


1. Identification

Product identifier	Nappy Wash	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	A chlorinated nappy treatment designed to kill germs and bacteria. This product will leave nappies white, bright and deodorised. WARNING: Only use this product on white garments.	
Details of manufacturer or importer	Company Name	Chemwell Pty Ltd ABN 94 155 544 040
	Address	3 Clive St, Springvale, VIC, 3171
	Phone	03 9558 5678
	Email	chemwell@chemwell.com.au
	Website	www.chemwell.com.au
Emergency phone number	Police, Fire & Ambulance	000
	Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

2. Hazard(s) Identification

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.

NOT considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute Aquatic Toxicity 2 Acute Toxicity, Oral 5 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity 2 Eye Damage/Irritation 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation 3
Hazard symbols	
Signal word(s)	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H303 - May be harmful if swallowed H316 - Causes mild skin irritation H318 - Causes serious eye damage H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)	Prevention	P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	Response	P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P391 - Collect spillage. P332+313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
	Storage	
	Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local regulation.

3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	Proportion
Sodium Carbonate (Dense)	30-60%
Sodium Carbonate (Light)	10-30%
Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid	<10%
Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous	<10%

Disclosure of ingredient names is not required by the WHS Regulations for those ingredients that meet only physicochemical and/or environmental hazard classifications, or for nonhazardous ingredients.

There is no requirement to disclose the identity of ingredients for the following GHS health hazard categories because they fall outside the scope of the WHS Regulations:

- Acute toxicity – Category 5 (oral, dermal and inhalation)
- Skin; corrosion / irritation – Category 3
- Serious eye damage / eye irritation – Category 2B
- Aspiration hazard – Category 2
- Aquatic toxicity (all categories)
- Flammable gas – Category 2
- Ozone depletion.

4. First Aid Measures

Swallowed	Immediately rinse mouth out thoroughly with water and give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.
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Eye	Immediately irrigate eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical advice.
Skin	Immediately wash affected area with large amounts of water. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if pain or irritation persists.
Inhaled	For all but minor symptoms seek medical advice. Not considered a normal feature of use.
First Aid Facilities	Standard first aid facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing equipment	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	<p>During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Hazardous products of combustion for each ingredient are:</p> <p>Sodium Carbonate (Dense): Carbon oxides, Sodium oxides.</p> <p>Sodium Carbonate (Light): Sodium oxide, oxides of carbon.</p> <p>Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid: Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur oxides (SO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous: Hydrogen chloride, nitrogen dioxides, carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gasses, carbon dioxide, nitrogen.</p>
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	<p>Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant section.</p> <p>Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.</p> <p>HazChem (EAC): 2X</p>

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	<p>Personnel involved in the clean-up should wear protective clothing as listed in section 8. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> <p>Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation.</p> <p>Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel.</p>
Environmental precautions	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	<p>Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery. Stop leak if safe to do so. This may involve tipping container on its side. Clean up all spills immediately. Clear area of all unnecessary personnel. If safe to do so repack leaking container into new container.</p> <p>Place inert, absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p>

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	<p>Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Check Section 8 for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the counteracting workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.</p>
Storage	<p>Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for corrosion and leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Containers should be protected against any form of physical damage indeterminate goodness wellbeing always. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near storage area. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.</p>

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure standards	<p>No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Exposure Standard(s) for ingredient(s) are:</p> <p>Sodium Carbonate (Dense): Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m3</p>
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	<p>Sodium Carbonate (Light): No Data Available</p> <p>Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid: TEEL-1 0.75 mg/m3, TEEL-2 8.3 mg/m3 , TEEL-3 87 mg/m3</p> <p>Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous: No Data Available</p>
Biological limits	<p>Biological limits for ingredient(s) are:</p> <p>Sodium Carbonate (Dense): None specified.</p> <p>Sodium Carbonate (Light): No information available on biological limit values for this product.</p> <p>Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid: None specified.</p> <p>Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous: No information available on biological limit values for this product.</p>
Engineering controls	<p>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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds"and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	<p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical protective gloves.</p>

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, colour etc.)	White, free flowing powder
Odour	Slight chlorine odour
Odour threshold	Not specified
pH	11.5-12.5
Melting point/freezing point	Not specified

Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not specified
Flash point	Not flammable
Evaporation rate	Not specified
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not specified
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not specified
Rejonasus Factor	Not specified
Vapour pressure	Not specified
Vapour density	Not specified
Relative density	Not specified
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not specified
Auto-ignition temperature	Not specified
Decomposition temperature	Not specified
Viscosity	Not specified

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Reacts exothermically with acids.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal ambient storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No data available.
Conditions to avoid	No data available.
Incompatible materials	No data available.
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity, Dermal	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Dusts And Mists	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Gases	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Not Applicable
Acute Toxicity, Oral	Category 5
Acute Toxicity, Vapours	Not Applicable
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 3
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 1
Respiratory Sensitization	Not Applicable

Skin Sensitization	Not Applicable
Germ Cell Mutagens	Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Reproductive Toxicity	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity RE	Not Applicable
Specific Target Organ Toxicity SE	Not Applicable
Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

Toxicological Information for Sodium Carbonate (Dense)

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

Ingestion: No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

Eye contact: An eye irritant.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation.

Inhalation: Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. Acute toxicity Oral LD50 (rat): 4090 mg/kg

Serious eye damage/irritation: Moderate irritant (rabbit).

Chronic effects: Not listed as carcinogenic according to IARC.

