Safety Data Sheet

PRE-WASH STAIN REMOVER

Prepared to GHS Rev05, NOHSC:1008(2004) and ADG 7th ed.

Revision 3

1. IDENTIFICATION

HerbonPre-Wash Stain Remover

Product Name: Pre-Wash Stain Remover
Use: Pre-wash stain remover
UN Number: 3377
Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE
Dangerous Goods Class: 5,1
Subsidiary risk:

Packing Group: III
Hazchem Code: 1Y
Poison Schedule: S5

Manufacturer/Supplier Name:
Herbon Natural Products
8 Kambouris Court,
Corio,
Victoria 3214,
Australia

Phone: +61 3 5275 5010
Fax: +61 3 5275 5151
email: sales@herbon.com.au
ABN: 46 105 180 443

Emergency Telephone Number
+61 428 821 153

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard/Danger classification of the substance or mixture:

Health	Environmental	Physical
Acute toxicity – Dermal (Category 3) Acute toxicity –Oral (Category 4) Eye damage (Category 1) Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B) Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -(Category 3)	None	Oxidising solid (Category 3)

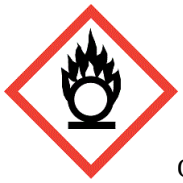
Classified as **hazardous** according to criteria of NOHSC. Classified as **dangerous goods** according to the ADG Code.

HAZARD CATEGORY: Oxidising (*O*), Irritant (*Xi*)

Risk and Safety Phrases:
R8, R41, R61, R62, S2, S3, S8, S17, S22, S24/25, S26, S45 (Full description in Section 15)

Signal Word: DANGER

Label elements
Pictograms


GHS03 Oxidising


GHS06 Acute Toxicity


GHS05 Corrosive


GHS08 Chronic Health Hazards

Hazard Statements

H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility

Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P220	Store away from combustible materials.
P232	Protect from moisture.
P235	Keep cool.
P260	Do not breathe dust.
P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE NAME	Proportion	CAS Number
SODIUM CARBONATE	Greater than 60%	497-19-8
SODIUM PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE	10 to 30%	10332-33-9
ALKALINE SALTS (Below Cutoff)	1 to 10%	Proprietary

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Swallowed:
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water. Give 2 - 3 glasses of water to drink. Immediately transport to hospital or doctor.

Eye:
If dust enters the eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring eye lids are held open. Immediately transport to hospital or doctor.

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

Inhaled:
Remove victim to fresh air. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

First Aid Facilities:
Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal wash room facilities.

Advice to Doctor:
Treat symptomatically.
In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre
In Australia call Tel: 13 11 26
In New Zealand Tel: 0800 764 766

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire/Explosion Hazard
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use flooding quantities of water. DO not use foam or dry chemical unless advised to do so.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) required for fire-fighting personnel. 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.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Will increase the intensity of a fire situation as the product provides oxygen for the fuel. In some circumstances and particularly under confinement an explosion can result.

Flammability
Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.
May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination.
Some will react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels, oils etc).
Containers may explode when heated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Do not contaminate
Keep combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, oil etc) away from spilled material.
EMERGENCY ACTION:
Keep unnecessary people away; Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; Keep out of low areas. Do not walk or touch spilt material unless wearing personal protection as outlined under SDS.
SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE:
Shut off ignition sources, no flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Water spray may reduce vapour; but it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
SMALL SPILLS:
Take up with sand, dirt or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust. Use non-sparking tools. Place into labeled drum(s) for later disposal.
LARGE SPILLS:
Notify Emergency Services (Police or Fire Brigade). Tell them exact location, nature, hazards, quantities, type of vehicle and any other information that would be helpful. Contain spill. Remove all ignition sources and safely stop flow of spill. Bund area. Trained personnel should wear Personal Protective equipment as highlighted in this SDS. Blanket the spill with foam or use water fog to disperse vapour clouds. Consult an expert regarding disposal of this product.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition, strong alkalis, acids and combustibles (oils, fuels, rags, etc). All equipment must be earthed. Store in original packages as approved by manufacturer. Check all fittings, valves, reticulation (piping) and any ancillary equipment for leaks. A supplied air respirator or a Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for emergencies should be available and checked regularly. For further information please refer to the Engineering Controls of this SDS.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards

No exposure standards are available for this product, however, the following exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC) to the following components of the product:
****
SODIUM CARBONATE
(Worksafe Australia)
[TWA]10 mg/m³
****
SODIUM PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE
No Exposure details available
****
ALKALINE SALTS (Below Cutoff)
(Worksafe Australia)
[TWA]10 mg/m³
(OEL)
[TWA]2 mg/m³

Engineering Controls
Corrosive solid. Single significant exposure may cause severe injury or even death. Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. Prevent accumulation of vapours in hollows or sumps. Eliminate any sources of ignition.

