

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: POOL TREAT CONDITIONER

May 19

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Pool Treat Conditioner

Other Names: Sodium Bicarbonate, Baking Soda, Bicarbonate of Soda, Sodium Hydrogen

Carbonate

Product Code: PC1, PC2.5, PC6, PC25

Uses: Manufacture of effervescent salts and beverages, leavening agent, artificial mineral

water, bath salt ingredient, pharmaceuticals, water softener, fire extinguishers, cleaning preparations, laboratory reagent, stock feed buffer, It is a Food Additive, E500 (acidity regulator, anticaking agent, raising agent), a feed additive and a buffer and neutraliser in the Beverage industry. It is also used an abrasive in toothpaste, in dry chemical extinguishers, to absorb odours and in the manufacture of specialty

chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Supplier: HamChem Hamilton Chemicals Ltd, 75 Ruffell Rd, Hamilton

Phone: 07 974 4971 Web: www.hamchem.nz Email: info@hamchem.nz

- In emergency dial 111, and then ask for Fire, Ambulance or Police as necessary.

- In case of poisoning phone National Poisons Centre – 0800 764 766

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

NOT hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Entity CAS No. Proportion (%)

Sodium Bicarbonate (NaHCO3) 144-55-8 > 99% Impurities < 1%

FIRST AID MEASURES

If Swallowed: Rinse mouth, then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention if a large amount is swallowed or if you feel unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing 10-15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

If on Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush skin with running water for several minutes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing; administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

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Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures: If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out.

Flammability Conditions: Non-combustible; Material does not burn.

Extinguishing Media: If material is involved in a fire, use extinguishing media that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Fire and Explosion Hazard: Decomposes on heating, emitting toxic fumes.

Hazardous Products of Combustion: Fire or heat may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes, including oxides of Carbon, oxides of Sodium.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions: Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may pollute waterways.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in combination with normal firefighting clothing (full fire kit).

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure: Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material - slipping hazard. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

Clean Up Procedures: Collect material (sweep up, shovel) and place it in suitable, properly labelled containers for recovery or disposal (see Disposal Considerations section of this SDS).

Containment: Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas.

Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent entry into drains and waterways.

Evacuation Criteria: Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away.

Personal Precautionary Measures: Use personal protective equipment as required (see Exposure Controls/Personal Protection section of this SDS).

HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling: Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment as required (see Exposure Controls/Personal Protection section of this SDS). To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect from moisture. Keep away from incompatible materials (see Stability & Reactivity section of this SDS).

Container: Keep in the original, properly labelled container.

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EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards:

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
New Zealand WES 2018	Inspirable dust	10 mg/m ³
New Zealand WES 2018	Inspirable dust	3 mg/m ³

Ventilation system: 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. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Personal respirators (NIOSH approved): For conditions of use where exposure to dust or mist is apparent and engineering controls are not feasible, a particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. 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.

Skin protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye protection: Use chemical safety goggles. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Powder/Crystalline, white.

Property Value Molecular Weight: 84.01

Melting Range (°C): 50°C (decomposition starts)

Solubility in water (g/L, 20°C): 96 pH (1% solution): 8.4 Volatile Component (%vol): Nil

Relative Vapour Density (air=1):

Lower Explosive Limit (%):

Autoignition Temp (°C):

Not Applicable

Not Available

State: Solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.159

pH (as supplied):

Evaporation Rate:

Flash Point (°C):

Upper Explosive Limit (%):

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): >270°C
Viscosity: Not Available
Risk of explosion: Not Applicable
Bulk Density Not Available

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STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Conditions contributing to instability: Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature. Avoid excessive heat, moisture, incompatible materials. Reacts with acids to form carbon dioxide. Dangerous reaction with mono-ammonium phosphate dry chemical extinguishing agent. Moisture accelerates this reaction. Reacts violently with sodium-potassium alloy. Keep containers dry and tightly closed to avoid moisture absorption and contamination. No decomposition if stored under normal conditions of use. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of carbon oxides. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Not hazardous; Oral LD₅₀ (rat): >5000mg/kg.

Irritation:

Mild irritation of eyes and respiratory tract; Skin irritation/corrosion Rabbit GLP study 40 CFR 798.4470: Slightly irritating; Eye irritation/corrosion Rabbit EPA TSCA 40 CFR 798.4500 Draize test: Minimally irritating; Irritating (dose of 220mg)

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

48 hour EC50 *Daphnia magna* (water flea): >1000mg/l; 96 hour LC50 Rainbow Trout: >7,700 mg/L; 48 hour LC50 *Apis mellifera* (Honeybee): >24µ/bee

Persistence and degradability: Inorganic compound, found naturally in the environment. The natural mineral form is known as nahcolite. Sodium bicarbonate will absorb moisture and gradually decompose into sodium carbonate, water and carbon dioxide.

Mobility: Sodium bicarbonate is present in the environment predominantly as sodium and bicarbonate ions in the aquatic environment.

Environmental Fate (exposure): Not expected to present adverse effects on the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential: Will not accumulate in living tissues.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible. Consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a licensed land-fill or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Empty contaminated packaging should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION

End of SDS.