



# **PRICE CHEMICALS PTY LIMITED**

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## **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

### **1. IDENTIFICATION**

**Revision Date :** March 2005

**Product Name :** OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. (LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE, MIXTURE)

**Other Names :** HYPOCHLOROUS ACID, LITHIUM SALT

**Uses :** Bleach, sanitising agent.

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Ask For</b>
Price Chemicals Pty Ltd	10 Pile Road Somersby NSW 2250	+61 2 4340 0088	Technical Officer
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW Australia	131126 1800-251525	
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406	
	New Zealand	0800-243622	
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766	

### **2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

**Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC/ASCC**

**Dangerous According to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods**

**Classified as Dangerous Goods According to NZS 5433:1999**

OXIDIZING; CORROSIVE

#### **Risk Phrases**

- R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
- R23 Toxic by inhalation.
- R34 Causes burns.

- R21 Harmful in contact with skin.  
R41 Risk of serious eye damage.

### Safety Phrases

- S17 Keep away from combustible material.  
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.  
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

**ERMA New Zealand Approval Code :** No Data

**HSNO Hazard Classification :** No Data

This Material Safety Data Sheet may not provide exhaustive guidance for all HSNO Controls assigned to this substance. The ERMA website [www.ermanz.govt.nz](http://www.ermanz.govt.nz) should be consulted for a full list of triggered controls and cited regulations

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Entity	CAS No.	Proportions (%)
ACTIVE CHLORINE FRACTION OF PRIMARY MATERIAL	[13840-33-0]	15 - 25
ALKALINE COMPONENTS FRACTION OF TOTAL MASS		2.4 - 11.8

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

##### Swallowed

Rinse mouth with water. Dilute by giving 1 or 2 glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. See a medical doctor immediately.

##### Eye

Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids intermittently. See a medical doctor or ophthalmologist immediately.

##### Skin

Immediately flush with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and/or shoes, and thoroughly wash with soap and water. Obtain immediate medical attention. Contact a medical doctor if necessary.

##### Inhaled

Remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty or discomfort occurs and persists, see a medical doctor. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration and see a medical doctor immediately.

#### **Advice to Doctor**

Lithium hypochlorite is corrosive to eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Consideration should be given to careful endoscopy as stomach or esophageal burns, perforations or stricturs may occur. Careful gastric lavage with an endotracheal tube in place should be considered. Observation may be warranted. Treatment is controlled removal of exposure with symptomatic and supportive care.

#### **Additional Information**

##### **Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure**

Continuous inhalation exposure may cause lung damage.

## **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **Extinguishing Media**

Fire fighters should wear full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Breathing apparatus is necessary to protect against the hazards of heat, products of combustion and oxygen deficiency. Do not breathe smoke, gases or vapors generated. Use water only. Do not use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or Halon. Contact with easily oxidizable or combustible materials can cause fire or explosion upon ignition from any source.

#### **Hazards from Combustion Products**

Avoid conditions such as contact with combustible materials (wood, paper, oil) Contamination with moisture. Stable at room temperature. Does not polymerize. Decomposition products include oxygen, lithium hydroxide, lithium chlorates. Incompatible with acids, oxidizable materials, combustible materials.

#### **Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters**

No Data Available

#### **Flammability Conditions**

Stable at room temperature.

#### **Additional Information**

Hazchem Code : 2WE

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **Emergency procedures**

Clean up personnel should wear full protective equipment. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil etc.) away from spilled material.

### **Methods and materials for containment and clean up**

With clean shovel, place into clean dry container, and cover loosely.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Precautions for safe handling**

Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibles**

Store away from readily oxidizable materials, strong acids and flammable materials. Protect from moisture. Keep container closed. Do not get into eyes, on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling.

### **Container Type**

No Data Available

## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **National Exposure Standards**

None established by the Worksafe Australia.

### **Biological Limit Values**

No Data Available

### **Engineering Controls**

Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits.

### **Personal Protection**

Respiratory protection: NIOSH/MSHA respirator approved for protection against inorganic and hypochloric dusts. Eyes protection: Safety glasses or goggles. Skin protection: Rubber gloves. Hygiene practice: Quick-drench eyewash and safety shower.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### **Appearance**

White granular, light chlorine odor.

