

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name CLAX HYPO 4AL1
Synonym(s) ALL PACK SIZES

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) BLEACHING AGENT • DISINFECTANT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name DIVERSEY NEW ZEALAND LTD
Address 24 Bancroft Crescent, Glendene, Auckland, 0602, NEW ZEALAND
Telephone +64 9 278 2119
Fax +64 9 278 4286
Website <http://www.diversey.com>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 0800 243 622

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES [CLASSIFICATION] REGULATIONS 2001

HSNO classification(s)

8.2C Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue.
 8.3A Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue.
 9.1C Substances that are harmful in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
 H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P103 Read label before use.
 P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
 P273 Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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 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.

Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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.
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2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	7681-52-9	231-668-3	5 to 15%
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1310-73-2	215-185-5	<5%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	-	-	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, 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.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. 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.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre at 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +643 479 7248 or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes burns.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment is symptomatic. Ingestion of hypochlorites releases hypochlorous acid which is irritating to the mucous membranes and skin but has low systemic toxicity. Buffer the acid by administering antacids.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (chlorine) when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2R
 2 Water Fog (or fine water spray if fog unavailable)
 R Full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, sealed when not in use, vented and stored upright. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Sodium hydroxide	WES (NZ)	--	2	--	--

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear rubber boots and a PVC apron.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR YELLOW LIQUID
Odour	CHLORINE ODOUR
pH	> 12.5
Melting point	< 0°C
Boiling point	> 100°C
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation rate	AS FOR WATER
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Vapour pressure	18 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	1.18

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	> 60 % (Water)
Density	1000 kg/m ³

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible (sometimes violently) with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (especially hydrochloric - evolving chlorine gas), organic materials, reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), metallic powders, amines, ammonia and heat sources. Hydrogen peroxide reacts with sodium hypochlorite.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve oxides of chlorine when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Health hazard summary	This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure to chlorine vapour may result in lung tissue damage. Do not mix with other chemicals unless advised and specific instructions provided, as toxic and irritating gases may be evolved. Use safe work practices to avoid over exposure. Upon dilution, the potential for corrosive effects may be reduced.	
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible permanent damage.	
Inhalation	Over exposure may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and possible burns. High level exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract, breathing difficulties, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.	
Skin	Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in ulceration.	
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, breathing difficulties, circulatory collapse and coma.	
Toxicity data	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (7681-52-9)	
	LD50 (ingestion)	5800 mg/kg (mouse)
	TDLo (ingestion)	1 gm/kg (woman)
	TDLo (intravenous)	45 mg/kg (man)
	SODIUM HYDROXIDE (1310-73-2)	
	LD50 (intraperitoneal)	40 mg/kg (mouse)
	LDLo (ingestion)	500 mg/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Hypochlorites are extremely toxic to fish; Exposure to 0.5 % over 96 hours resulted in death of trout.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Hypochlorites are non-persistent in the environment and there is no accumulation potential as they gradually decompose into a salt and oxygen.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Hypochlorites are non-persistent in the environment and there is no accumulation potential as they gradually decompose into a salt and oxygen.

12.4 Mobility in soil

May leach to groundwater with resultant toxicity to aquatic organisms.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal	Add to a large volume of reducing solution (eg thiosulphate, metabisulphite, but not carbon, sulphur or strong reducer) and acidify with 3M sulphuric acid. When reduction is complete, add mixture to water and neutralise. Absorb with sand or similar non-combustible material and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE:
DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2012, UN, IMDG OR IATA



	LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1719	1719	1719
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.	CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2R
EMS F-A, S-B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Approval code HSR002526
Group standard Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006
Inventory listing(s) **NEW ZEALAND: NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)**
All components are listed on the NZIoC inventory, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PRODUCT NAME CLAX HYPO 4AL1

Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
	CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
	CCID	Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO)
	CNS	Central Nervous System
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
	EPA	Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand]
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System
	HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
	LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
	LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
	mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
	pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
	ppm	Parts Per Million
	REACH	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
	STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
	STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
	TWA	Time Weighted Average

Revision history

Revision	Description
3.0	Amended supplier contact details.
2.0	Standard SDS Review
1.2	Standard SDS Review
1.1	Standard SDS Review

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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