

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## 1. Identification

**Product name** : Harpic White & Shine Bleach Gel  
**SDS no.** : D8345829  
**Formulation #** : FF8307547 (Fresh)  
FF8307548 (Citrus)  
**Supplier** : AUSTRALIA  
RB (Hygiene Home) Australia Pty Ltd  
680 George St , Sydney, NSW 2000  
Tel: +61 (0)2 9857 2000  
  
NEW ZEALAND  
RB (Hygiene Home) New Zealand Limited  
2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna  
Auckland , New Zealand 0622  
Tel: +64 9 484 1400  
  
**Poison Information contact:** : Australia - 13 11 26  
New Zealand - 0800 764 766 or 0800 POISON

### Uses

**Product use** : Toilet bowl cleaner Consumer use

## 2. Hazard identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : CORROSIVE TO METALS - Category 1  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : **DANGER**

**Hazard statements** : **May be corrosive to metals.**  
**Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.**  
**Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

### Precautionary statements

**General** : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
**Prevention** : Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
**Response** : IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. 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.  
**Storage** : Not applicable.  
**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
sodium hypochlorite	≤2.3	7681-52-9
sodium hydroxide	≤3	1310-73-2

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

### 4. First-aid measures

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

##### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.

## 4. First-aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire, hazardous decomposition products may be produced.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
sulfur oxides  
halogenated compounds  
metal oxide/oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

**Hazchem code** : 2X

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

## 6. Accidental release measures

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store between the following temperatures: 15 to 30°C (59 to 86°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store locked up. Separate from acids. Keep away from metals. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

**Recommended Storage Temperature for over 6 weeks** 30 °C

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Australia

#### Occupational exposure limits

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Exposure limits</b>
sodium hydroxide	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> PEAK: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### New Zealand

#### Occupational exposure limits

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Exposure limits</b>
sodium hydroxide	<b>NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020).</b> WES-Ceiling: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

- Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid. [Viscous]
Colour	: Milky white
Odour	: Fragrant.
Odour threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 12.5 to 13.5 Neat (@ 20°C)
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	: Not available.
Flash point	: Closed cup: >93.3°C (>199.9°F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Not available.
Vapour pressure	: Not available.
Relative vapour density	: Not available.
Relative density	: 1.04 to 1.06(@ 20°C)
Solubility(ies)	:

Media	Result
cold water	Easily soluble
hot water	Easily soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.

### Particle characteristics

Median particle size	: Not applicable.
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## 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids metals
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

# 11. Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
sodium hypochlorite	LD50 Oral	Rat	1100 mg/kg	-

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Harpic White & Shine_D8345829 (ANZ)_ sodium hypochlorite  sodium hydroxide	Skin - Visible necrosis	In vitro	-	60 minutes	60 minutes
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	1.31 mg	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Monkey	-	24 hours 1 %	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 %	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 ug	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	24 hours 2 %	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

### Conclusion/Summary

#### Skin

Causes Severe Skin Burns (EU). Bridging principle "Substantially similar mixtures"

#### Eyes

Causes serious eye damage. Bridging principle "Substantially similar mixtures"

#### Respiratory

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

#### Skin

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Respiratory

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
sodium hypochlorite	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)



## 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

**Information on likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.  
**Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain  
 watering  
 redness  
**Inhalation** : No specific data.  
**Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 redness  
 blistering may occur  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 stomach pains

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

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	>2000.0 mg/kg



## 11. Toxicological information

## 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
sodium hypochlorite	Acute EC50 0.67 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Phaeodactylum tricornutum - Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0.01 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Embryo	48 hours
	Acute LC50 56.4 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 32 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.5 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Isochrysis galbana - Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Cyprinus carpio - Young	30 days

### Conclusion/Summary

Calculation method Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence and degradability

#### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### Mobility in soil

#### Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)

: Not available.

### Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.









## 13. Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 14. Transport information

## 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3266	UN3266	UN3266	UN3266
UN proper shipping name	 CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite, solution)	 CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE)	 CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite, solution)	 Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (sodium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite, solution)
Transport hazard class(es)	8 	8 	8 	8 
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

### Additional information

ADG	: <b>Special provisions</b> 274
Hazchem code	: 2X
ADR/RID	: <b>Hazard identification number</b> 80 <b>Limited quantity</b> 1 L <b>Special provisions</b> 274 <b>Tunnel code</b> (E)
IMDG	: <b>Emergency schedules</b> F-A, S-B <b>Special provisions</b> 274
IATA	: <b>Quantity limitation</b> Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: 851. Cargo Aircraft Only: 30 L. Packaging instructions: 855. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 0.5 L. Packaging instructions: Y840. <b>Special provisions</b> A3, A803

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Schedule 5 CAUTION

Scheduled Substance(s)	Sodium hydroxide, Sodium hypochlorite, Alkaline salts
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	Not determined.
ARTG Number:	AUST L 345390
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	All components are listed or exempted.
HSNO Group Standard	Cleaning Products (Corrosive)
HSNO Approval Number	HSR002526
Approved Handler Requirement	Not applicable.
Tracking Requirement	Not applicable.

## 16. Other information

<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail IATA = International Air Transport Association IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons UN = United Nations SWA = Safe Work Australia HSNO = Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
<b>Date of issue / Date of revision</b>	: 20/09/2024
<b>Version</b>	: 6.0L (Version for updated GHS Revision 7 PSDS Template)

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
CORROSIVE TO METALS - Category 1	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B	On basis of test data
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1	On basis of test data
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3	Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.