### **Formula**

LiOCl

### **Odour**

No Data Available

### **Vapour Pressure**

Not Applicable

### **Vapour Density**

No data

### **Boiling Point**

Not applicable deg C

### **Melting Point**

135 deg C

<b>Solubility in water</b>	43 g/l (25 deg C)
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.9 - 1.0 (Water = 1)
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH</b>	Not available ( )
<b>Flammability Limits (as percentage volume in air)</b>	
<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	Not available
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	Not available
<b>Ignition Temperature</b>	No Data
<b>Specific Heat Value</b>	No Data
<b>Particle Size</b>	No Data
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) content</b>	No Data
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No Data
<b>Viscosity</b>	No Data
<b>Percent Volatile</b>	No Data
<b>Octanol/Water partition coefficient</b>	No Data
<b>Saturated Vapour Concentration</b>	No Data
<b>Additional Characteristics</b>	No Data
<b>Flame Propagation/Burning Rate of Solid Materials</b>	No Data
<b>Properties of materials that may initiate or contribute to fire intensity</b>	No Data
<b>Potential for Dust Explosion</b>	No Data
<b>Reactions that Release Flammable Gases</b>	No Data
<b>Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics</b>	No Data
<b>Non-flammables that could contribute unusual hazards to a fire</b>	No Data
<b>Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases</b>	No Data
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No Data

**Additional Information**

Solubility in water: 43% by wt. 25 deg C Molecular Weight: 58.39

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Chemical Stability** : No Data

**Conditions to avoid** : No Data

**Incompatible Materials** : No Data

**Hazardous Decomposition Products** : No Data

**Hazardous Reactions** : No Data

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity Data**

Eye contact: Hypochlorite formulation: Severely irritating (rabbit) Skin contact: Lithium Hypochlorite formulation: Corrosive, packing group II Skin absorption: Dermal LD50: Lithium Hypochlorite formulation : 8100 mg/kg (rabbit) Ingestion: Oral LD50: Lithium Hypochlorite formulation : 1500+ = 270 mg/kg (rat) 1290 mg/kg (rabbit) Inhalation: Inhalation LC50: Lithium Hypochlorite formulation: 1800 mg/1 (rat, rabbit) Acute Effects from overexposure: This product is severely irritating/corrosive to the eyes (may cause blindness), skin, respiratory tract, and mucous membranes. Sensitization: Lithium Hypochlorite formulation: Non-sensitizing. Carcinogenicity: Not listed, EH40, IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH.

### **Health Effects - Acute**

#### **Swallowed**

Harmful if swallowed.

#### **Eye**

Corrosive to eyes (may cause blindness).

#### **Skin**

Corrosive to skin.

#### **Inhaled**

Corrosive to respiratory tract and mucous membranes.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity** : No Data

**Persistence and degradability** : No Data

**Mobility** : No Data

#### **Additional information**

**Environmental fate (exposure)** : No Data

**Bioaccumulative potential** : No Data

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **Disposal**

Dispose of in accordance with all local state and federal regulations.

#### **Special Precautions for land fill or incineration**

No Data Available

## **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**UN No.** 1471  
**Shipping Name** OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S.  
 (LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE,  
**Dangerous Goods Class** MIXTURE)  
**Subsidiary Risk** 5.1  
**Pack Group** None Allocated  
**Precaution for User** II  
**Hazchem Code** OXIDIZING; CORROSIVE  
 2WE



### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Poisons Schedule** 6  
**EPG** 31  
**AICS Name** HYPOCHLOROUS ACID, LITHIUM SALT  
**NZ Toxic Substance** 3  
**Additional information** No Data

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Additional information

#### Legend to abbreviations and acronyms:

< less than  
 > greater than  
 AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)  
 CO<sub>2</sub> Carbon Dioxide  
 COD Chemical Oxygen Demand  
 ERMA Environmental Risk Management Authority  
 HSN0 Hazardous Substance and New Organism  
 IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health  
 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  
 Misc miscible  
 N/A Not Applicable  
 NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
 NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission  
 OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development  
 PEL Permissible Exposure Limit  
 RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure  
 STEL Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TLV Threshold Limit Value

TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations (number)
cm <sup>2</sup>	square centimetres
deg C ( °C )	degrees Celsius
g	gram
g/cm <sup>3</sup>	grams per cubic centimetre
g/l	grams per litre
immiscible	liquids are insoluble in each other
kg	kilogram
kg/m <sup>3</sup>	kilograms per cubic metre
ltr	Litre
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
mPa.s	milli Pascal per second
mbar	millibar
mg	milligram
mg/24H	milligrams per 24 hours
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	milligrams per cubic metre
miscible	liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present
mm	millimetre
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppm/2h	parts per million per 2 hours
ppm/6h	parts per million per 6 hours
tne	tonne
ug/24H	micrograms per 24 hours
wt	weight

**Literature references:**

No Data

**Sources for data:**

No Data

**This MSDS summarises Price Chemicals Pty Ltd best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the selected substance and how to safely handle the selected substance in the workplace however Price Chemicals Pty Ltd expressly disclaims that the MSDS is a representation or guarantee of the chemical specifications for the substance. Each user should read the MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the selected substance will be handled and used in the workplace including its use in conjunction with other substances.**