

Safety Data Sheet

Solo Pak Sani Clean

Page 1

Compilation Date: 1 August 2018

Issue Date: 1st of August 2018

Revision No: 1.0

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	Sani Clean
Other Means of Identification	None
Product Code	5lt: 44-592
Product Use	Hydrogen peroxide based cleaner, decontaminant, disinfectant and mouldicide
Supplier	Solo Pak Pty Ltd
ABN	29 076 652 269
Address	Unit 5, 51 Musgrave Road, Coolers Plains, QLD, 4108
Mail Address	PO Box 67, Brisbane Markets QLD, 4106
Email	sales@solopak.com.au
Telephone:	1300 307 755
Emergency Telephone:	Poisons Information Centre (National) 131126

2. Hazards Identification

Poison Schedule

Not applicable

Hazardous classification

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

Hazardous categories

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2

GHS Label Elements



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard Statement(s)

H315

Causes skin irritation

H319

Causes serious eye irritation

Prevention(s)

P280

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Read the SDS before using this product.

Response

Safety Data Sheet

Solo Pak Sani Clean

Page 2

P305 + P510 + P351 +
P338

IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER, Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P302 + P362 + P332 +
P313

If on SKIN, take off contaminated clothing, wash before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice / attention.

Storage

| Not applicable

Disposal

P501

| Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

(Listed when present at 1% or greater, carcinogens at 0.1% or greater)

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% Weight	Hazard Information
Water	7732-18-5	>50	None
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	<10	H214: Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1A H271: Oxidising Liquids - Category 2 H290: Corrosive to Metals - Category 1, H302: Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4 H332: Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4, H318: Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1
Other ingredients	Mixture		None

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

4. First Aid Measures

General

| For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water.

Inhalation

| If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Skin

| Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.

| Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

| Wash skin and hair with running water. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Eyes

| Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with

Ingestion	<p>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.</p> <p>Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.</p> <p>Immediately give a glass of water.</p> <p>Do not induce vomiting.</p> <p>First aid is not usually required. If in doubt contact a poisons information centre or doctor.</p>
-----------	--

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered.

Because of the likelihood of systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via wrights induction or gastric lavage should be avoided.

There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or gastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media	<p>For hydrogen peroxide</p> <p>NOTE: Chemical extinguishing agents may accelerate decomposition. (CCINFO)</p> <p>There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.</p> <p>Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.</p>
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	
Fire Incompatibilities	None known
Advice for firefighters	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>Product will produce oxygen which will support and stimulate combustion.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</p> <p>Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</p>
Fire fighting	<p>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</p> <p>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p>
Fire / Explosion Hazard	<p>Non-combustible.</p> <p>Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</p>

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</p>
--------------	--

	<p>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</p> <p>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</p> <p>Wipe up.</p> <p>Place in a suitable, labeled container for waste disposal.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</p> <p>Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.</p> <p>Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material.</p> <p>Place into labeled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations.</p> <p>Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.</p>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

7. Precautions for handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</p> <p>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</p> <p>Use in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</p> <p>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</p> <p>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</p> <p>Store in containers with vented lids Avoid physical damage to containers.</p>
Storage	<p>Store away from incompatible materials</p>
Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	<p>Store only in the original container</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid storage with reducing agents, adds and alkalis.</p> <p>Avoid storage with combustible organic matter.</p>

8. Exposure controls /personal protection

General	<p>Australia Exposure Standards hydrogen peroxide Hydrogen peroxide TWA 1.4 mg/m3 / 1 ppm</p> <p>EMERGENCY LIMITS : Hydrogen peroxide 30%- TEEL-1- 33 ppm</p>
Exposure controls Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.</p>
Eye and face	<p>Safety glasses with side shields OR</p>

Safety Data Sheet

Page 5

Solo Pak Sani Clean

protection	Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard;. Soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand /feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves. Neoprene is recommended for this application.
Body protection	See Other protection below Overalls. P.V.C. apron.
Other protection	Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not available

9. Physical and chemical properties

State	Liquid
Appearance	Water like liquid
Odour:	Slightly sharp odour
Colour	Colourless liquid
pH:	5.5
Vapour pressure	No data available
Vapour density	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Melting point	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Solubility	Miscible
Specific gravity	1.0
Flash point	Does not flash
Auto Ignition Temp	No data available
Evaporation Rate	No data available
Bulk density	No data available
Corrosion data	No data available
Available Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Density	Not available
Specific Heat	No data available
Molecular Weight	No data available
Net Propellant Weight	No data available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No data available
Available Particle Size	No data available
Partition Coefficient	No data available
Available Saturated Vapour Concentration	No data available
Vapour Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Volatile Percent	No data available
VOC Volume	No data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical Stability	Unstable in the presence of Incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen.
Possible hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to Avoid	See section 7
Materials to Avoid	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

11. Toxicological information

General Information	
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful and may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut.
Inhalation	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). Inhaling excessive levels of mist may result in headache, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhea, irritability, sleeplessness and fluid in the lungs, and cause extreme irritation of the nose and chest, cough, discomfort, shortness of breath and inflammation of the nose and throat.
Skin contact	Skin contact is not Thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models).
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No information available	
Persistence/Degradability		
Ingredient / Hydrogen peroxide:	Persistence: Water/Soil: Low	Persistence: Air: Low
Bio Accumulation		
Ingredient / hydrogen peroxide	Bioaccumulation / LOW (LogKOW = -1.571)	
Mobility in soil		
Ingredient / hydrogen peroxide	Mobility / BioLOW (KOC = 14.3)	

13. Disposal consideration

Waste disposal methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations.
------------------------------	---

14. Transport Information

HAZCHEM	Not applicable
Marine pollutant	No

15. Regulatory Information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"
--	---

16. Other information

Abbreviations

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC50	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% — concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
ES	Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed in a work day
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% — dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50% — concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
Peak Limitation	Peak Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a

Safety Data Sheet

Page 8

Solo Pak Sani Clean

SDS	biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
STEL	Safety Data Sheet Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average — generally referred to ES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number
References	
Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from IUCLID datasheet for the specific chemical.
NOHSC: 1003	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission 1995, Exposure Standards for Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)11
Prepared By	Jon Sprinkhuizen
Date of Issue	1st of August 2018
Changes Made	Update SDS to GHS format
References	Australian Dangerous Goods Code Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP) Guidance
Contact Person/Point	Australia 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26
Legal Disclaimer	The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

End of SDS