



SAFETY DATA SHEET

CAUSTIC SODA PEARL

Infosafe No.: 7EF8A
ISSUED Date : 27/09/2016
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

CAUSTIC SODA PEARL

Product Code

2182020

Company Name

JASOL NEW ZEALAND

Address

81 Leonard Road
Mt. Wellington Auckland
1060 New Zealand

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +64 9 580 2105
Fax: +64 9 571 4388

Emergency phone number

0800 243 622

Emergency Contact Address

North Island:
81 Leonard Road, Mt. Wellington, Auckland 1060
Phone: +64 9 5802105
Fax: +64 9 5714388
South Island:
105 Rutherford Street, Christchurch 8023
Phone: +64 3 3844433
Fax: +64 3 3844431

(24 hour a day available)

0800 243622

E-mail Address

jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Chemical manufacture; neutralising agent; pulp and paper, aluminium, detergent, and textile processing; vegetable oil refining; reclaiming rubber; etching and electroplating; food additive.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Caustic soda, Soda, Caustic, Sodium hydroxide, White caustic	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.1D (Oral) - Substance that is acutely toxic

8.1A Substance that is corrosive to metals

8.2B Substance that is corrosive to dermal tissue

8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue

9.1D Substance that is slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or is otherwise designed for biocidal action

9.3C Substance that is harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary Statement (s)

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P234 Keep only in original container.

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

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P322 Specific measures (see on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P406 Store in corrosive resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided. See Section 13 for disposal details.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	99-100%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Inhalation

Remove patient from contaminated area, lie down and keep warm and rested. To protect rescuer, use a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and acid gas) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask a strained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport or hospital or doctor without delay

Ingestion

Immediately rinse mouth with water. Give a glass of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open air way and prevent aspiration.

For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre at 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +64 3 479 7248 or a doctor (at once). Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove all contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with large amounts of running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Transport to hospital or doctor

Eye contact

Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

Advice to Doctor

1. Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lungs oedema, fluid in the lungs).

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

2. Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

- Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials, respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue oedema. Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary. The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration. Can cause corneal burns.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Non-combustible material. Not considered a significant fire risk. Heat may be evolved on contact with water

Hazchem Code

2W

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Other Information

Advice for Firefighters:

Not combustible, however following evaporation of aqueous component residual material can decompose if involved in a fire, emitting toxic fumes. Contact with metals may liberate hydrogen gas which is extremely flammable. 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 and move upwind. Slippery when spilt. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up

Clean up spills immediately. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent from entering drains and waterways. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.es.

Other Information

Reference to Other Sections:

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Keep out of reach of children. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Wear protective equipment when risk of exposure occurs. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Containers:

Do not store in aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers or use die-cast zinc or aluminium bungs; plastic bungs should be used. Note: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

Storage:

Hygroscopic material. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store in original containers. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10 and foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks. DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Material	TWA	STEL	Peak
Sodium Hydroxide	-	-	2 mg/m ³

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Do not use aluminium, tin, zinc or galvanised iron as materials of construction. If dust risk exists, consider local mechanical exhaust/extraction.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye / Face:

Safety glasses or chemical goggles. Face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.

Hands:

Elbow-length chemical resistant gloves e.g. PVC or rubber.

Body:

Impervious overalls. Rubber boots.

Respiratory:

Dust mask. If risk of over exposure exists, use of an approved particulate respirator should be considered.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Solid

Appearance

Solid

Colour

White

Odour

No specific odour

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Melting Point

318.4°C

Freezing Point

<10°C

Boiling Point

1390°C

Solubility in Water

Miscible

Specific Gravity

2.12 @ 20°C

pH

pH (1% solution): Approx. 12.7

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure

Not available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not available

Evaporation Rate

Negligible

Viscosity

Not available

Volatile Component

Not available

Flash Point

Not applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not applicable

Molecular Weight

40

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reacts violently with acids. Reacts exothermically on dilution with water

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Absorbs carbon dioxide from the air.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid contact with foodstuffs and smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Incompatible materials

Strong acids, contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with ammonium salts, evolving ammonia gas. Reacts readily with various reducing sugars (i.e. fructose, galactose, maltose, dry whey solids) to produce carbon monoxide.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur

Hazardous Polymerization

None known

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. The symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and if overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion

Can be fatal. Corrosive. Causes burns to mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains and diarrhoea (occasionally bloody). Can also cause swelling of the larynx and suffocation, perforation of stomach and intestines with constrictive scarring, heart failure and coma.

Inhalation

Breathing in mists or aerosols can cause severe irritation of the nose and throat. Can cause inflammation of the lungs. Risk of permanent damage.

Skin

Contact with skin will result in severe chemical burns.

Eye

A severe eye irritant. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.

Skin corrosion/irritation

After prolonged or repeated exposure:

The material may produce severe skin irritation, and may produce a contact dermatitis (non-allergic). This form of

Serious eye damage/irritation

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Contact with eye can cause corneal burns.

Respiratory Irritation

After prolonged or repeated exposure:

The material may result in bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Chronic Effects

-Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

-Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcer active changes in the mouth and necrosis (Rarely) of the jaw.

-May cause bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive air ways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Avoid contamination of waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Low

Mobility

High

Bioaccumulative Potential

Low

Other Adverse Effects

No other information.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Local Legislation

Recycle where possible otherwise ensure that:

- Licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- Disposal occurs at a licenced facility

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1823

UN proper shipping name

SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID

Transport hazard class(es)

8

Sub.Risk

None

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

2W

IERG Number

37

UN Number (Sea Transport)

1823

UN Number (Road Transport)

1823

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1823

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

8

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

II

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None

LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge

1kg

IMDG UN No

1824

IMDG Hazard Class

8

IMDG Sub. Risk

None

IMDG Pack. Group

II

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

IMDG EMS

Fire: F-A, Spill: S-B

EMS

Fire: F-A, Spill: S-B

Marine Pollutant

No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National and or International Regulatory Information

Sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA)- Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP / EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMOIBC Code Chapter17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals- Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Scheduled Toxic Substances", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals".

HSNO Approval Number

HSR001547

Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/Pages/default.aspx>.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

27/09/2016

Technical Contact Numbers

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)
New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Other Information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Jasol NZ cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Jasol NZ representative or Jasol NZ at the contact details on page 1.

Jasol NZ's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

END OF SDS

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