Section 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE**

Other Names: Bleaching Powder, Calcium Hypochlorite, Calcium Oxychloride, Calcium Salt, Chlorinated Lime, HYPOCHLOROUS ACID, CALCIUM SALT.

Chemical Family: Salt of hypochlorous Acid.

Chemical Formula: Ca(OCl)2

Uses: Water treatment agent, Bleaching Agent, Bacteria, Algaecide.

Product Description: Ingredients (by weight %):
Product contains up to 65% min.- 70% min. of Ca(OCl)2, the remainder includes sodium chloride, water, calcium chloride, calcium carbonate, calcium hydroxide and calcium chlorate etc. water content should not be too high or too low in an effort to avoid product to react with organic contaminates violently. The presence of magnesium oxide in lime used to prepare calcium hypochlorite may lead to the formation of magnesium hypochlorite, which is dangerously reactive. Impurities such as rust (iron oxide) or other metal oxides can catalyse decomposition of the material and must be kept at very
low levels.

CONTACT DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Business: Colonial Chemicals Australia

Address: Skewes Road, Bendemeer, NSW, AUSTRALIA,2355

Postal Address: P.O Box 167 Moonbi, NSW,2353

Phone: 02 67 696 658 **Mobile:** 0427 696658 **Fax:** 02 57015137

Email: admin@colonialchemicals.com.au

Web Site: www.colonialchemicals.com.au

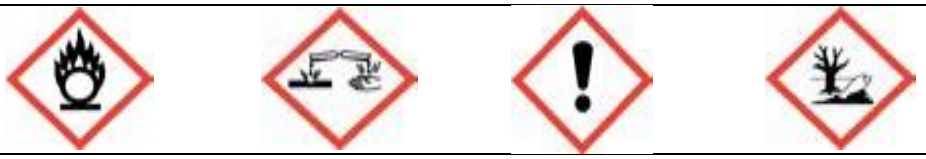
Emergency Contact Details *-For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.*

Poisons Information Centre -Westmead NSW	131126 or 1800-251525
Chemcall Australia	1800-127406

Section 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories:	Oxidising Solids - Category 2 Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1
Pictograms:	

GHS Signal word: DANGER

Hazard Statements	H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life
Precautionary Statements- **Prevention:**	P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. P220 Keep/store away from combustible materials. P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P264 Wash hands and contaminated body thoroughly after handling. P260 Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Response:	P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P310 Immediately 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. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use sand or water for extinction. P321 Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
Storage:	P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

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Section 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
HSNO Classifications	Physical Hazards 5.1.1B Oxidising substances that are liquids or solids: medium hazard Health Hazards 6.1D Substances that are acutely toxic – Harmful 8.1A Substances that are corrosive to metals 8.2C Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGIII 8.3A Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
Environmental Hazards	9.1A Substances that are very ecotoxic in the aquatic environment 9.2A Substances that are very ecotoxic in the soil environment 9.3C Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGEDIENTS

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Calcium Hypochlorite	No Data Available	7778-54-3	>65.0 %
	No Data Available		>=65.0 %
	No Data Available	7647-14-5	<25.0 %
	No Data Available	7732-18-5	<10.0 %
	No Data Available	10043-52-4	<6.0 %
	No Data Available	1305-62-0	<6.0 %
	No Data Available	471-34-1	<4.0 %

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	Never give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Have victim drink 240 to 300ml (8 to 10 oz.) of water to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, rinse mouth and repeat administration of water. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Eye	Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20-30 minutes, by the clock, holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye or on to face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Quickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.

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Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES (Continued)

Skin	Avoid direct contact with this material. Wear impervious protective gloves if necessary. Once contacted, as quickly as possible to flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently running water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Discard contaminated leather goods and transport victim to an emergency care facility immediately.
Inhaled	Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth respiration. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bay and a mask.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on individual reactions of patient and judgement of doctor. Effects may be delayed. May cause corneal burns. Comments: Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). Consult a physician and/or the nearest Poison Control Centre for all exposure except minor instance of inhalation or skin contact.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product. Chronic Exposure: Repeated exposures to calcium hypochlorite may cause bronchitis to develop with cough and/or shortness of breath.

Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do NOT move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do NOT move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat.
Flammability Conditions	Non combustible solid. Strong oxidiser and its heat of reaction with reducing agents, contaminants or combustibles may cause ignition. Explosions involving calcium hypochlorite have occurred. Product will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat.
Extinguishing Media	Use flooding quantities of water as fog or spray. Use water spray to keep fire- exposed containers cool. Avoid direct contact with water; reacts with water releasing chlorine gas. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Do not use dry chemical fire extinguishers containing ammonium compounds. Do not use carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers. Do not allow water runoff to enter sewers or waterways.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Not combustible (does not burn). However, calcium hypochlorite is a strong oxidizing agent and is a serious fire and explosion risk. Containers may explode when heated. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. An explosion can occur if either a carbon tetrachloride or a dry ammonium compound fire extinguisher is used to extinguish a fire involving calcium hypochlorite. Sensitive to mechanical impact.

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Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

Hazardous Products of Combustion	Powerful oxidizing solid. Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. This strong oxidiser may cause a fire as it contacts with combustible materials. Containers may explode when heated. Incompatible with flammable, organic and combustible materials, ammonia, primary amines, aromatic amines, and urea acids, ammonium chloride, different types of chlorinating chemicals, ethanol or methanol, hydroxy compounds, acetylene, acetic acid and potassium cyanide, reducing agents, metal oxides, charcoal + heat, metals, organic sulfur compounds, sulfur (damp), turpentine and all sources of ignition. When involved in a fire, this product may generate irritating and highly toxic gases of hydrogen chloride gas, hydrochloric acid, calcium oxides, calcium chlorate, calcium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, and chlorine, oxygen gas, and dichlorine monoxide above 158'C.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit.
Flash Point	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	1W

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Avoid accidents, clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipments section. Remove all sources of ignition. Keep water away from spilled material. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Remove all sources of ignition. Isolate the danger area. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Increase ventilation.
Clean Up Procedures	Contain and sweep/shovel up spills with dust binding material or use an industrial vacuum cleaner. Transfer to suitable, labelled, corrosion-resistant containers and dispose of promptly as hazardous waste. Do not get water inside containers. Do not use combustible materials such as paper towels to clean up spill.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Do not allow product to reach drains, sewers or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Authority.
Evacuation Criteria	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Use only in a well ventilated area. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Label containers and keep containers tightly closed after its use. Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Do not ingest or inhale. Discard contaminated shoes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Protect against physical damage and moisture. Isolate from any source of heat or ignition. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials such as flammable, organic and combustible materials, ammonia, primary amines, aromatic amines, and urea acids, ammonium chloride, diffierent types of chlorinating chemicals, ethanol or methanol, hydroxy compounds, acetylene, acetic acid and potassium cyanide, reducing agents, metal oxides, charcoal + heat, metals, organic sulfur, compounds, sulfur (damp), turpentine and all sources of ignition. Protect from direct sunlight, moisture, food and feedstuffs. Avoid storage in wood floors. Store and transport in an upright container. The bulk material may ignite or explode in storage. Traces of water may initiate the reaction. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. This product has a UN classification of 2880 and a Dangerous Goods Class 8 (corrosive) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
Container	Packaging must comply with requirements of Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer. SUITABLE: A plastic or fibreboard drum using a strong polyethylene chloride inner package.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No exposure standard has been established for this product by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC). However, the exposure standard for dust not otherwise specified is 10mg/m3 (for inspirable dust) and 3mg/m3 (for respirable dust).
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available on biological limits for this product.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentration low.
Personal Protection Equipment	RESPIRATOR: For conditions of use where exposure to the dust or mist is apparent, a half-face dust/mist respirator may be worn. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face positive pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. A respiratory protection program must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. (AS1715/1716). EYES: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses, chemical safety goggles, chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure (AS2161). CLOTHING: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).
Work Hygienic Practices	No Data Available

