



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DYNAWHITE BLEACH

Infosafe No.: 7EFIM
ISSUED Date : 03/09/2018
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

DYNAWHITE BLEACH

Product Code

2063620, 2066270, 2063630, 7108220

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

Water chlorination, sanitising, mould removal.

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.
Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.3A Substance that is irritating to the skin

8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue
9.1B Substance that is ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark, Environment



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium carbonate	497-19-8	1%
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	3-5%
Sodium Chloride	7647-14-5	Not specified
Water	7732-18-5	Remainder

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

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung 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.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

Ingestion

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Other Information

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.

Excellent warning properties force rapid escape of personnel from chlorine vapour thus most inhalations are mild to moderate. If escape is not possible, exposure to high concentrations for a very short time can result in dyspnea, haemoptysis and cyanosis with later complications being tracheobroncho-pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Fighting Measures

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code

None allocated

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Other Information

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Chemical goggles.

Gloves: 1. NATURAL RUBBER 2. NITRILE

Respirator: Type B- P Filter of sufficient capacity

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Personal Precautions

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

Storage Regulations

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Material	TWA	STEL
Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine)	0.5 ppm, 1.5 mg/m ³	1 ppm, 2.9 mg/m ³

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium carbonate: CAS:497- 19- 8
- sodium chloride: CAS:7647- 14- 5
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear, greenish, almost colourless, mobile liquid; mixes with water. May become yellow on long storage.

Colour

Greenish almost colourless

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Melting Point

Not available

Solubility in Water

Miscible

Specific Gravity

1.00- 1.15

pH

pH(1% solution): Not Available

pH (as supplied): >11

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

Not available

Flash Point

Not available

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not available

Flammable Limits - Lower

Not available

Flammable Limits - Upper

Not available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity and Stability

Presence of incompatible materials.

- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Inhalation

Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Skin

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Eye

- Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis);

temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

- Hypochlorite in pool water at concentrations of 1 ppm chlorine or less is non irritating to eyes if the pH is higher than 7.2 (slightly alkaline). At lower pH, a sensation of stinging, smarting of eyes with transient reddening may occur but generally no injury.

- Eye contact with a 5% hypochlorite solution may produce a temporary burning discomfort and slight irritation of the corneal epithelium with no injury.

Carcinogenicity

CARCINOGEN	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
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Chronic Effects

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

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

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant

number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

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).

Delayed effects can include shortness of breath, violent headaches, pulmonary oedema and pneumonia.

Other Information

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION:"

- 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 airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Hypochlorite salts are classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Hypochlorite salts are extremely corrosive and can cause severe damage to the eyes and skin.

A number of fibrosarcomas and squamous cell carcinomas were observed in mice treated dermally with repeated subcarcinogenic doses of 4-nitroquinoline-

1-oxide, followed by dermal treatment with sodium hypochlorite.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Sodium Carbonate	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH
Sodium Hypochlorite	-	-	LOW	HIGH
Sodium Chloride	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH
Water	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

- Recycle where possible

Otherwise ensure that:

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

U.N. Number

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None allocated

Sub.Risk

None allocated

Packing Group

None allocated

Hazchem Code

None allocated

UN Number (Sea Transport)

None allocated

UN Number (Road Transport)

None allocated

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

None allocated

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

None allocated

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

None allocated

IMDG UN No

None allocated

IMDG Hazard Class

None allocated

IMDG Pack. Group

None allocated

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National and or International Regulatory Information

Regulations for ingredients

Sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) 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", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Sodium hypochlorite (CAS: 7681-52-9,10022-70-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Sodium chloride (CAS: 7647-14-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "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 - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Dynawhite

HSNO Approval Number

HSR004691

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

03/09/2018

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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