



## POOLPRIDE PH INCREASE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
For Domestic Use Only.  
Issue Date: 24-Sep-2008  
XC9477SD

CHEMWATCH 10252  
Version No:8  
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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

POOLPRIDE PH INCREASE

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

#### OTHER NAMES

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, "soda ash light", "carbonic acid disodium salt", "soda ash dense", "crystal carbonate", "disodium carbonate", Trona, brysodash, soda(calcined), "calcined soda", DSA, "washing soda", Deltrex, Best, "Redox SOCARB50", "Merck sodium carbonate anhydrous AnalaR 10240", "sodium carbonate, anhydrous AnalaR", "Ikon Dense Soda Ash"

#### PRODUCT USE

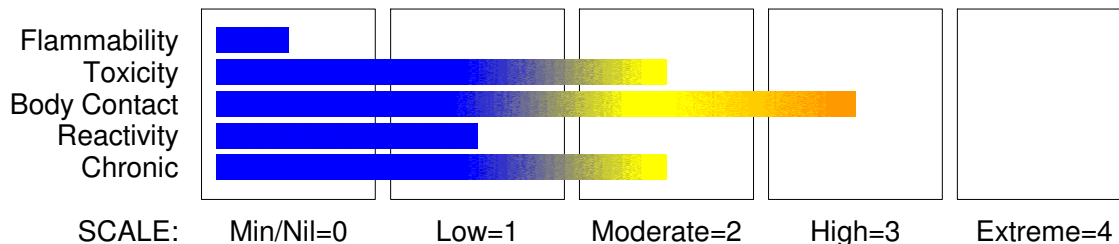
Manufacture of sodium salts, glass, builder in soaps, detergents, cleaners. As a water softener; in photography; in textile bleaches; in pulp and paper manufacture; aluminium production; petroleum refining; sealing ponds from leakage; coal liquefaction catalyst; food additive.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Limited  
Address:  
Eastgate Business Park  
800 Te Ngae Road  
Rotorua  
Telephone: +64 7 345 6007  
Emergency Tel: 0800 2436 2255  
Emergency Tel: 0800 CHEMCALL  
Fax: +64 7 345 6019

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



#### GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2  
Eye Irritation Category 2A  
Organ Damage single exposure Category 2  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### HAZARD

DANGER

Gazetted by ERMANZ:

6.1B 6.3A 6.4A 6.9B

Fatal if swallowed

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

May cause damage to organs by skin contact.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

### Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue

rinsing.

IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Rinse mouth.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Storage

Store locked up.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	> 99

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.

### SKIN

- » If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposes on heating and produces acrid and toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.  
Used as a component of dry powder chemical fire extinguishers

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- » Moderate hazard.
  - CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
  - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » Sodium carbonate:
  - aqueous solutions are strong bases
  - reacts violently with finely divided aluminium, fluorine, lithium, phosphorus pentoxide, sulfuric acid
  - reacts with fluorine gas at room temperature, generating incandescence.
  - is incompatible with organic anhydrides, acrylates, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, substituted allyls, cellulose nitrate, cresols, caprolactam solution, epichlorohydrin, ethylene dichloride, isocyanates, ketones, glycols, nitrates, phenols, phosphorus pentoxide 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene
  - forms explosive material with 2,4,5-trinitrotoluene and increases the thermal sensitivity of 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT) by decreasing the temperature of explosion from 297 deg. C to 218 deg. C

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- attacks metal.
- Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
- These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
- In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.
- Avoid strong acids.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium carbonate:

CAS:497- 19- 8

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

Particulate

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

### HANDS/FEET

- » Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material.Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
  - polychloroprene
  - nitrile rubber.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- » Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White hygroscopic odourless powder / granular mildly alkaline solid: mixes with water. Soluble in glycerol and slightly soluble in alcohol. Bitter alkaline taste. On exposure to air, will gradually absorb one mole of water. Typical bulk density 60-65 lbs/cft.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.  
Mixes with water.  
Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: 106  
Melting Range (°C): 851  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible  
pH (1% solution): 11.3  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable  
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 400 decomposes  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.53 @ 20 C  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable  
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable  
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Decomposition Temp (°C): >400  
Viscosity: Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

» Harmful by inhalation.

» Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.  
» \* (limited evidence).

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible  
Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)  
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at  
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

» Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as

independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

» The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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