Toxicological Information for Sodium Carbonate (Light)

General Information

LD50 (rats) = 4090 mg/kg (sodium carbonate)

Eye Irritant

Irritant. May cause pain, redness, discomfort.

Ingestion

Swallowing large amounts may cause illness.

Inhalation

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause mild irritation. Dust is irritating.

Skin Irritant

Prolonged or repeated contact may cause mild irritation.

Carcinogen Category

No Data Available

Toxicological Information for Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid

Inhaled The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Ingestion Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

Skin Contact The material may cause severe 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. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Eye There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.

Chronic 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.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Exposure to sulfonates can cause an imbalance in cellular salts and therefore cellular function. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

Toxicological Information for Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous

General Information

LD50 Oral - Rat - 1,420 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Somnolence (general depressed activity). Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Acute pulmonary edema. Liver:Other changes

Developmental Toxicity - Mouse - Oral Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain). Effects on Newborn: Physical

Developmental Toxicity - Mouse - Oral Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. Effects on Newborn: Physical. Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., Cough, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea

EyeIrritant Causes severe eye burns.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation Irritating to respiratory system.

SkinIrritant Causes severe skin burns.

Carcinogen Category No Data Available

12. Ecological Information

Acute Aquatic Toxicity	Category 2
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 2

Ecological Information for Sodium Carbonate (Dense)

Ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Ecological Information for Sodium Carbonate (Light)

Ecotoxicity LC50 (P. promelas) = 400 mg/L

Persistence/Degradability Not biodegradable.

Mobility No information available on mobility for this product.

Environmental Fate Avoid contaminating waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential No information available on bioaccumulation for this product.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

Ecological Information for Alkylbenzenesulfonic Acid**Toxicity**

Endpoint: BCF, Duration: 4hr, Species: Fish, Value: 1.1mg/L

Endpoint: EC50, Duration: 48hr, Species: Crustacea, Value: 5.88mg/L

Endpoint: LC50, Duration: 96hr, Species: Fish, Value: 1.18mg/L

Endpoint: NOEC, Duration: 72hr, Species: Fish, Value: 3.1mg/L

Endpoint: EC50, Duration: 48hr, Species: Algae or other aquatic plants, Value: 1.94mg/L

Endpoint: EC50, Duration: 96hr, Species: Algae or other aquatic plants, Value: 1.9mg/L

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350. Aquatic Fate: Surfactants tend to accumulate at the interface of the air with water and are not extracted into one or the other liquid phases. Terrestrial Fate: Anionic surfactants are not appreciably sorbed by inorganic solids. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Water/Soil: No Data available for all ingredients

Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil No Data available for all ingredients

Ecological Information for Sodium Tripolyphosphate**Toxicity**

Toxicity to bacteria: EC50 >1000 mg/l. Exposure period: 48 hours. Source: Active sludge. Method: OECD 209.

Source: Hoechst study.

Persistence and degradability

Not applicable to inorganic compounds.

Bio accumulative/ Bioconcentration potential

No information available.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Other adverse effects

Environmental fate: While the alkalinity of this material is readily reduced in natural waters, the resulting phosphate may persist indefinitely or incorporate into biological systems. Inorganic compounds in contact with the soil, subsurface or surface waters may be taken up by plants and utilized as essential nutrients. Phosphates may also

form precipitates, usually in the form of calcium or magnesium. The resultant compounds are insoluble in water and become part of the soil or sediment.

Ecological Information for Sodium Dichloroisocyanuric Acid Anhydrous

Ecotoxicity Toxicity to fish LC50 - *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill) - 0.283 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates, EC50 - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) - 0.15 mg/l - 48 h

Persistence/Degradability Rapidly Degradable: Yes

FR recommended that the substance be classified with N; R50-53. S proposed N; R50 because the substance transforms to hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid, which are highly toxic. These substances are highly reactive and are not likely to bioaccumulate or to give direct chronic effects. The entry was reconsidered after discussion of the salts of dichloroisocyanuric acid (613-030-00-X and 613-030-01-7). UK argued that if sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate (613-030-01-7) was considered to be stable, also the dichloroisocyanurate acid should be considered stable. Therefore UK proposed to classify the substance as N; R50-53.

Conclusion: The Group agreed that the substance should be classified with N; R50-53. [N-class]

Mobility Soluble in water.

Environmental Fate Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential Bioaccumulative: No

FR recommended that the substance be classified with N; R50-53. S proposed N; R50 because the substance transforms to hypochlorite and hypochlorous acid, which are highly toxic. These substances are highly reactive and are not likely to bioaccumulate or to give direct chronic effects. The entry was reconsidered after discussion of the salts of dichloroisocyanuric acid (613-030-00-X and 613-030-01-7). UK argued that if sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate (613-030-01-7) was considered to be stable, also the dichloroisocyanurate acid should be considered stable. Therefore UK proposed to classify the substance as N; R50-53.

Conclusion: The Group agreed that the substance should be classified with N; R50-53. [N-class]

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. Disposal considerations

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.

14. Transport Information

Not considered as a 'Dangerous Good' by the Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number	Not applicable
Proper shipping name or Technical Name	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class	
Packing Group	

Environmental hazards for Transport Purposes	Classified as having an acute aquatic toxicity.
UFAC Code	TANZ 1FC35
Special Precautions for user	None specified
Additional Information	None specified
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code	2X

15. Regulatory Information

No information in this section.

16. Other information

Date of Preparation:

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