

Emergency	Response Data
Fire (Product itself is Non Flammable)	For fires in area use appropriate media, such as water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam. Heat and fire in the area will increase air born gases and dust, use self contained breathing apparatus and respiratory protection.
	Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Protect eyes, body, and respiratory system. Wear protective clothing including a NIOSH approved, self contained breathing apparatus.
	Evacuate area of unprotected personnel.
First Aid Measures Give First Aid as listed and then call 888-255-3924 or Contact a Physician for further medical instruction	<p>Inhalation: Move victim to a fresh air location, give artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. If breathing is difficult administer oxygen.</p> <p>Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If patient is conscious and can swallow, administer several glasses of water.</p> <p>Skin: Remove contaminated clothes, rinse off skin and apply clean clothes. Wash contaminated clothes before wearing again.</p> <p>Eyes: Flood eyes for 15 minutes with lukewarm water (not hot) having the patient blink as much as possible.</p>

Section VIII - Control Measures

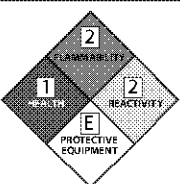

Steps to be taken in case material is spilled	Clean spills by sweeping and placing in a closed container. Mop with pure water to dissolve the residual powder left from sweeping up the spill.
Waste disposal method	Follow federal, state and local regulations.
Precautions in handling and storage	Material is an oxidizer. Do not store with flammable, explosive, or easily oxidized materials. Keep product in a cool dry place with the outer packaging closed. Packets are water soluble and therefore will dissolve in humid conditions. Heat causes the PVA packaging to become brittle.
Neutralizing the product	The product is an oxidizer that can be neutralized by using chemical reducing agents such as sodium metabisulfite. This is important if the product is found to be already mixed with some easily oxidized material.

The Data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The Data contained is believed to be accurate, however, since use conditions vary and are therefore outside of our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied and assume no liability for failure to follow product use directions and safety precautions.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Used to comply with
OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard
29 CFR 1910.1200 and Appendices

Identity (as used on product label)

INVACARE SANICHLOR		Health	1
	24 HOUR Medical Emergency 888-255-3924 	Flammability	2
		Reactivity	2
		Protective Equipment	E
Product Description Chlorinator, Chloramine-T (in water soluble packets)	Formula C ₇ H ₇ SO ₂ N NaCl (3H ₂ O)	Chemical Family N.A.	CAS Registry No. 127-65-1
D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name: (not regulated by D.O.T.)	Shipping ID Number N.A.	Packing Group N.A.	Hazard Class N.A.

Section I - Manufacturers or Suppliers Data

Invacare Continuing Care Group	Primary Phone : 800-333-6900
899 Cleveland Street	Secondary Phone: 800-348-4848
Elyria, OH 44035	Date prepared: June 26, 2007

Section II - Hazard Ingredients / Identity Information

Product Contains No Hazardous Ingredients according to the CFR 1910.1200	
Active Ingredients Chloramine-T in PVA water soluble packets n-chloro-para-toluene sulfonamide sodium salt CAS Registry Number 127-65-1	100% 10mg/m ³ TWA
PVA (water soluble film packaging) Poly vinyl alcohol	

Section III - Physical / Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point - N.A.	Specific Gravity - N.A.	Vapor Pressure - N.A.
Melting Point - 167-169° C	Solubility in Water - 15% @ 25° C 1g in 400 g H ₂ O insoluble in benzene, chloroform and most ethers, 7.5% in 95% alcohol at 20° C (with decomposition)	Vapor Density - N.A.
		Available Active Chlorine 24.8-25.5% (typical 25%)
Appearance and Odor - White powder, faint chlorine bleach odor		pH 7 to 9 (typical 8.5)

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

THE PRODUCT CONTAINS NO HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS PER CFR 1910.1200 Note: The following information is for conditions where the product is not used as directed on its label.
Oxidizer: contact with easily oxidized materials may cause fire
Unusual Fire Hazard: product may decompose rapidly if heated above 130° C
Extinguishing Media: Water, Dry Chemical, CO ₂ Foam
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear full protective equipment including self contained breathing apparatus (eye, body, respiratory)

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Conditions to Avoid	Materials to Avoid
Stable at ambient conditions Material is an oxidizer Contact with other material may cause fire	Material is an oxidizer, it should not be stored with materials that are easily reduced	Easily reduced materials Incompatible with many organic substances, some acids and ammonium compounds.
Mixing with incompatible materials may produce oxidation, releasing chlorine and oxygen and could cause fire		
Hazardous polymerization not expected at ambient temperatures		

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Effects of Exposure	<p>Inhalation of dust: May cause irritation to nose, throat and mucous membranes. Upper respiratory and possible Pulmonary irritation.</p> <p>Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>Skin Contact: May cause skin irritation.</p> <p>Eye Contact: Dust is irritating to eyes.</p> <p>Acute Effects: May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin or eyes. Dust is irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes, and upper respiratory tract. This material may cause skin irritation.</p> <p>Effects of Overexposure: Long term effects are not known. Prolonged and repeated contact with the chemical may be harmful. Body contact with the undiluted chemical may be harmful and should be avoided.</p>
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Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry	Ingestion, Skin Absorption, Broken Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Target Organs	Eyes, Skin, Respiratory, and G.I. Systems

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Protective Gear	Normal Use	Spill Handling
Respiratory Protection	Wearing a dust mask is a good precaution to protect against dust that may become air born if water soluble packets were damaged	For large quantities of the material where there is visible clouds of dust it is recommended that a self contained respirator be used to ensure the best protection.
Ventilation - Local Exhaust	Ventilation is not normally required when the product is used as directed.	When the powder has been spilled be careful not to create air born dust by initiating ventilation. A very slight positive air flow ventilation away from people in the area to keep dust away from eyes, nose and mouth and skin. Full strength powder will irritate the skin.
Ventilation - General Mechanical	Fan Exhaust is not normally required when the product is used as directed.	Not recommended unless it can be highly controlled to direct the dust away from people. A vacuum dust collection device would be acceptable.
Protective Gloves	Rubber gloves. Some dust may be on the outside of the water soluble packets if any are damaged.	Rubber gloves are required in handling spilled material. Some people are not bothered by the concentrated powder immediately but later dermal irritation is apparent.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses or better to prevent getting any dust into your eyes.	Goggles are preferred if there is a cloud of dust from a spill.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment	Lab apron is a good preventive measure.	Prevent getting the dust into your clothes. Use aprons or full body protective coverings if the chemical is spilled from the packets.
Precautions	Always rinse well any powder residue.	Rinse away any powder spilled on yourself for at least 15 minutes to ensure that it is gone.
Working Practices and Hygienic Practices		