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Section 4. First Aid Measures

- Swallowed:** DO NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth and give plenty of water to drink. Immediately call the POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE (13 11 26 - Australia only) and seek medical attention.
- Eye Contact:** Immediately rinse with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek urgent medical attention.
- Skin Contact:** Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.
- Inhalation:** Move victim to fresh air. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If symptoms develop, seek medical advice. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and administer oxygen by a qualified person.
- Symptoms caused by exposure:** Irritation of the mouth, throat and respiratory tract; ingestion may also cause nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal discomfort. Exposure to eyes may result in serious eye irritation, burns or even blindness.
- Medical attention and special treatment:** No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Administer oxygen if victim has trouble breathing.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Suitable extinguishing equipment:**
Use coarse water spray, dry chemicals, CO₂ to extinguish fire.
- Specific hazards arising from the chemical:**
Oxidising solid. Contact with combustible materials may cause fire. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other toxic gases may be produced in the case of fire.
- Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters:**
Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus & chemical splash suit. Remove from the vicinity containers not involved in the fire.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:**
Clean up spill promptly to avoid accidents. Wear protective equipment (see Section 8) to prevent skin & eye contamination & inhalation of dust. Avoid generating dust. Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Environmental precautions:**
Ensure no spillage enters drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or local Council.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:**
Sweep up or shovel, avoid generating dust. Collect & seal in properly labeled drums for disposal. Do not return spilled material to original container or reuse. Wash area down with excess water.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- Precautions for safe handling:**
Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid contact with water or moisture.
- Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities**
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place & out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of ignition - no smoking. Avoid storing near heat sources and away from acids, bases, combustible materials, flammable materials, organic materials, reducing agents, permanganates, moisture. Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for spills.

Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

- National Exposure Standards:** None of the components have an established Occupational Exposure Limit. (Source: Safe Work Australia - Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2013).

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Engineering Controls:

Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions. Avoid generating and inhaling mists and vapours. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Individual Protection Measures:

Eye and face protection Chemical resistant goggles should be worn to prevent eye contact.

Skin protection Wear gloves made of PVC, neoprene or natural rubber to prevent skin contact. Replace gloves immediately if signs of degradation are observed.

Respiratory protection Not normally needed. If significant vapours or mists are generated, use an appropriate respirator in accordance with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Thermal hazards Refer to Section 5.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Solid	Colour:	White
Odour:	Odourless	Boiling Point(°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure:	Not available	Specific Gravity:	0.96
Flashpoint (°C):	Not available	Flammability:	Not flammable
Water Solubility:	140g/L at 20°C	pH:	10.0 - 11.0
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not available	Viscosity:	Not available
Relative Density:	2.01 - 2.16	Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Vapour Pressure (25 °C)	<10-3 Pa	Melting Point/Freezing Point	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	Not available

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Oxidising solid. Actual reactivity varies greatly with the identity of the organic compound.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal ambient storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures (store below 30°C) sources of ignition and open flames. Avoid generation of dust. Protect against physical damage.

Incompatible Materials: Do not mix with other chemicals. Incompatible with acids, bases, combustible materials, flammable materials, organic materials, reducing agents, permanganates, moisture.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of carbon.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled and over exposure occurs are:

Information on Route of Exposure

Acute Toxicity:

Oral: LD₅₀ (rat) = 1,034 - 2,000 mg/kg.

Source: OECD SIDS

Dermal: LD50 (rabbit) = >2,000mg/kg

Source: OECD SIDS

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Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. Severe irritation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach. Bloating, belching, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea may occur following ingestion.
Eye Contact:	No toxic effects known.
Skin Contact:	No toxic effects known.
Inhalation:	Can cause headache, nausea and mucous membrane irritation.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation:	Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Severely irritating and may cause irreversible eye damage if left untreated.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation:	Not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity:	Not classified
Carcinogenicity:	Not classified
Reproductive Toxicity:	Not classified
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure:	Not classified
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure:	Not classified
Aspiration Hazard:	Not classified
Immediate, Delayed and Chronic Health Effects From Exposure:	Irritation of the mouth, throat and respiratory tract; ingestion may also cause nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal discomfort. Exposure to eyes may result in serious eye irritation, burns or even blindness.
Other Information:	None known.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	No product data available.
Persistence and Degradability	Inorganic water soluble solid. Dissociates in water into hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Inorganic material. Will not bioaccumulate.
Mobility in Soil	Negligible sorption to soil / sediment, rapid migration to ground water (Estimated Log K _{oc} value (EpiSuite 4.1 KOCWIN): approx. 0.73)
Other Adverse Effects	None known

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Methods	Refer to State/Territory Land Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste third party, in accordance with local regulations.
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Section 14. Transport Information

Not classified as a Dangerous Good by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG 7.3) for transport by Road and Rail.

UN Number	UN3378
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name	SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE
Transport Hazard Class	5.1
Packing Group	II
Environmental hazards for Transport purposes	Not applicable
Special User Precautions	Not applicable
Additional Information	Not Applicable
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	1Y

Section 15. Regulatory Information

NICNAS:	All substances are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule (SUSMP):	Schedule 6 - POISON

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Section 16. Other Information

This information is provided to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate as of the last revision date. It is provided in good faith and relates to the specific materials designated. True Blue Chemicals assumes no liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from improper use or handling of our products from incompatible product combinations or from failure to follow usage directions. This document remains the property of True Blue Chemicals Pty Ltd. Alterations are not permitted without prior written authorisation from True Blue Chemicals Pty Ltd.

Glossary:

Peak limitation means a maximum or peak airborne concentration of a substance determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.

Log Koc Adsorption Classifications

- > 4.5 Very strong sorption to soil / sediment, negligible migration to ground water
- 3.5 - 4.4 Strong sorption to soil / sediment, negligible to slow migration to ground water
- 2.5 - 3.4 Moderate sorption to soil / sediment, slow migration to ground water
- 1.5 - 2.4 Low sorption to soil / sediment, moderate migration to ground water
- < 1.5 Negligible sorption to soil / sediment, rapid migration to ground water

References

1. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice - Safe Work Australia
2. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG)
3. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants - Safe Work Australia
4. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)
5. Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) - Safe Work Australia
6. Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
7. European Chemicals Agency (<http://echa.europa.eu/>)
8. Ansell Chemical Resistance Guide - Permeation & Degradation data

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