



## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

### First Aid

- Swallowed: Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a 1-3 glasses of water to drink. If vomiting occurs, place victim head lower than hips to prevent vomiting entering lungs. Seek immediate medical assistance or contact the Poisons Information Centre immediately.
- Eye: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical assistance or contact the Poisons Information Centre immediately.
- Skin: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair immediately with soap and running water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If irritation persists seek immediate medical advice immediately.
- Inhaled Remove victim from further exposure. 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 attention if effects persist.

### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically and as for alkaline material

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Fire/Explosion Hazard

This product is not flammable and does not support combustion. Normally stable. May react violently with strong acids. Carbon dioxide gas and large quantities of heat may be evolved. Reacts with hydrated lime, in the presence of moisture to form caustic soda, a corrosive. Keep away from aluminium powder, fluorine, phosphorous pentoxide, sulphuric acid, ammoniacal silver nitrate and molten lithium. Decomposes above 1000 °C releasing carbon dioxide gas. Keep containers cool by spraying with water to prevent pressure building up inside the drums, causing them to burst.

### Extinguishing Media

Fire fighters must wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Use water fog ( or if unavailable fine water spray ), foam, dry agent ( carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder )

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Spills

Isolate the spillage area. Increase ventilation. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours or mists. Contain using sand or soil – prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent ( soil, sand vermiculite or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling** : Avoid skin and eye contact

**Storage :** Under normal weather conditions store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a dry cool environment. Store away from acids. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight, sources of heat or humidity. Keep containers closed at all times when not in use. Store away from foodstuffs. Check regularly for leaks

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Occupational Exposure Limits :** No value assigned for this specific material by the Occupational Health and Safety Commission. The following should be considered :

TLV – TWA for nuisance dust = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total dust, or  
= 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable dust

WHEN DISSOLVED IN WATER, SODIUM PERCARBONATE PRODUCES HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. THE PUBLISHED TLV FOR H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> IS 1.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. THIS MAY BE USED AS A GUIDE TO CALCULATE AN EQUIVALENT CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM PERCARBONATE, IE 6.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Exposure Standards (TWA) is the time-Weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health or, cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

**Engineering Control Measures :** Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions, Keep containers closed when not in use.

### **Personal Protective Equipment :**

Eye: Use chemical safety glasses or goggles to prevent eye contact

Hands: Use impervious rubber gloves when skin contact is possible

Other: Not applicable

Respirator: Use with adequate ventilation.

Always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage and reuse.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White Powder	pH (as is):	10 to 11 ( 1% soln)
Melting Point:	850°C (approximately)	Flash Point:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable	Volatiles	Not applicable
Bulk Density: @ 20°C	0.75 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Flammable Limits:	Not applicable
Solubility:	50g/L in water		

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability** May react violently with strong acids. Carbon dioxide gas and large quantities of heat may be evolved. Decomposes above 65° C. Avoid contact with other oxidising materials.

**Reactivity** Reacts with hydrated lime, in the presence of moisture to form caustic soda, a corrosive. Keep away from aluminium powder, fluorine, phosphorous pentoxide, sulphuric acid, ammoniacal silver nitrate and molten lithium.

## SECTION 11 – TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Health Effects**

No adverse health effects expected if the material is handled in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet. Symptoms that may arise if the material is mishandled are :

### **Acute Effects**

- Swallowing: May cause nausea, vomiting & abdominal pain & severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract Oral LD50 = 2500 mg/kg ( rat )
- Eye: Can cause severe irritation and potential permanent eye damage. May cause corneal damage.
- Skin: Contact with skin may result in severe irritation.  
Skin ( rabbit) severe irritation = 50 mg/ 24H
- Inhaled: Dust may cause irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Inhalation of dust can result in coughing, sneezing and difficulty in breathing

### **Chronic Effects**

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin or eye contact  
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may have a corrosive action on human tissues

## **SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Avoid contaminating waterways. Spills should be contained, absorbed by sand or earth and placed in sealed plastic or epoxy-lined drums for disposal

## **SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Refer to Waste Management Authority .

## **SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Classified as a Dangerous Good by the Criteria of the Australian Dangerous Good Code

Proper Shipping Name :	Not required	UN Number :	Not applicable
Dangerous Goods Class :	Not applicable	Subsidiary Risk :	Not applicable
Hazchem Code :	Not applicable	Packing Group :	Not applicable

## **SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Classification** Based upon information, classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

**Poisons Schedule** Schedule 5

## **SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION**

Contact Points

<b><u>Organisation</u></b>	<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Telephone</u></b>	<b><u>Ask For</u></b>
Tasman Chemicals Pty Ltd	Braeside, Victoria, Australia	(03) 9587 6777	Technical Manager
Poisons Information Centre		13 1126	

MSDS are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

*This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product; how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Tasman Chemicals Pty Ltd. Our responsibility for products sold are subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which appears on all invoices. It is also available on request. Where health or safety data given discloses a risk to the user or environment, it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to pass on that information to employees or those who may be using the product, ensuring that adequate safety procedures are used including good industrial hygiene.*