Personal Protection Equipment

GLOVES: PVC or natural rubber.
EYES: Chemical goggles or faceshield to protect eyes.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of dusts. The use of a respirator is not normally required, however, if high dust levels are present, then the use of a suitable dust mask or half-face respirator with a P1 filter is recommended. All respirators must comply with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White powder
Boiling Point Melting Point:	Not Available
Vapour Pressure:	Not Available
Specific Gravity:	1,02 - 1,15 g/cm³
Flash Point:	Not Available
Flammability Limits:	Not Available
Solubility in Water:	Complete

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:
Stable under normal conditions of use.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Emits choking and toxic fumes when heated to decomposition.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:
Strong acids, alkalis, finely divided metals and combustibles.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
Swallowed:
May cause irritation to mouth, throat and stomach with effects including mucous build up, irritation to the tongue and lips and pains in the stomach, which may lead to nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Eye:
Will cause severe irritation to the eyes with effects including tearing, pain, corneal opacity and blurred vision. If prompt action is not taken permanent eye damage may occur.

Skin:
Will cause irritation to the skin, with effects including redness, itchiness, and drying/defatting.

Inhaled:

Mists from the product may cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including cough, discomfort, difficulty breathing and shortness of breath.

Chronic:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may lead to dermatitis.

Prolonged contact may cause severe eye irritation and some form of permanent eye damage may occur.

TOXICOLOGY

Sodium Perborate Monohydrate

Acute toxicity

The oral LD50 in mice and rats is > 1000 mg/kg. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is > 2000mg/kg. The fatal dose of boric acid, sodium borate, or sodium perborate is 100 – 500mg/kg in humans.

Repeated dose toxicity

Effects after oral application of sodium perborate to rats can be attributed to thedegradation products. Systemic effects, which have to be considered on the basis of a 28day study, are the effects on the haematopoietic system. The LOAEL is 1000 mg sodium perborate tetrahydrate/kg/d (70 mg boron/kg/d) (only dose tested). The NOAEL from a 3 week skin painting study on rabbits is 200 mg/kg/d, which was the highestdose tested.

Mutagenicity / Genotoxicity

The in vitro studies on sodium perborate show a genotoxic potential, which may be due tothe generation of H_2O_2. No in vivo studies are available. Analogous to H_2O_2, the genotoxicpotential may not be relevant in vivo. Furthermore, in contrast to H_2O_2, due to itsionisation, sodium perborate itself should be taken up by cells less easily than H_2O_2.

Reproductive toxicity

In a study on developmental effects of sodium perborate tetrahydrate according to OECD Guideline 414, 100 mg/kg/day (corresponding to 7 mg B/kg/day) of sodium perborate tetrahydrate is regarded as the NOAEL for developmental toxicity and is used in calculation of MoS.It should be noted that a NOAEL of 9.6 mg B/kg/day has been used for other boron compounds (SCCS, 2010).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

48 Hr EC50 Ceriodaphniadubia: 33 mg/L;
96 Hr LC50 Lepomismacrochirus: 301-478 mg/L;
96 Hr LC50 Brachydaniorerio: 3185 mg/L [semi-static];
96 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 216 mg/L.

Persistence and Degradibility:

No data available

Bio-accumulation Potential:

No data available

Mobility in Soil:

No data available

Other adverse effects:

No data available

Results of PBT/vPvB Assessment:

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to an approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: 3377
Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE
Dangerous Goods Class: 5,1
Subsidiary risk:

Packing Group: III
Hazchem Code: 1Y

Classified as a CLASS 5,1 (OXIDISING) Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition.

Dangerous goods of Class 5,1 (Corrosive) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:
- Class 1
- Class 2.1, if the Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk
- Class 2.3
- Class 3, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are in bulk
- Class 4.2
- Class 5.2
- Class 6, if the Class 6 is a fire-risk substance
- Class 7
- Class 8

and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

Emergency information(Transport):
Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide (SAA/SNZ HB76:2010)
For OXIDISING SUBSTANCES Guide No: 31

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule (SUSMP6): S5
This material is a Scheduled **S5** Poison and must be stored, handled and used according to the appropriate regulations.

HAZARD CATEGORY: Oxidising (*O*), Irritant (*Xi*)

RISK PHRASES
R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R61 May cause harm to the unborn child
R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility
SAFETY PHRASES
S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S3 Keep in a cool place.
S8 Keep container dry.
S17 Keep away from combustible materials.
S22 Do not breathe dust.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this container or label.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Previous Revisions
First issued June 2004
Second revision March 2010

Contact Point
AFTER HOURS:
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Disclaimer
This SDS summarises our best knowledge of this product at the date of issue. However, we shall not be liable for any inaccuracy in the information or for any loss, injury or damage what so ever or how so ever arising, which may result from its use.
Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.