

Dual Laundry Powder

Benji Distributors Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5130-92

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Print Date: 18/06/2020

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN.RISK

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Dual Laundry Powder
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Laundry powder
--------------------------	----------------

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Benji Distributors Pty Ltd
Address	17 Grandview Parade Moolap VIC 3224 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 5248 1469
Fax	+61 3 5248 6696
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

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

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	1
Toxicity	2	2
Body Contact	3	3
Reactivity	1	1
Chronic	3	3

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation) *LIMITED EVIDENCE
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Dual Laundry Powder

Label elements

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

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

Hazard statement(s)

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

**LIMITED EVIDENCE*

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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 to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

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>
1344-09-8	1-10	<u>sodium metasilicate</u>
7758-29-4	5-15	<u>sodium tripolyphosphate</u>
Not Available	1-10	sodium dialkylbenzene sulfonate
10486-00-7	1-10	<u>sodium perborate tetrahydrate</u>
Not Available	10-30	fillers
Not Available	1-10	additives

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.
-------------	---

Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages. ▶ Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water. ▶ Seek immediate medical attention. ▶ 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.
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

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For acute or repeated short term exposures to boron and its compounds:

- ▶ Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and epigastric pain, haematemesis and blue-green discolouration of both faeces and vomitus characterise adult boron intoxication.
- ▶ Access and correct any abnormalities found in airway and circulation.
- ▶ A tidal volume of 10-15 mg/kg should be maintained.
- ▶ Emesis should be induced unless the patient is in coma, is experiencing seizures or has lost the gag reflex. If any of these are present, gastric lavage should be performed with a large-bore tube after endotracheal intubation or in the presence of continuous respiratory action.
- ▶ Activated charcoal is probably not of value though its use might be indicated following gastric evacuation. Catharsis might be useful to eliminate any borates remaining in the gastro-intestinal tract (magnesium sulfate: adults, 30 gms: children 250 mg/kg).
- ▶ Peritoneal dialysis and haemodialysis remove some borates.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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.

Dual Laundry Powder

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite. ▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) sulfur oxides (SO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
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"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.

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"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

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 reaction with oxidising agents

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
------------	---------------	--------	--------	--------

Continued...

Dual Laundry Powder

sodium carbonate	Sodium carbonate	7.6 mg/m3	83 mg/m3	500 mg/m3
sodium metasilicate	Silicic acid, sodium salt; (Sodium silicate)	5.9 mg/m3	65 mg/m3	390 mg/m3
sodium tripolyphosphate	Sodium tripolyphosphate	0.61 mg/m3	6.8 mg/m3	620 mg/m3
sodium perborate tetrahydrate	Perboric acid, sodium salt	8 mg/m3	88 mg/m3	530 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium metasilicate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium tripolyphosphate	Not Available	Not Available
sodium perborate tetrahydrate	Not Available	Not Available


OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium carbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium metasilicate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium tripolyphosphate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium perborate tetrahydrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
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.

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:
Dual Laundry Powder

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NITRILE	A

* 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

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	-2 P2

Continued...

of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

up to 100	10000	-	-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
 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 powder with a characteristic odour; mixes with 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 Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	10.3-10.7
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	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.
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	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. As absorption of phosphates from the bowel is poor, poisoning this way is less likely. Effects can include vomiting, tiredness, fever, diarrhoea, low blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, spasms of the wrist, coma and severe body spasms. Borate poisoning causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and pain in the upper abdomen. Often persistent vomiting occurs, and there may be blood in the faeces.

Dual Laundry Powder

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. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</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>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
Chronic	<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>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation exposure may result in nasal ulceration and/or perforation of nasal septum.</p> <p>Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function.</p> <p>Borate can accumulate in the testes and deplete germ cells and cause withering of the testicles, according to animal testing. Hair loss, skin inflammation, stomach ulcer and anaemia can all occur.</p>

Dual Laundry Powder	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	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
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
sodium metasilicate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE
sodium tripolyphosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
sodium perborate tetrahydrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 50 mg - moderate
Legend:	<p>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</p>	

SODIUM CARBONATE	<p>For sodium carbonate:</p> <p>Sodium carbonate has little potential for skin irritation, but is irritating to the eyes. Due to its alkaline properties, irritation of the airways is also possible.</p> <p>There is no data available for animal studies regarding the repeated dose toxicity of sodium carbonate by any route. There is no evidence that sodium carbonate causes whole-body effects under normal handling and use.</p>
SODIUM METASILICATE	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE	<p>as the tetrahydrate</p> <p>NOTE: for sodium perborate monohydrate (an unhydrated forms)</p> <p>Materials containing < 0,1 % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 um- Index No: 005-018-00-2 - are classified as "not harmful by inhalation".</p> <p>Materials containing >=0,1 % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 um - Index No: 005-018-01-X -are classified as harmful by inhalation.</p> <p>for sodium perborate tri- and tetra-hydrates</p>

Dual Laundry Powder

	<p>Materials containing <0.1 % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 um - Index No 005-017-00-7 - classified as "harmful by ingestion"</p> <p>Materials containing >= 0.1 % (w/w) of particles with an aerodynamic diameter of below 50 um - Index No 005-017-01-4 - classified as "harmful by ingestion" and "toxic by inhalation".</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
SODIUM CARBONATE & SODIUM METASILICATE & SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE & SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE	<p>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.</p>
SODIUM CARBONATE & SODIUM METASILICATE	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p>

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Dual Laundry Powder	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium carbonate	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 metasilicate	LC50	96	Fish	1-108mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1-700mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	348mg/L	2
sodium tripolyphosphate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	69.2mg/L	2
sodium perborate tetrahydrate	LC50	96	Fish	51mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	24	Crustacea	7-500mg/L	2
	LC50	96	Fish	51mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	24	Crustacea	7-500mg/L	2

Continued...

Dual Laundry Powder

	LC50	96	Fish	51mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	11mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	24	Crustacea	7-500mg/L	2

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.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium carbonate	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

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 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

SODIUM METASILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Dual Laundry Powder

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium carbonate; sodium metasilicate; sodium tripolyphosphate; sodium perborate tetrahydrate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (sodium perborate tetrahydrate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	01/11/2009

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	27/06/2017	Classification, Ingredients
4.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

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.

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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.