



Keeping it in the Community

Broome
Derby
Perth

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Progressive Supplies Sales - Service - Supplies - Local Support

1 Identification

GHS Product Identifier

OXY BLEACH L

Other means of identification

No Information provided.

Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

LAUNDRY BLEACH & WATER TREATMENT

Supplier's details

5 Heads Pty Ltd trading as:

Perth Progressive Supplies, **Street Address:** 230 Gnangara Rd, Landsdale WA 6065

Ph: 08 9303 9290

E: perthsales@progressivesupplies.com.au

Broome Progressive Supplies, **Street Address:** 7 Haynes Street, Broome WA 6725

Ph: 08 9192 6200

E: sales@progressivesupplies.com.au

Derby Progressive Supplies, **Street Address:** 24 Clarendon St Derby WA 6728

Ph: 08 9191 1000

E: derby@progressivesupplies.com.au

ACN: 098 396 546

Emergency phone number

National Poisons Information Centre: Phone Australia 13 11 26.

2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

THIS MATERIAL IS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO HEALTH CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA.

GHS label elements



May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer

Harmful if swallowed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Harmful if inhaled

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

Keep/Store away from clothing/incompatible materials/combustible materials.

Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/incompatible materials.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash up thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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

Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse Immediately contaminated CLOTHING and SKIN with plenty of water before removing clothes.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Specific treatment (see first aid instructions not, on this label).

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container to accordance with relevant regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

No Information provided.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Description	CAS Number	EINECS Number	%	Note
Hydrogen Peroxide			20 - 60	
Water and other non hazardous substances			0 - 50	

4 First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

Swallowed:

Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Seek urgent medical assistance.

Eye:

If material is splashed into eyes, immediately, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes, ensuring eye

lids are held open. If irritation persists transport to hospital or doctor.

Skin:

If material is splashed onto the skin, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists transport to hospital or doctor.

Inhaled:

Move victim to fresh air. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing.

Advice to Doctor: Product is a solution of sodium hypochlorite. If swallowed, treat with antacids to neutralise hypochlorous acid that may form in the stomach, then treat as for alkaline materials. Treat symptomatically. In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre In Australia call Tel: 131126

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal wash room facilities.

Can cause severe skin burns and eye damage.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

If swallowed, treat with antacids to neutralise hypochlorous acid that may form in the stomach, then treat as for alkaline materials.

Treat symptomatically.

In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre In Australia call Tel: **131126**

5 Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray or fog, for large quantities. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Non flammable - oxidising agent. May increase fire intensity. Do not expose to heat and ignition sources. May ignite in contact with incompatible materials.

Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

FLAMMABILITY:

This material is not a flammable or combustible liquid.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire/Explosion Hazard If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposes on heating emitting toxic oxides of chlorine.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters to wear Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in confined spaces, in oxygen deficient atmospheres or if exposed to products of decomposition. Full protective clothing is also recommended. If possible to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire. Use water

spray to spray to cool fire-exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Ventilate area where possible.

Environmental precautions

Bund area using sand or soil - to prevent run off into drains and waterways.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Use absorbent (soil, sand, vermiculite or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal.

7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances.

Store away from sources of heat or ignition and foodstuffs.

Store away from oxidizing agents.

Keep containers closed, when not using the product.

Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

National occupational exposure limits:

	TWA	STEL	NOTICES
	ppm mg/m ³	ppm mg/m ³	
Hydrogen peroxide	1.4	-	- - -
	limitation limitation		

As published by Safe Work Australia.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept too as low a level as is workable. These 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.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Measures: Avoid inhalation. Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use only in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator.

Individual protection measures

This product is hazardous; however it will bleach clothing and skin. The following protective clothing should be worn when handling product directly.

GLOVES: PVC or natural rubber gloves.

EYES: Chemical goggles or face shield to protect eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of vapours/gases. The use of a respirator is not normally required, however, if high vapour levels are present, then select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. The use of a P1 respirator with replaceable filters is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels and type of contaminant. If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715 / 1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended.

Hygiene measures: Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Clear colourless liquid

Boiling Point Melting Point: 108°C approx

Vapour Pressure: 48 Pa @30C

Specific Gravity: 1.134 to 1.195

Solubility (water): Soluble

Flash Point: None

Viscosity: 1.8 cSt @ 0C

Flammability Limits: Not flammable

Solubility in Water: All proportions

Oxidising properties: Oxidising liquid

Odour: Slight pungent odour

Other Properties

pH: >1-3

10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Potential for exothermic hazard.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No Information provided.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible materials

Oxidising agent. Incompatible with combustible materials, reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), metals, heat and ignition sources. May explode if heated.

