

Safety Data Sheet

HYPO 12.5%

ISSUE DATE: 18/07/18

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1. Identification

GHS Product identifier	Hypo 12.5%
Company Name	Blue Lion Supplies Pty. Ltd.
Address	Fact. 3, 29 Barry Street, Bayswater, VICTORIA 3153
Telephone	(03) 9720 1577
Fax Number	(03) 9720 1799
Contact	Jim Gillman
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Bleaching agent.
Other Names	Sodium Hypochlorite
Other Information	Emergency contact: Mobile: 0412 646 246

2. Hazard Identification

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Skin corrosion	Sub Category 1B
	Eye irritation	Category 1
	Acute aquatic toxicity)	Category 1

Signal Word (s) DANGER

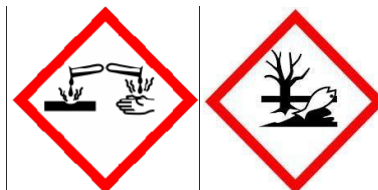
Hazard Statement(s)
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318 Causes serious eye damage
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

R phrases
R31 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas
R34 Causes burns

Precautionary statement - Prevention
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P260 Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Response
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321 Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P391 Collect spillage.
Storage
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) S5 Caution.



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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS no.</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard symbol</u>	<u>Risk phrase</u>
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	MED	C N	R31 R34

KEY: Proportion, (wt %) - V HIGH >60, HIGH 30 - 60, MED 10 -29, LOW 1-9, V LOW <1

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. If vomiting occurs give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek urgent medical assistance.
Eye contact	Immediately wash in and around the eye area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held apart. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. Continue to wash with large amounts of water until medical help is available.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Ingestion releases hypochlorous acid which is irritating to mucous membranes and skin but has low systemic toxicity. Buffer the acid by administering antacids. Further treatment should be as for alkaline materials. Inhalation may be followed by pulmonary oedema.
Other Information	For advice, contact the National Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26 and New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Hazchem	2X
Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Non-combustible material.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes, including those of chlorine. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

6. Accidental release measures

Emergency procedures	Clear area of all unprotected personnel.
Environmental precautions	If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Personal Precautions	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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Personal Protection Wear full protective equipment outlined in Section 8, prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

Clean-up Methods Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Contain and absorb spills using an inert absorbent material (soil, sand or vermiculite) or mop-up small spills. Pick up with shovel and place in clean, labeled drums for disposal

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe

Handling Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

This material is a Scheduled Poison (S5) and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from acids. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
	<u>mg/m³</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m³</u>	<u>ppm</u>	
Chlorine gas			3	1	Peak limitation

Other exposure Information

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Peak Limitation - a maximum or peak airborne concentration of a particular substance determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.
The exposure value of the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering Controls

In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Personal Protective Equipment

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-face piece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required; institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Recommendation: Nitrile rubber gloves.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with and apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

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Hygiene Measures Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance and odour	Pale yellow – green liquid with chlorine odour
Solubility	Miscible in water.
Specific Gravity	1.2 @20°C
pH (1%)	12.5
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C)	Not available
Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
Flammability Limits (%)	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C)	Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. The amount of available chlorine diminishes over time.
Possibility of hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Reacts exothermically with acids. Reacts with ammonia, amines and ammonium salts to product chloramines. Decomposes on heating to produce chlorine gas.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid contact with foodstuffs. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Avoid exposure to light. Avoid contact with other chemicals. Avoid contact with acids.
Incompatible materials	Incompatible with acids, metals, metal salts, peroxides, reducing agents, and ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid. Incompatible with ammonia and ammonium compounds such as amines and ammonium salts.
Hazardous decomposition products	Chlorine.

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 or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the gastrointestinal tract.
Eye contact	Considered a severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.
Skin contact	Contact with skin will result in severe irritation. Corrosive to skin - may cause skin burns.
Inhalation	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation. Delayed (up to 48 hours) fluid buildup in the lungs may occur.
Acute toxicity	No LD50 data available for the product. For the constituent SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE : Oral LD50 (mice): 5800 mg/kg
Serious eye damage /irritation	Moderate irritant (rabbit). Standard Draize test
Chronic effects	No information available for the product.

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12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Avoid contaminating waterways. For SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE:
Persistence/degradability	This material is biodegradable.
Aquatic toxicity	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
48hr LC50 (fish)	0.07 - 5.9 mg/L.
Ecotoxicity	No data available.
Acute Toxicity	No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Decontamination and destruction of containers should be considered.
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14. Transport information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 8 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 4.3, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids, Class 7 and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity. Not to be loaded on the same vehicle with strong acids.
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U.N. Number	1791
UN proper shipping name	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS (Sodium Hypochlorite)
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Sub risk	None
Hazchem Code	2X
Packing Group	III



15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	S5

16. Other Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS	18/07/18
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References	National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. 'Labeling of Hazardous Workplace Chemicals, Code of Practice' Safe Work Australia. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labeling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.
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THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.
IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.