

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

PRODUCT NAME:

LAUNDAMATE

RECOMMENDED USE:

Front and Top Load Washing Powder

SUPPLIER DETAILS:

Company: Santo Australia

Address: 3/25 Lensworth Street, Coopers Plains, Qld 4108, Australia

Telephone Number: (+61-7) 3344 2604 Facsimile Number: (+61-7) 3344 3565

Emergency Telephone No: (+61-7) 3344 2604 (Office Hours) (+61-4)19 621 513 (After Hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

This product is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2A Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3

SIGNAL WORD: Warning



Hazard Statement(s):

H319 Causes serious eye irritation H335: May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention:

P261 Avoid breathing dust.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

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.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP):

None allocated.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL/COMPONENTWt%CAS NUMBERAlkaline salts>60%497-19-8

Other products not classified as hazardous to 100%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone e.g. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of 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. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. Seek medical advice.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Extinguishing media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Non-combustible material.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Decomposes on heating emitting toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Cover with damp absorbent (inert material, sand or soil). Sweep or vacuum up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the work day.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters:

No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for particulates: Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m3

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. Keep containers closed when not in use. If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

'Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors. OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK. Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: White powder

Melting Point (C⁰): 851

Vapour Pressure: Not applicable
Specific Gravity: Not determined
Flashpoint: Not Flammable
Flammability Limits: Not Flammable

Solubility in water: Miscible in all proportions

pH (undiluted): 11.0 – 11.5

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

Reacts with incompatible materials shown below

Chemical stability

Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts exothermically with strong acids evolving carbon dioxide .

Conditions to avoid

Avoid dust generation. Avoid exposure to moisture. Avoid exposure to heat.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible with phosphorus pentoxide, acids, aluminium, lead, magnesium, iron, zinc, fluorine.

Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:

Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal irritation.

Eye contact:

An eye irritant.

Skin contact:

Contact with skin may result in irritation.

Inhalation:

Material is irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways).

Acute toxicity:

Oral LD50 (rat): 4090 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >2000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Non-irritant (rabbit).

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Moderate irritant (rabbit).

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

No information available.

Chronic effects:

Mutagenicity:

No information available.

Carcinogenicity:

Not listed as carcinogenic according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive toxicity:

No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure:

May cause respiratory irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure:

No information available.

Aspiration hazard:

No information available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Bioaccumulative potential:

No information available.

Mobility in soil:

No information available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Marine Transport:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON DANGEROUS GOODS

Air Transport:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON DANGEROUS GOODS

Road and Rail Transport:

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL.

Classification of the chemical:

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - Category 3

Hazard Statement(s):

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP):

None allocated.

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

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.

atm Atmosphere

BEI - Biological Exposure Index/Indices.

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

cm2 Square Centimetres

CNS - Central Nervous System.

CO2 Carbon Dioxide

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

deg C C Degrees Celsius

g Grams

g/cm2 Grams per Cubic Centimetre

g/I Grams per Litre

HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

Immiscible Liquids are insoluble in each other.

kg Kilogram

kg/m3 Kilograms per Cubic Metre

LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test

animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. **LD50** LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

Itr or L Litre

m3 Cubic Metre

mbar Millibar

mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours

mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram

mg/m3 Milligrams per Cubic Metre

Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

mm Millimetre

mmH2O Millimetres of Water

mPa.s Millipascals per Second

N/A Not Applicable NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission

NOS Not Otherwise Specified.

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

Pa Pascal

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppb Parts per Billion

ppm Parts per Million

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours

ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) SWA - Safe Work Australia.

TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average

ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations

wt Weight

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