



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**PRODUCT: SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE**

**SOLD AS: Aquachem Liquid Pool Chlorine/Sodium Hypochlorite**

Date of Issue: 19 July 2005. Reviewed 12<sup>th</sup> March 2010

## STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of WorkSafe Australia

## COMPANY DETAILS

**Company:** Wobelea Pty Ltd  
**Address:** 18 Embrey Court, Pakenham. Vic 3810  
**Telephone:** (03) 5940 1077  
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## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Liquid Chlorine  
**Other Names:** Sodium Hypochlorite solution  
**CAS-No. :** 7782-50-5  
**UN Number:** 1791  
**DG Class:** 8  
**Packing Group:** 3  
**Hazchem Code:** 2X  
**Poisons Schedule:** S5  
**Use:** Bleach & steriliser

This material is a Schedule Poison:- S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PROPERTIES

**Appearance:** Pale yellow-green liquid. May have a slight odour of chlorine.

| <u>Chemical Name</u> | <u>Cas No.</u> | <u>Proportion</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Water                | 7732-18-5      | >60%              |
| Sodium hypochlorite  | 7681-52-9      | <u>10-30%</u>     |
|                      |                | 100%              |

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Main symptoms:</b> | No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled are:  |
| <b>Swallowed:</b>     | Swallowing can result in severe irritation and corrosion of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract with pain, inflammation and vomiting. Systemic effects include fall of blood pressure, delirium and coma. |
| <b>Eyes:</b>          | Risk of serious damage to the eyes which could result in permanent injury. Corrosive to eyes; contact can cause corneal burns.   |
| <b>Skin:</b>          | Contact with skin will result in severe irritation. Corrosive to skin – may cause skin burns.  |
| <b>Inhaled:</b>       | Not normally an inhalation risk due to low vapour pressure at ambient temperatures. Inhalation of mists or aerosols can produce respiratory irritation followed by pulmonary oedema.   |

**Long Term Effects:** No effects have been reported following long-term exposure to sodium hypochlorite.

**Acute toxicity/ Chronic toxicity:** An alkaline poison and primary irritant to mucous membranes, throat, gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tract. Low systemic toxicity. Based on knowledge of the constituent sodium hypochlorite (1):

**Oral LD50 (rat):** 8910 mg/kg.

R34 - Causes burns.

R31 - Contact with acids liberates toxic gas

## FIRST AID

**Ingestion:** If conscious, drink large quantities of water immediately. **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. Poison Information Centre phone **13 11 26** Australia wide.

**Eyes:** Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre.

**Skin:** Immediately wash contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical advice. For skin burns, immediately flood burnt area with plenty of water and cover with a clean, dry dressing. Seek immediate medical advice.

**Inhalation:** Remove victim from 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. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

**Notes to physician:** Treat symptomatically. Do not use acid antidotes in the treatment of sodium hypochlorite poisoning. Sodium thiosulphate immediately reduces hypochlorite to non-

toxic products but may produce hydrogen sulphide in contact with acid. Can cause corneal burns.

## **FIRST AID FACILITIES**

Eye wash and safety shower in area of use

## **PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of chlorine (decomposition product) is controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions. Keep containers closed when not in use.

### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Avoid skin and eye contact. Wear overalls, chemical goggles, full-face shield, impervious gloves, rubber boots and rubber apron when working with large volumes. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists, wear respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before re-using.

### **FLAMMABILITY**

Non combustible material

## **STORAGE AND HANDLING**

### **TRANSPORT**

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the ADG Code for transport by road or rail.

Not to be loaded with explosives (class 1), dangerous when wet substances (class 4.3), oxidising agents (class 5.1), organic peroxides (class 5.2), radioactive substances (class 7), food and food packaging in any quantity, however exemptions may apply.

### **PACKING AND LABELLING**

This product is a Schedules Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

### **SPILLS AND DISPOSAL**

Avoid inhalation of vapours/mist. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapour/mist.

**Small spills:** Wash to drain with excess water.

**Large spills:** Contain – prevent run off into drains and waterways. If authorised by appropriate authority, allow controlled access to drain accompanied by suitable neutralising agents such as sodium metabisulphite or sodium thiosulphate and a large excess of water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

### **FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION HAZARD**

**Specific hazards:** Non combustible material.

**Fire fighting further advice:** Not combustible. Can decompose upon heating liberating toxic fumes including those of chlorine. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

**CONTACT: MANAGER: (03) 5940 1077**

### **DISCLAIMER**

All information given in this data sheet and by the company's technical staff is compiled from the information currently available to the company. The company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy, or for any results which may be obtained by customers. Any customer who relies upon any advice or information given in this data sheet by the company or by its technical staff does so entirely at its own risk, and the company will not be liable for any loss or damage thereby suffered notwithstanding any want of care on the part of the company or its staff in compiling or giving the advice or information.