

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: 22-Dec-2010 C9317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GLITZ DOMESTIC CLEANER

PRODUCT USE

Bleaching agent. Cleaning agent. Disinfectant. Sanitiser.

Company: Pascoe's Pty Ltd Address: 14 Casino Street Welshpool WA, 6016 Australia

Telephone: +61 8 9353 3900 Fax: +61 8 9353 1902 Website: http://www.parkell.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.



RISK

Risk Codes Risk Phrases

· Irritating to eyes and skin. R36/38

SAFETY

S46

Safety Phrases Safety Codes

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. S23 Avoid contact with skin. S24

• Wear eye/face protection.

S39 S40

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this

material, use water.

· In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water S26

and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. • If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN sodium hypochlorite <5 7681-52-9 sodium hydroxide 1310-73-2 <2 ingredients non-hazardous

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- 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.

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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - 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.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Liquid inorganic hypochlorites shall not to be transported in unlined metal drums. Inner packagings shall be fitted with vented closures and plastics drums and carboys shall have vented closures or be performance tested to a minimum of 250 kPa.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS Source	Material	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hypochlorite (Chlorine) sodium hydroxide (Sodium hydroxide)	1	3 2

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

- - 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 eve 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS ■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

continued...

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear pale yellow liquid with lemon odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State Liquid Molecular Weight Not Applicable Melting Range (°C) 10sec Ford#4 Cup Not Available Viscosity cSt@40°C Boiling Range (°C) Not Available Solubility in water (g/L) Miscible Flash Point (°C) Not Available pH (1% solution) Not Available Decomposition Temp (°C) Not Available pH (as supplied) 13 (neat) Autoignition Temp (°C) Vapour Pressure (kPa) Not Available Not Available Specific Gravity (water=1) 1.09 approx. Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Available Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Available Relative Vapour Density Not Available (air=1) **Evaporation Rate** Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Irritating to eyes and skin.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- 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.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE:

GLITZ DOMESTIC CLEANER:

- 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.
- The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
- 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.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE:

TOXICITY IRRITATION
Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800 mg/kg Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Oral (mouse) LD50: 5800 mg/kg Oral (woman) TDLo: 1000 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 8910 mg/kg as sodium hypochlorite pentahydrate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Moderate

SODIUM HYDROXIDE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed- SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: sodium hydroxide

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

Water/Soil

I OW

HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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

"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)",
"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","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category Ill", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "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", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data for Glitz Domestic Cleaner (CW: 25-5570)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name sodium hypochlorite CAS 7681-52-9, 10022-70-5

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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Issue Date: 22-Dec-2010 Print Date: 22-Dec-2010

This is the end of the MSDS.