# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 20-Feb-2023

#### **Revision Number** 7

# **1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

Product identifier			
Product Name	ENVIROXYDE 50000		
Product Code(s)	00000008711		
Other means of identification			
UN number	1908		
Synonyms	Enviroxyde 40000		
Recommended use of the chemical	and restrictions on use		
Recommended use	Water treatment chemical.		
Uses advised against	No information available		
Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet			
<u>Supplier</u> Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia) NZBN: 9429041465226 Address: 166 Totara Street Mt Maunganui South New Zealand			
Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700 Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710			
For further information, please contact			
Contact Point	Product Safety Department		
Emergency telephone number			

#### Emergency telephone number

**Emergency Telephone** 

#### 0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

#### GHS Classification

SIGNAL WORD Danger

Water Treatment Chemicals (Corrosive) Group Standard 2020 Approval Number: HSR002681

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Category 1 Sub-category B

Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1

#### Label elements



#### Hazard statements

- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation
- H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray

Wash hands thoroughly after handling

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

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

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

Keep out of reach of children. Avoid release to the environment

### Precautionary Statements - Response

Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS)

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

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

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

#### Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting

### Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

Store locked up

#### **Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

Contact with acids liberates toxic gas

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### <u>Mixture</u>

Chemical name CAS No. Weight-%
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Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4	<=5%
Non hazardous component(s)	-	to 100%

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Descrip	otion	of	first	aid	measures
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General advice	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.	
Emergency telephone number	Poisons Information Center, New Zealand: 0800 764 766 Poisons Information Center, Australia: 13 11 26	
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Call a physician immediately.	
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.	
Skin contact	Wash skin with soap and water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed		

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

SymptomsIrritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness).Burning. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Difficulty in breathing.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Chlorine dioxide vapours are emitted
	when this product contacts acids or chlorine. If these vapours are inhaled, monitor patient closely for delayed developments of pulmonary oedema which may occur up to 72 hours
	post inhalation.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES			
Suitable Extinguishing Media			
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.		
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No information available.		
Specific hazards arising from the chemical			
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Corrosive hazard. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Chlorine dioxide, which may evolve from this product, is explosive in the gaseous phase at concentrations greater than 10% by volume. Do not allow chlorine dioxide gas to accumulate within a confined space.		
Special protective actions for fire-fighters			
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.		

Hazchem code 2X

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Attention! Corrosive material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling.	
For emergency responders	Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.	
Environmental precautions		
Environmental precautions	See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.	
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up		
Methods for containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.	
Methods for cleaning up	Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal.	
Precautions to prevent secondary hazards		
Prevention of secondary hazards	Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.	

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	
Advice on safe handling	Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protection equipment. Keep out of reach of children.
Conditions for safe storage, in	ncluding any incompatibilities
Storage Conditions	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from direct sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use.

# compounds. Finely powdered metals. Sulfur.

# 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

Incompatible materials

Exposure Limits

No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s) and decomposition product(s):

Acids. Metal salts. Reducing agents. Oxidizing agents. Combustible material. Ammonium

Chlorine dioxide: WES-TWA 0.1 ppm, 0.28 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Chlorine: WES-TWA 0.5 ppm, 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; WES-STEL 1 ppm, 2.9 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

#### Appropriate engineering controls

**Engineering controls** Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, FACE SHIELD, GLOVES (Long), APRON, RUBBER BOOTS.



# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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Physical state	Liquid	
Appearance	Clear	
Color	Pale Yellow	
Odor	Slight chlorine	
Odor threshold	No information available	
Property	Values	Remarks • Method
рН	8.7-9.7	None known
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	Not applicable	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive	No data available	
limits		
Lower flammability or explosive	No data available	
limits		
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	1.03-1.15 @23°C	None known
Water solubility	Miscible in water	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	No data available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	
Reactivity	Reacts with acids.
Chemical stability	
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to mechanical impact	None.
Sensitivity to static discharge	None.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Exposure to acids, chlorine, or chlorine compounds can produce uncontrolled generation of chlorine dioxide gas.
Conditions to avoid	
Conditions to avoid	Do not allow evaporation to dryness. Avoid temperatures below 10°C. Direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	

Incompatible materials

Acids. Metal salts. Reducing agents. Oxidizing agents. Combustible material. Ammonium compounds. Finely powdered metals. Sulfur.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Chlorine.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Acute toxicity

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information	No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:
Inhalation	Irritating to respiratory system.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.
Skin contact	Causes burns.
Ingestion	Can burn mouth, throat, and stomach.
Symptoms	Irritation/Corrosion. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Erythema (skin redness). Burning. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Difficulty in breathing.

#### Acute toxicity

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

Refer to component information below.

#### **Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Chlorine dioxide	= 292 mg/kg (Rat)	-	= 32 ppm (Rat)4 h

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

#### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes burns. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye damage. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No information available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No information available.
Carcinogenicity	No information available.
Reproductive toxicity	May damage fertility or the unborn child. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
STOT - single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods

	based on component data.
STOT - repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.

# **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity** 

**Ecotoxicity** Keep out of waterways. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Chlorine dioxide	-	LC50: =0.021mg/L (96h, Danio	-
		rerio)	

Persistence and degradability	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradable.
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	
Bioaccumulation	No information available.
Mobility	
Mobility in soil	No information available.
Other adverse effects	
Other adverse effects	No information available.
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# **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products	Dispose of product in packaging/container in a way that is consistent with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act, and Hazardous Substances (Amendments and Revocations) Notice 2020. Treat the chemical using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the chemical so that the chemical is no longer a hazardous chemical; or export the chemical from New Zealand as waste. Class 6 and 8 chemicals – may be discharged into the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance (or a component of that chemical); and the discharge does not, after reasonable mixing, result in the concentration of the substance in an environmental medium exceeding the tolerable exposure limit. If there is not tolerable exposure limit for the substance, then it may only be discharged into the environment if the substance is very rapidly converted to substances that are not hazardous substances.
Contaminated packaging	Packages may only be reused or recycled if the package has been treated to remove any residual contents of the hazardous chemical (class 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5); or the contents of the residue in the package are below the threshold for the chemical to be classified as hazardous (class 6, 8, or 9 chemical). Empty containers should be taken to an approved

waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

# **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT	Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number	1908
Proper shipping name	CHLORITE SOLUTION
Hazard class	8
Packing group	II
Hazchem code	2X
IATA	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number	1908
UN proper shipping name	CHLORITE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	II
IMDG_	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number	1908
UN proper shipping name	CHLORITE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	II
IMDG EMS Fire	F-A
IMDG EMS Spill	S-B
Marine pollutant	Yes

# **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

#### New Zealand

National regulations	See section 8 for national exposure control parameters
International Inventories NZIoC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
TSCA	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
EINECS/ELINCS ENCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status. Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
IECSC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
KECL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
PICCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:

AIIC

### NZIOC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

**KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AllC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

#### International Regulations

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Not applicable

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

### **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Prepared By	This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).
Issuing Date:	20-Feb-2023
Reason(s) For Issue:	5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

#### **Revision Note:**

The symbol (\*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

#### Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Legend Section	n 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL	<u>PROTECTION</u>	
TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
С	Carcinogen		

#### Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)

Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals

Food Research Journal

Hazardous Substance Database

International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)

Japan GHS Classification

Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)

National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)

National Toxicology Program (NTP)

New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set

RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

World Health Organization

#### **Disclaimer**

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet