

SAFETY DATA SHEET



L30 LAUNDRY DESTAINER

ACCENT HYGIENE SYSTEMS

Catalogue number: AC867

Version No: 1.2

Issue date: 11/05/2019

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	L30 LAUNDRY DESTAINER
Synonyms	AC867
Proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Chlorine bleach and sanitiser
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	VERIDIA Australia
Address	PO Box 7970 BAULKHAM HILLS BC NSW 2153
Telephone	1300 228 222
Website	www.veridia.com.au
Email	sales@veridia.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	6
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Metal Corrosion Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
AUH031	Contact with acid liberates toxic gas
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe fumes and vapours.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P310+P361+P363+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+ P310+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P310+P340	IF INHALED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P233	Store locked up, in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P410	Protect from sunlight.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
10022-70-5	12.5	<u>sodium hypochlorite</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <p>Obtain medical advice / attention without delay.</p> <p>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</p> <p>Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</p> <p>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>If advised to do so, transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <p>Obtain medical advice without delay.</p> <p>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</p> <p>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</p> <p>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</p> <p>If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.</p>
Inhalation	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</p> <p>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.</p> <p>Perform CPR if necessary.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</p> <p>As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</p> <p>Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</p> <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</p>
Ingestion	<p>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</p> <p>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</p> <p>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</p> <p>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</p> <p>If advised to do so, transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or repeated exposures to hypochlorite solutions:

- Release of small amounts of hypochlorous acid and acid gases from the stomach following ingestion, is usually too low to cause damage but may be irritating to mucous membranes. Buffering with antacid may be helpful if discomfort is evident.
- Evaluate as potential caustic exposure.
- Decontaminate skin and eyes with copious saline irrigation. Check exposed eyes for corneal abrasions with fluorescein staining. Emesis or lavage and catharsis may be indicated for mild caustic exposure.
- Chlorine exposures require evaluation of acid/base and respiratory status. Inhalation of vapours or mists may result in pulmonary oedema.

ELLENHORN and BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology.

SKIN AND EYE:

Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes. Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

Extinguishing media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water spray or fog. • Foam. • Dry chemical powder. • BCF (where regulations permit). • Carbon Dioxide
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	None known
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</p> <p>Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</p> <p>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</p> <p>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</p> <p>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p> <p>Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Non-combustible.</p> <p>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</p> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of hydrogen chloride. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</p> <p>Flush away with copious amounts of water.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</p> <p>Stop leak if safe to do so.</p> <p>Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations.</p> <p>Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.</p>
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<p>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</p> <p>Avoid personal contact and inhalation mist or vapours.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation.</p> <p>Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.</p> <p>Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.</p> <p>Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials.</p> <p>Avoid physical damage to containers.</p> <p>DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use.</p> <p>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</p> <p>Never use with other chemicals</p>
Other information	<p>Store in original containers.</p> <p>Keep containers securely sealed.</p> <p>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</p> <p>Store under cover and away from sunlight</p> <p>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</p> <p>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</p> <p>DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents</p> <p>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</p> <p>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Keep only in original container.
Storage incompatibility	Contact with acids produces toxic fumes Presence of rust (iron oxide) or other metal oxides catalyses decomposition of inorganic hypochlorites.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters


OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Sodium Hypochlorite	Sodium Hypochlorite	2 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	630 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Sodium Hypochlorite	Not available	Not available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with unperforated side shields OR Chemical goggles, whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes. Goggles must be properly fitted. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear elbow length PVC chemical protective gloves. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. PVC Apron. Eyewash unit PVC suit may be required if
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear yellow liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.2
Odour	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	2.17
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Flammable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Contact with acids or glycols liberate toxic gas
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	acids and glycols
Hazardous decomposition products	Chlorine gas

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Chlorine vapour is extremely irritating to the airways and lungs, causing coughing, choking, breathing difficulty, chest pain, headache, vomiting, fluid accumulation in the lungs, chest infection and loss of consciousness. Effects may be delayed.
Ingestion	Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an in oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Ingestion of hypochlorites may cause burning in the mouth and throat, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, pain and inflammation of the mouth and st shock, confusion, and delirium. Severe poisonings may lead to convulsion, coma and death. Ingestion irritates the mouth, throat, and stomach. The hypochlorous cause wall perforation, toxemia, haemorrhage and death.
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives).Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, and leading to chemical burns on prolonged Contact may cause severe itchiness, skin lesions and mild eczema.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Reduced respiratory capacity may result from chronic low level exposure to chlorine gas. Chronic poisoning may result in coughing, severe chest pains, sore throat and haemoptysis (bloody sputum). Moderate to severe exposures over 3 years produced decreased lung capacity in a number of workers. Delayed effects can include shortness of breath, violent headaches, pulmonary oedema and pneumonia.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1791				
Packing group	III				
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"><tr><td>Class</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Sub risk</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	8	Sub risk	Not applicable
Class	8				
Sub risk	Not applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>223</td></tr><tr><td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	223	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	223				
Limited quantity	5 L				

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (10022-70-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Point: Poisons Information Centre Tel 13 11 26

DISCLAIMER:

All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from raw material manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information above is believed to be true and accurate, the author makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond the control of VERIDIA Australia and therefore the users are responsible to verify this data under their own particular conditions of use, applications and regulations to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purpose and they assume all risks of their use, handling, disposal, reliance upon, publication or use of the information contained herein. This information applies only to the product designated above and does not necessarily apply to its use in combination with other materials, products, chemical compounds, structures or processes.

End of SDS