SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **Soda Ash**

Other Identifier: Sodium carbonate; Sodium carbonate, anhydrous; Soda ash, dense

Recommended Use: To raise pH in pools

Supplier: Big Bubble
ABN: 51 290 656 636

Street Address: 18 Elliott Street
Midvale
Western Australia

Telephone Number: +61 08 9274 1992

Poisons Information Centre: **131 126 Australia**

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Road and Rail; Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification
Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories Serious Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2A

Pictogram

Name of pictogram Exclamation Mark

Signal Word Warning

Hazard Statements **H319** Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statement

Prevention **P264** Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear eye protection/face protection.

Response	**P305 + P351 + P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. **P337 + P313** If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

Poisons Schedule: Not Scheduled

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous	497-19-8	>=99 – 100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

Ingestion:	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical advice/attention. If vomiting occurs, give further water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Eye Contact:	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Skin Contact:	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
Inhalation:	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Medical attention and special treatment:	Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General	Move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out.
Flammability Conditions	Non-combustible; Material does not burn.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	If material is involved in a fire, use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Decomposes on heating, emitting toxic fumes.
Hazardous combustion products:	Fire or heat may produce irritating, toxic, and/or corrosive fumes, including oxides of Carbon and Sodium.
Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water – Runoff may pollute waterways. Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Auto Ignition temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	No Data Available
Flammability:	No Data Available
Flash Point:	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material – slipping hazard! Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Protective equipment:	Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8).
Emergency procedures:	Spill or leak should be isolated immediately. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep unauthorised personnel away.
Environmental Precautions:	Prevent entry into drains and waterways. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for Containment and clean up:	Stop leak if safe to do so – Prevent entry into waterways, drains, or confined areas. Sweep or vacuum up but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal (see SECTION 13). After cleaning, flush away any residual traces with water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Conditions for safe storage:	Keep in the original, properly labelled container or suitable packaging material, i.e. Polyethylene, woven plastic material + PE. Do not store in moisture permeable material. Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use – check regularly for spills. Avoid moisture/humidity. Avoid extreme heat. Keep away from foodstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10).

Precautions for safe handling:	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8). Avoid extreme heat and contact with incompatible materials (see SECTION 10).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure control measures:	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. For dusts from solid substances without specific occupational exposure standards: Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard (Nuisance dusts): 8 hr TWA = 10 mg/m^3, measured as inhalable dust.
Biological Monitoring	Information available.
Engineering Controls	Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Eye and Face	Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses with side shields or protective goggles.
Skin	Handle with gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves, e.g. neoprene, natural rubber. Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Long-sleeved protective clothing; Overalls or dust-impervious protective suit; Apron (rubber or plastic); Safety shoes or boots (rubber or plastic).
Respiratory	Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation or an inhalation risk exists. Recommended: Dust mask/particulate respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Solid
Colour:	White
Odour:	Odourless
pH:	10.3 – 11.3 (1 % solution)
Solubility:	Soluble in water
Auto Ignition temperature:	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature:	>= 400˚C
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available

Flammability:	No Data Available
Flash Point:	No Data Available
Boiling Point:	No Data Available
Melting/Freezing Point:	851˚C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Odour Threshold:	No Data Available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No Data Available
Relative Density:	No Data Available
Upper Flammibility Limit	No Data Available
Lower Flammability Limit:	No Data Available
Explosive limits:	No Data Available
Vapour density:	No Data Available
Vapour pressure;	No Data Available
Viscosity:	No Data Available
Biopersistence:	No Data Available
Crystallinity:	No Data Available
Dustiness:	No Data Available
Particle size:	No Data Available
Redox potential:	No Data Available
Release of invisible flammable vapours and gases	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable if stored and handled under recommended conditions.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid generating dust. Avoid exposure to moisture. Avoid exposure to heat.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible/reactive with acids, phosphorous pentoxide, aluminium, lead, magnesium, iron, zinc, fluorine.

Hazardous decomposition products:	Decomposes on heating, emitting toxic fumes, including Carbon dioxide.
Hazardous reactions or Polymerisation:	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Exposure Limits:	Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard (Nuisance dusts): 8 hr TWA = 10 mg/m^3 (measured as inhalable dust).
Ingestion:	May cause severe irritaiton, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea.
Eye contact:	Causes serious eye irritation; may cause redness, lachrymation, swelling.
Skin contact:	Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation.
Inhalation:	May cause cough, nose, throat, and lung irritation.
Acute Toxicity:	Not expected to have an acute toxicity.
Carcinogenity:	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Mutagenicity:	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Reproductive:	Not expected to impair fertility.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	LC50, Fish (Lepomis macrochirus): 300 mg/L (96 h) EC50, Crustacea (Ceriodaphnia dubia): 200 mg/L (48 h)
Persistence and degradability:	Sodium carbonate is an inorganic substance. In the presence of water, it will fully dissociate to sodium and carbonate ions which will disperse in the various media.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Does not bioaccumulate. The substance dissociates fully on introduction to water.
Mobility:	Solid sodium carbonate has a negligible vapour pressure and for this reason it will not be distributed to the atmosphere. If sodium carbonate is emitted to water, it will remain in the water phase. If the pH is decreased, then carbonic acid can be formed. If the concentration of carbon dioxide in water is above the water solubility limit, the carbon dioxide will distribute into the atmosphere. If sodium carbonate is emitted to soil, it can escape to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, precipitate as a metal carbonate, form complexes, or stay in solution.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Or refilled at Big Bubble in Midvale.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule: Not scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date: 17/08/2024
Reason for issue: Update SDS
Key/Legend:
< Less Than
> Greater Than
AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
atm Atmosphere
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm2 Square Centimetres
CO2 Carbon Dioxide
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (**°C**) Degrees Celcius
g Grams
g/cm3 Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l Grams per Litre
HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.
inHg Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water

K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m3 Kilograms per Cubic Metre
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.
ltr or **L** Litre
m3 Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m3 Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight

This material safety data sheet has been prepared by Midland Chemicals

This MSDS 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. No liability is accepted whether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside Midland Chemicals control. The end user is obliged to conform to relevant government regulations and/or patent laws applicable in their respective States of Countries.