Reacts violently with reducing agents, alcohols, ammonia, carboxylic acids, acetic acid, cobalt oxides, copper(II)

chloride, ethers, metal powder, permanganates, acetone, benzenesulfonic anhydride, 1,1-dimethylhydrazine, dimethylphenylphosphine, gadolinium hydroxide, hydrogen selenide, iron oxides, lithium

tetrahydroaluminate, magnesium tetrahydroaluminate, manganese(II) oxide, mercury oxide, methyl hydrazine, nickel monoxide, nitrogenous bases, osmium tetroxide, alpha-phenylselenoketones, phosphorus, phosphorus(V) oxide, quinoline, tetrahydrothiophene, tin(II) chloride, thiodiglycol, thiophane, tin(II) chloride, unsaturated organic compounds, readily oxidisable and combustible materials; avoid contact with combustibles including lubricants and graphite. reacts with cobalt, copper and its alloys, chromium, iridium, iron, lead, manganese, Monel, osmium, palladium, platinum, gold, silver, zinc, and other catalytic metals, metal oxides and salts - avoid metallic bowls and stirrers. violent catalytic decomposition will occur in contact with certain metals such as iron, copper, chromium, brass, bronze, lead, silver, manganese or their salts. forms unstable and possible explosive materials with acetic anhydride, acetic acid, aniline, carboxylic acids, 1,4 diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane, diphenyl diselenide, ethyl acetate, glycols, ketene, ketones, triethyltin hydroperoxide, 1,3,5-trioxane, vinyl acetate. Is incompatible with mercurous chloride decomposes in presence of alkalis and even ordinary dust or rust decomposes slowly at ordinary temperatures and builds up pressure in a closed container; the rate of decomposition doubles for each 10 deg C rise

in temperature and decomposition becomes self-sustaining at 141 deg. C contact with rough surfaces can cause decomposition. Attacks and may ignite some plastics, rubber and coatings.

Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

Hazardous decomposition products

Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc.

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11 Toxicological information

Toxicological (health) effects

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin, and/or if inhaled. Ingestion may result in burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

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

Information on the likely routes of exposure

No Information provided.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS: Swallowed: Will cause burns to the mouth, mucous membranes, throat, oesophagus and stomach. If sufficient quantities are ingested (swallowed) death may occur.

Eye: Will cause burns to the eyes with effects including: Pain, tearing, conjunctivitis and if duration of exposure is long enough, blindness will occur.

Skin: Will cause burns to the skin, with effects including; Redness, blistering, localised pain and dermatitis.

Inhaled: Toxic if inhaled. Will cause severe irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: Dizziness, headache, coughing, loss of co-ordination, chest pains, respiratory paralysis and or failure.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact will lead to necrosis (death) of the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure or deliberately concentrating and inhaling the vapour(s) may result in lung function incapacity or death.

Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe when used in certain limitations. In experimental animals, oral administration of hydrogen peroxide causes dental, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestinal damage. Inhalation exposure to hydrogen peroxide caused skin irritation and sneezing in dogs, and high mortality in mice. Hydrogen peroxide added to food is affirmed to be generally regarded as safe (GRAS) by the U.S. FDA when used to treat certain foods in specified limitations [FDA 21 CFR 184.1366 (4/1/93)]. Hydrogen peroxide may be used as a component of articles for use in packaging, handling, transporting, or holding food in accordance with prescribed conditions [FDA 21 CFR 175.105 (4/1/93)]. Dose-related growth retardation, induction of dental caries, and pathological changes in the periodontium were observed in young male rats receiving 1.5% hydrogen peroxide as their drinking fluid (equivalent to approximately 2.1 g/kg/day)² for 8 weeks.

Effects observed in mice treated for 35 weeks with 0.15% hydrogen peroxide as their drinking fluid (equivalent to approximately 0.29 g/kg/day)³ included degeneration of hepatic and renal tubular epithelial tissues, necrosis, inflammation, irregularities of tissue structure of the stomach wall, and hypertrophy of the small intestine wall.

Concentrations in excess of 1% (equivalent to approximately 1.9 g/kg/day)⁴ resulted in pronounced weight loss and death within two weeks. In a sequential study of mice treated with 0.4% hydrogen peroxide in drinking water

(equivalent to approximately 0.76 g/kg/day)⁵, gastric erosion was observed at 30 days and was present consistently throughout the 108 week study period.

Dogs exposed 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 6 months at an average vapour concentration of 7 ppm (9.73 mg/3) of

90% hydrogen peroxide, developed skin irritation, sneezing, lacrimation, and bleaching of the hair. Autopsy disclosed pulmonary irritation and greatly thickened skin, but no hair follicle destruction. No

significant changes in blood or urinary parameters were observed .

Following eight 6-hour exposures to hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of 79 mg/m³ (56.88 ppm), 7/9 mice died.

Following exposure to hydrogen peroxide at 93 mg/m³, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 30 exposures, 1/10 rats died. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates)

There is no other toxicological information available for this product.

