

NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder

NV Chemicals Australia

Chemwatch: 26-1318
 Version No: 3.1.1.1
 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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 S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Product name | NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder |
| Synonyms | Oxygen Powder Bleach |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Laundry brightener used on whites and colours. |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | NV Chemicals Australia |
| Address | 24 Lisa Place Coolaroo VIC 3048 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 3 9351 1100 |
| Fax | +61 3 9351 1077 |
| Website | https://www.nvchemicals.com.au/ |
| Email | info@nvchemicals.com.au |

Emergency telephone number


| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | S5 |
| Classification ^[1] | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H335 | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|---|
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
|------|---|

NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes. |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |

Precautionary statement(s) 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. |
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P301+P312 | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
| P403+P233 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|-------------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 497-19-8 | 30-60 | <u>sodium carbonate</u> |
| 15630-89-4 | 10-30 | <u>sodium percarbonate</u> |
| 7757-82-6 | 10-30 | <u>sodium sulfate</u> |
| 25155-30-0 | <10 | <u>sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate</u> |
| Not Available | <1 | optical brightener |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Fire Incompatibility | None known |
|-----------------------------|------------|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon monoxide (CO) , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , sulfur oxides (SO_x) |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. |

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas. ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| sodium carbonate | Sodium carbonate | 7.6 mg/m ³ | 83 mg/m ³ | 500 mg/m ³ |
| sodium sulfate | Sodium sulfate, anhydrous | 9.8 mg/m ³ | 110 mg/m ³ | 650 mg/m ³ |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; (Dodecyl benzene sodium sulfonate) | 2.1 mg/m ³ | 23 mg/m ³ | 87 mg/m ³ |
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH | | |
| sodium carbonate | Not Available | Not Available | | |

Continued...

NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| sodium percarbonate | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium sulfate | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | Not Available | Not Available |
| optical brightener | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder

| Material | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NITRILE | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | P1 Air-line* | - | PAPR-P1 - |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line** | P2 | PAPR-P2 |
| up to 100 x ES | - | P3 | - |
| | | Air-line* | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | PAPR-P3 |

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | White free flowing alkaline powder; soluble in water. | | |
| Physical state | Divided Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Applicable |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Applicable | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Applicable | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |

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| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Applicable | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Applicable | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p> <p>Inhalation of sodium carbonate may cause coughing, sore throat, difficulty breathing. Fluid accumulation in the lungs can occur with exposure to high doses or over a long period of time.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut. There may also be fever, nausea, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, chest and stomach pain, loss of consciousness, and movement disorders and death. Large amounts can also cause cessation of breath, dizziness, headache, tremors weakness or numbness in the extremities and convulsions.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.</p> <p>Contact with concentrated solutions of sodium carbonate may cause tissue damage - "soda ulcers" .</p> |
| Eye | <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Alkaline salts may cause severe irritation to the eyes and precautions should be taken to avoid direct eye contact.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p> <p>Long term inhalation of sodium carbonate may result in nose damage and lung disease.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> |

| NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium carbonate | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate |
| | Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.4 mg/l/2h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild |
| sodium percarbonate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| sodium sulfate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| Oral (rat) LD50: 438 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24hr-SEVERE | |

NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder

Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 hr-SEVERE

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|--|---|
| SODIUM PERCARBONATE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Sodium percarbonate is an inorganic, water soluble solid. It causes local irritation to mucous membranes, skin and eye. It is predicted to have genetic toxicity but may not cause cancer, reproductive, foetal, or developmental defects. However, there is insufficient data to substantiate this claim. |
| SODIUM SULFATE | For sodium sulfate: The acute toxicity of sodium sulfate has not been established, but existing data indicate very low acute toxicity. Very high doses cause severe diarrhea. Sodium sulfate is not irritating to the skin, and only slightly irritating to the eyes. It is highly unlikely to cause sensitizing effects. Equivocal Tumorigen by RTECS criteria. Reproductive effector in mice. |
| SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE | Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer. |
| SODIUM SULFATE & SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✓ | Carcinogenicity | ⊖ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✓ | Reproductivity | ⊖ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊖ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊖ |
| Mutagenicity | ⊖ | Aspiration Hazard | ⊖ |

Legend: ✗ - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ - Data available to make classification
⊖ - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| NV Chemicals Ox-Bleach Powder | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| sodium carbonate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 300mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =176mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 242mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 16 | Crustacea | 424mg/L | 4 |

| sodium percarbonate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4.9mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 48 | Crustacea | =2mg/L | 1 |

| sodium sulfate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 56mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 2564mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1900mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 168 | Fish | <220mg/L | 4 |

| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1.18mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 5.88mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.9mg/L | 5 |
| | BCF | 2 | Fish | 1.1mg/L | 4 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Fish | 3.1mg/L | 4 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Continued...

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium carbonate | LOW | LOW |
| sodium sulfate | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------|------------------------|
| sodium carbonate | LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605) |
| sodium sulfate | LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------|-------------------|
| sodium carbonate | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| sodium sulfate | LOW (KOC = 6.124) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

| Product / Packaging disposal | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant. ▶ Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

| Marine Pollutant | |
|------------------|----------------|
| | NO |
| HAZCHEM | |
| | Not Applicable |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****SODIUM CARBONATE(497-19-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM PERCARBONATE(15630-89-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM SULFATE(7757-82-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE(25155-30-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; sodium sulfate; sodium percarbonate; sodium carbonate) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|--------------------------------|--|
| sodium carbonate | 497-19-8, 7542-12-3, 1314087-39-2, 1332-57-6 |
| sodium percarbonate | 15630-89-4, 4452-58-8 |
| sodium sulfate | 7757-82-6, 15124-09-1, 1337-28-6, 14808-79-8 |
| sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate | 25155-30-0, 85117-50-6, 68081-81-2 |

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.

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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