracking the container (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

### **7.5 Handling**

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2

Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

## **8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **8.1 Respiratory protection**

When exposed to corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist and sulfuric acid mist), wear a powered air-purifying respirator (APF>50); in high-concentration environments, a positive pressure air respirator is required to avoid inhalation burns to the respiratory tract.

### **8.2 Recommended Filter type**

For acidic corrosive substances, choose Type E filter cartridge (protects against acidic gases such as SO<sub>2</sub> and HCl); for alkaline corrosive substances, choose Type K filter cartridge (protects against ammonia and amines); if the product contains dust, add Type P2 filter cotton.

### **8.3 Eye/face protection**

Wear chemical protective goggles + full-face mask. The mask must cover the chin. The lens should be made of polycarbonate (corrosion-resistant and impact-resistant). Check the sealing regularly.

### **8.4 Skin and body protection**

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing made of fluororubber or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) to avoid direct skin contact; wear an apron (of the same material) with protection covering the chest to the knees.

### **8.5 Hand protection**

Wear corrosion-resistant gloves. For acid corrosion, choose neoprene material; for alkaline corrosion, choose nitrile rubber material. The thickness of the gloves should be >0.5mm. Perform a water leakage test

before use.

## 8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, rinse the skin with running water for 10 minutes. If there is stinging at the contact site, apply a neutralizer (5% sodium bicarbonate for acid and 1% acetic acid for alkali) for 5 minutes. Do not use irritating skin care products to avoid aggravating skin damage.

## 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| <b>Physical state</b>   | no data available         |
| <b>Colour</b>   | no data available         |
| <b>Odour</b>  | no data available         |
| <b>Melting point/freezing point</b>                             | 309°C                     |
| <b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b> | no data available         |
| <b>Flammability</b>   | no data available         |
| <b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>       | no data available         |
| <b>Flash point</b>  | no data available         |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>                                | no data available         |
| <b>Decomposition temperature</b>                                | no data available         |
| <b>pH</b>   | no data available         |
| <b>Kinematic viscosity</b>                                      | no data available         |
| <b>Solubility</b>   | DMSO, Methanol            |
| <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>                    | no data available         |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b>  | no data available         |
| <b>Density and/or relative density</b>                          | 2.8±0.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> |
| <b>Relative vapour density</b>                                  | no data available         |
| <b>Particle characteristics</b>                                 | no data available         |

## **10: Stability and reactivity**

### **10.1 Reactivity**

no data available.

### **10.2 Chemical stability**

no data available.

### **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

no data available.

### **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available.

### **10.5 Incompatible materials**

no data available.

### **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

no data available.

## **11: Toxicological information**

### **11.1 Acute toxicity**

no data available

### **11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

### **11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

### **11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **11.6 Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **11.7 Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

## **11.8 STOT-single exposure**

no data available

## **11.9 STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

## **11.10 Aspiration hazard**

no data available

# **12: Ecological information**

## **12.1 Toxicity**

no data available

## **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

no data available

## **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

## **12.4 Mobility in soil**

no data available

## **12.5 Other adverse effects**

no data available

# **13: Disposal considerations**

## **13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals**

Acidic corrosives can be treated with alkaline neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate) until neutralized and then disposed of as ordinary waste. Alkaline corrosives can be treated with acidic neutralizers (such as dilute hydrochloric acid) until neutralized and then disposed of. Those that cannot be neutralized must be incinerated at high temperature or chemically decomposed by a professional unit. The container must be thoroughly cleaned before being disposed of.

## **13.2 Precautions**

Neutralization reactions must be conducted in well-ventilated, dedicated facilities, with the reaction rate controlled to prevent splashing. Disposal personnel must wear corrosion-resistant protective gear. The pH value of the neutralized waste must be controlled between 6 and 9. Direct disposal of unneutralized corrosive materials is prohibited. Emergency pools must be established at the disposal site to prevent leakage and contamination.

## 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: 3085

IMDG: 3085

IATA: 3085

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: OXIDIZING SOLID,  
CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

IMDG: OXIDIZING SOLID,  
CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

IATA: OXIDIZING SOLID,  
CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 5.1

IMDG: 5.1

IATA: 5.1

### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II

IMDG: II

IATA: II

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

## 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

| Chemical name   | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number   |
|---|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Dibromoisocyanuric acid   | Dibromoisocyanuric acid   | 15114-43-9 | 679-770-0   |
| Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)               |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China         |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015                         |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances     |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans |                           |            | Not Listed. |
| TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances                             |                           |            | Not Listed. |

## 16: Other information

## Information on revision

SDS Creation Date July 1, 2025

SDS Revision Date July 1, 2025

## Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

## SDS References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website:  
<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:  
[http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website:  
<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to [sales@MolBest.com](mailto:sales@MolBest.com)**

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