Acute toxicity

Inhalation:

This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2000 mg/ m³/ 4 hours

Skin contact:

This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg

Ingestion:

This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg LD50 (Mice): 5800 mg/kg (Sodium Hypochlorite)

dermal (rat) LD50: 3000-5480 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2 mg/L/4H

Oral (rat) LD50: 75 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat: > 0.17 mg/l / 4 h. Method: literature. Test substance: hydrogen peroxide, 50%.

The maximum dose attainable under experimental conditions no fatalities.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbit: > 6500 mg/kg. Method: literature. Test substance: Hydrogen peroxide 70%.

Skin irritation rabbit: Slightly irritating. Method: literature

Eye irritation rabbit: Corrosive. Method: literature

Sensitization guinea pig: Not sensitising. Method: literature

Repeated dose toxicity:

Mouse(female): Testing period: 90 d. Subsequent observation period: 6 weeks.

Target organ/effect: Changes of parameters of the blood, body weight development negative.

Irritative effect: Gastrointestinal tract. Method: OECD TG 408. Drinking water analysis.

Mouse(male): Testing period: 90 d. Subsequent observation period: 6 weeks.

Target organ/effect: Changes of parameters of the blood, body weight development negative.

Irritative effect: Gastrointestinal tract. Method: OECD TG 408. Drinking water analysis

Gentoxicity in vitro

Microorganisms, cell cultures. Mutagenic/genotoxic effects. Method: literature. In the presence of metabolic systems

no mutagenic effects were observed.

Gentoxicity in vivo

Micronucleus test mouse intraperitoneal (i.p.): Negative. Method: OECD TG 474

Micronucleus test mouse Oral: Negative. Method: literature

Unscheduled DNA synthesis -test (UDS) rat: Negative. Method: literature

Carcinogenicity assessment

Clues to possible carcinogenic effects in animal experiments: Up to date there is no evidence of increased tumour risk.

Hydrogen peroxide is not a carcinogenic substance according to MAK, IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH.

Interactive effects

No Information provided.

Where specific chemical data are not available

No Information provided.

Mixtures

No Information provided.

Mixture versus ingredient information

No Information provided.

Other information

No Information provided.

12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish:

hydrogen peroxide LC50 96 Fish 0.020mg/L

hydrogen peroxide EC50 3 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.27mg/L

hydrogen peroxide EC50 48 Crustacea 2.32mg/L

hydrogen peroxide EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.71mg/L

hydrogen peroxide NOEC 192 Fish 0.028mg/L

Persistence and degradability

Inherently biodegradable - breaks down to inorganic salts.

Photochemical degradation (air) takes place.

Under ambient conditions quick hydrolysis, reduction or decomposition occurs. The following substances are

formed: oxygen and water.

Bioaccumulative potential

No Information provided.

Mobility in soil

Readily dilutes with water.

Other adverse effects

Gaseous hydrogen peroxide is recognized to be a key component and product of the earth's lower atmospheric photochemical reactions, both in a clean and polluted atmosphere. Hydrogen peroxide released to the atmosphere will degrade quite rapidly. Hydrogen peroxide is not expected to accumulate in the food chain.

13 Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Absorb with double volume of 90:10 mixture of sand-soda ash mixture. Mix thoroughly. Using a plastic scoop, slowly add to a large beaker of sodium sulphite solution (3-4 litres), stirring. Neutralise with dilute sulphuric acid. Once settled, decant sulphate solution and discard of residue to an approved landfill site. Small amounts can be diluted with excess water and flushed to sewer.

14 Transport information

UN Number

2014

UN Proper Shipping Name

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE,
AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

Transport hazard class(es)

Class: 5.1, 8

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of

Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

MARINE TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Packing group, if applicable

II

Environmental hazards

No information provided.

Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2P

Specific EPG 5.1.005

EMS F-H, S-Q

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

No Information provided.

15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Poison Schedule: Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

16 Other information

Other information

Key Legend Information:

NOHSC -National Occupational Health & Safety Commission {Formerly Worksafe}[Aust]

SUSDP -Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons [Aust]

TWA -Time Weighted Average [Int]

STEL -Short Term Exposure Limit [Int]

AICS -Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

EPA -Environmental Protection Agency [Int]

NIOSH -National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [US]

AS/NZS 1715 -Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices. [Aust/NZ]

AS/NZS 1716 -Respiratory protective devices. [Aust/NZ]

IATA -International Aviation Transport Authority [Int]

ICAO -International Civil Aviation Organization [Int]

IMO -International Maritime Organisation. [Int]

IMDG -International Maritime Dangerous Goods [Int]

United Nations Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods and Globally Harmonized System for the classification and labelling of Chemicals. [Int]

EU -European Union

[Aust/NZ] = Australian New Zealand

[Int] = International

[US] = United States of America

Removal of the heading of Poison Schedule [Aust], in section 3 and 15 of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) makes this a valid health and safety document in other international jurisdictions/countries. For full compliance please contact your Federal, State or Local regulators for further information.

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THE SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY, SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCT SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Principal References:

Information supplied by manufacturer, reference sources including the public domain.

END OF SDS