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Powder or Crystalline Granule
Odour	Strong Chlorine Odour
Colour	White to Gray
pH	10.8 10% Solution
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	6.9 Air = 1
Boiling Point	No Data Available
Melting Point	Decomposes at temperatures above 100 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	21g/100mL 25°C
Specific Gravity	2.00 Water = 1
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	175 °C
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	142.9848 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	Log P(oct) -2.46
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	0% Vol (21'C)
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	Decomposition Temperature: slowly decomposed less than 100 deg C; when above 140 deg C, around 12 minutes of heating up, violent decomposition and combustion occur; SADT (Self Accelerated Decomposition Temperature): 88 C; Additional Information Odour Threshold: 1-3ppm (Value for chlorine) Refractive Index : 1.545 (alpha), 1.69 (beta) Bulk Density : 1.0g/cm3 (loose granules) Moisture content : 5.5-10% Molecular Weight : 142.98 Solubility : Insoluble in ethanol.
Potential for Dust Explosion	No Data Available
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Hazardous Reactions Hazardous Polymerisation will not occur, however this product is a highly reactive oxidising chlorine compound. May cause fire or explosion. Readily ignites with flammable and combustible materials, in contact with anhydrous (dry) calcium hypochlorite. Reacts with ammonia, primary amines, aromatic amines, and urea to form explosive nitrogen trichloride. May explode upon contact with ethanol or methanol, due to the formation of the alkyl hypo- chlorites. Contact with hydroxy compounds causes ignition and may be explosive. Contact of acetylene may lead to formation of explosive chloroacetylenes. Reaction with acetic acid and potassium cyanide may be explosive. Reaction with reducing agents causes a violent reaction. Reaction with metal oxides can cause a violent oxygen- evolving decomposition of hypochlorites. A confined intimate mixture of calcium hypochlorite + finely divided charcoal exploded on heating. Metals catalyze the decomposition. Reaction with organic sulfur compounds may cause a flash fire/explosion. A mixture of damp sulfur and 'solid swimming pool chlorine' caused a violent exothermic reaction. May explode with turpentine.
Chemical Stability	Thermically stable when stored and used as directed. May decompose violently if exposed to heat or direct sunlight. All hypochlorite solutions are unstable and slowly decompose on contact with air, especially if acidified, or contaminated. Decomposition may lead to spontaneous ignition through self- heating.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid excessive heat, elevated temperatures, sunlight, and flame, sources of ignition and shock, dust generation, moisture/high humidity, contamination with combustible materials, acidic conditions, the presence of metals and other impurities.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible with flammable, organic and combustible materials, ammonia, primary amines, aromatic amines, and urea acids, ammonium chloride, different types of chlorinating chemicals, ethanol or methanol, hydroxy compounds, acetylene, acetic acid and potassium cyanide, reducing agents, metal oxides, charcoal + heat, metals, organic sulfur, compounds, sulfur (damp), turpentine and all sources of ignition.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	In a fire, this product may generate irritating and highly toxic gases of hydrogen chloride gas, hydrochloric acid, calcium oxides, calcium chlorate, calcium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, and chlorine, oxygen gas, and dichlorine monoxide above 177'C. In contact with incompatible materials, the formation of extremely hazardous gases such as explosively unstable N-mono of Di- Chloramines, corrosive chlorine gas, explosive nitrogen trichloride, alkyl hypochlorites, and explosive chloroacetylenes.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous Polymerization does not occur.

Section 11. TOXOCOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Oral LD50 Rat: 850mg/Kg Dermal LD50 Rabbit : >2000mg/Kg (40% water solution) Carcinogenicity : Hypochlorite salts are evaluated in the IARC monographs as Group 3: Not Classifiable as to carcinogenicity to Humans. Mutagenicity : Calcium Hypochlorite was mutagenic in bacteria and cultured mammalian cells. Mutation in Microorganisms, Bacteria - Salmonella typhimurium: 1mg/plate Cytogenetic analysis, hamster fibroblast: 4mg/L Eye Irritation Test: Rabbit, dosage: equivalent to 0.1mg/volume-70mg sample: Results: Corrosive injury. Rabbit, dosage: 5% solution/30 seconds followed by rinsing with water. Results: Superficial injury. Within one day injury had healed almost completely. Skin Irritation: 0.5mg moistened with water/24hrs: Corrosive injury.

