



## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES



### APPEARANCE

White free flowing odourless powder; soluble in water. Begins to lose carbon dioxide at about 50 deg.C., and at 100 deg.C it is converted into sodium carbonate. Insoluble in alcohol. Readily decomposed by weak acids. Slowly decomposes in moist air.

Boiling Point	Not applicable
Melting Point	270 (decomposes)
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	2.16
Flash Point (deg C)	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L)	Miscible

### INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Sodium Bicarbonate	144-55-8	>60

## HEALTH HAZARD



### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### **SWALLOWED**

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The material may be mildly discomforting if swallowed in large quantity but is regarded as practically non-harmful. Ingestion of large quantities may cause abdominal pain and gastro-intestinal distention.

#### **EYE**

The dust may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### **SKIN**

The dust is mildly discomforting to the skin from repeated exposures over long periods. 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 (oedema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

#### **INHALED**

The dust is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation may cause a sore throat, coughing and sneezing.

### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust and skin contact / eye contact. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

## **FIRST AID**

### **SWALLOWED**

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

### **EYE**

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

2: 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.

3: Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### **SKIN**

If product comes in contact with the skin:

1: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).

2: Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### **INHALED**

1: If dust is inhaled, remove to fresh air.

2: Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.

3: Rinse mouth with water. Consider drinking water to remove dust from throat.

4: If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

### **ADVISE TO THE DOCTOR**

Treat symptomatically.

## **PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**



## **EXPOSURE STANDARDS**

No data for Andrew Sodium Bicarbonate.

### **SODIUM BICARBONATE**

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

## **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If exposure to workplace dust is not controlled, respiratory protection is required; wear SAA approved dust respirator.

## **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **EYES**

Safety glasses with side shields Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

### **HANDS / FEET**

Impervious gloves PVC gloves.

Rubber gloves.

Safety footwear.

### **OTHER**

Overalls Impervious apron.

Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

## RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half Face Respirator	Full Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
50 x ES 100 x ES	Air-line** -	- P2 P3	- PAPR-P2 -
100+ x ES	-	Air-line* Air-line**	- PAPR-P3

\*- Negative pressure demand

\*\* - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

## SAFE HANDLING



### STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Multi-wall paper container

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

Glass container.

Plastic drum.

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from monoammonium phosphate, acids and strong oxidisers.

Reacts rapidly with acidic materials, generates carbon dioxide gas, which may pressurise, even violently rupture containers.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

1: Store in original containers.

2: Keep containers securely sealed.

3: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

4: Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

5: Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

6: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Keep dry.

#### TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

### SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

#### MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Sweep up.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

## MAJOR SPILLS

Clear area of personnel.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourses.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Recover uncontaminated product in clean, dry, labelled containers.

Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Flush residue away with large quantities of water.

After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

## DISPOSAL

Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Product is not combustible. No special firefighting procedures required.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating to produce carbon dioxide, water vapour and sodium carbonate.

## CONTACT POINT



In the event of a chemical event or a chemical incident phone **0800 243 622** for immediate assistance.

### AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26

POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: 000

### NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

24 HOUR SERVICE: 0800 POISON or +643 353 0199

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

End of Report (REVIEW)

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