

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

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Product Name: All Clor Bleach
Product Code: 2320, 2321, 2322
Intended Use: Sanitising Bleach
Chemical Nature: Mixture - Liquid

2. Hazards Identification

Hazardous Chemical according to classification by Safe Work Australia
Non Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

GHS Classification: Skin Corrosion Category 1B
Serious eye damage Category 1
Acute Aquatic toxicity Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity Category 1



GHS Signal Word: Danger

GHS Hazard Statement: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

General: P102 Keep out of reach of children

Preventative: P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
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 contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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/doctor/physician.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.
P405 Store locked up.

Storage: P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substance / Mixture: Mixture

Chemical Name	Cas Number	% In Product
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9	4-10
Water	7732-18-5	>60
Chlorine	7782-50-5	not specified

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section. Occupational exposure limits, if applicable are listed in section 8.

4. First aid Measures

In case of eye contact:	Flush eyes under eyelids with plenty of cool water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical advice / attention.
In case of skin contact:	If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and follow by washing with soap if available
If Ingested:	Contact a physician or Poison Information Center immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If Inhaled:	Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Protection of First Aiders:	No special precautions are necessary.
Notes to Physician:	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Regular Foam, Waterfog, Carbon Dioxide, or Dry Chemical
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	None known.
Specific Hazards arising from the Chemical:	This product is not a combustible liquid.
Special protective equipment for fire fighters:	Use personal protective equipment.
Hazardous decomposition:	Decomposition may produce fumes of hydrogen chloride.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions:	Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
Environmental Precautions:	Avoid contact with large amounts of spilled material runoff with soil & surface waterways.
Methods of cleanup:	Absorb with inert material. Use a water rinse for final cleanup.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:	Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Conditions for safe storage:	Keep out of reach of children. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid strong acids and oxidizing agents.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Engineering Measures:	Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control workers exposure to airborne contamination.
Exposure Standard:	Chlorine; Peak 3 (mg/m ³) / 1ppm
Emergency Limits:	Sodium hypochlorite 0.6/0.075(ppm) TEEL-0, 2/0.2(ppm) TEEL-1, 1.5/50(ppm) TEEL-2, 500(ppm) TEEL-3

Personal Protection:

Eyes:	Eye protection should be used when splashing may occur. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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.
Hands:	Use solvent resistant gloves, nitrile for longer term protection of PVC and neoprene for incidental splashes.
Skin:	Wear safety footwear/gum boots, PVC apron and barrier cream.

Respiratory protection:

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	B-AUS P3	-	B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	B-2 P3	B-PAPR-2 P3 ^

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid	Specific Gravity:	1.08
Colour:	pale yellow	Vapour Pressure:	N/A
Odour:	typical	Volatiles:	N/A
pH:	12 typically	Vapour Density:	No data available
Boiling Point:	100°C	Solubility:	100%
Flash Point:	N/A	Evaporation Rate:	<=Water

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	Stable under normal conditions of use
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use
Possible Hazardous reactions:	Avoid strong acids, chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates
Conditions to avoid:	Heat
Incompatible materials:	Avoid metal, metal salts and peroxides
Hazardous decomposition products:	Decomposition may produce fumes of hydrogen chloride.

11. Toxicological Information

Information on likely routines of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact.

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Skin: The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Ingestion: May result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Inhalation: Spray mists are irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract
Chronic Exposure: Contact may cause severe itchiness, skin lesions and mild eczema. A 5.25% solution of sodium hypochlorite applied to intact human skin for 4 hours and observed at 4, 24 and 48 hours resulted in exudation and slight sloughing of the skin on 4 of 7 subjects. Two patients were reported with

chronic allergic dermatitis of the hand related to sensitisation to sodium hypochlorite as the active component of laundry bleach

	<u>Toxicity</u>	<u>Irritation</u>
Sodium hypochlorite	Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 8910 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 10mg – moderate Eye (rabbit): 10mg – moderate Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h-moderate

Sodium hypochlorite, Chlorine

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity	Harmful to aquatic organisms. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways. Sodium hypochlorite is not stable in water or in soil in the presence of organic material, and is rapidly decomposed by heat and light. Due to the rapid reactions with other substances, the inherent toxicity of hypochlorite, with EC/LC50 values below 1 mg/L, is of little, if any, relevance for aquatic environments. Sodium hypochlorite does not accumulate in the food chain.
Ecological Tests:	No data available.
Environmental Impact:	No data available.

13 Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods:	The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil. When possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Dispose of wastes in an approved waste disposal facility.
Disposal Considerations:	Dispose of as unused product. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Do not reuse empty containers.

14. Transport Information

This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

15. Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this product are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

16. Other Information

This SDS contains only safety related information. For other information see product literature.

Every endeavor has been made to ensure that the information contained in this publication is reliable and offered in good faith. It is meant to describe the safety requirements of our products and should not be construed as guaranteeing specific properties. Customers are encouraged to conduct their own tests as end user suitability of the product for particular uses is beyond our control. The information is not intended as an inducement to bargain and no warranty expressed or implied is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. Sierra (Aust) Pty Ltd accepts no liability for loss, injury or damage arising from reliance upon the information contained in this data sheet except in conjunction with the proper use of the product to which it refers. Due care should be taken that the use and disposal of this product is in compliance with appropriate Federal, State and Local Government regulations.