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Section 11. TOXOCOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Eye Irritant	Irritation of the inner eyelids and injury to the cornea (ulcers). Solutions release corrosive chlorine gas at normal temperatures. The amount of chlorine gas released depends on the concentration of the solution, pH, temperature, ionic strength, exposure to light and the presence of metals and other impurities. Airborne chlorine can produce severe eye irritation at concentrations of 1ppm and above. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis. Effects may be delayed.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Corrosive. Calcium hypochlorite can react with organic material and stomach acids to release chlorine gas, which can cause vomiting, difficulty breathing and chemical injury to the respiratory tract and lungs. Ingestion of calcium hypochlorite solid or solutions can cause severe burns to the mouth, throat and stomach, sore throat, swelling of the throat, severe and permanent damage and perforation of the digestive tract and stomach with immediate pain, gastrointestinal symptoms, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, convulsions, delirium, coma, respiratory collapse, and possible death. As little as 1 ounce may be lethal. Concentrations lower than 15% available chlorine can also be lethal.
Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Dust may cause severe irritation and injury to the nasal passages including tissue death (necrosis) and injury to the throat (laryngeal oedema) and upper respiratory tract. Solid calcium hypochlorite decomposes and releases corrosive chlorine gas. Depending on the concentration, chlorine gas can cause nose throat and respiratory tract irritation and or severe lung injury and death. Mists formed from solutions may be moderately to severely irritating. Symptoms of exposure include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm inflammation and oedema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
Skin Irritant	Solutions are corrosive and can cause burns, blisters, and permanent scarring. Dusts will form concentrated solutions on wet or sweaty hands. The irritation hazard increases with increasing concentration of the solution and duration of contact. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. With severe exposures, death could result. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dry, red, itchy, cracked skin (dermatitis).
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Persistence/ Degradability	No information available.
Mobility	Soluble in water: 21g/100mL (25'C)
Environmental Fate	Do NOT allow product to reach waterways, drains, or sewers.
Bioaccumulation Potential	No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. Untreated waste calcium hypochlorite must never be discharged directly into sewers or surface water. Following decontamination, disposal of residue by secure landfill may be acceptable.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia) ADG

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% Water
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2880
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% Water
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances

Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	2880
Hazchem	1W
Pack Group	11
Special Provision	No data available
EMS	FH,SQ
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport IATA

Proper Shipping Name	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED MIXTURE with not less than 5.5% but not more than 16% Water

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Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION (Continued)

(Air Transport IATA Continued..)

Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances

Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available
UN Number 1W
Pack Group 11
Special Provision No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information No Data Available

Poisons Schedule (Aust) 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand) Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Amendment Act2015

Approval Code HSR006978

National/Regional Inventories LISTED

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Always use product as directed.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

Further information may be obtained by contacting the Technical Officer on 0267 696 658.

Supplied by Colonial Chemicals Australia.

SDS Revision Number: 3
SDS Revision Date: 01 JUNE 2018
Reason for issue: Update SDS (Replaces SDS version 2 Dated 17/06/2015)

In any event, the review and, if necessary, the re-issue of a SDS shall be no longer than 5 years after the last date of issue.

The information sourced for the preparation of this document was correct and complete at the time or writing to the best of the writer's knowledge. The document represents the commitment to the company's responsibilities surrounding the supply of this product, undertaken in good faith. This document should be taken as a safety guide for the product and its recommended uses but is in no way an absolute authority. Please consult the relevant legislation and regulations governing the use and storage of this type of product.

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Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO2 Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury
	inH2O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound 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. ltr 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 Health and Safety Commission OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Oz Ounce PEL Permissible Exposure Limit Pa Pascal ppb Parts per Billion ppm Parts per Million ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours psi Pounds per Square Inch R Rankine RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure STEL Short Term Exposure Limit TLV Threshold Limit Value tne Tonne TWA Time Weighted Average
	ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours UN United Nations wt Weight

END OF SDS