Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: Neutra Bleach (53120)

Preaux Wash LLP/ DBA: Preaux Wash Store
13298 LA-44 Ste D
Gonzales, La 70737
225 -936-8241

Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

GHS Hazards

GHS Precautions

Signal Word:

There are no GHS ratings that apply to this product at this time.

Section 3 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %

No reportable quantities of hazardous materials present

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

EYE CONTACT - 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN - If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

IF SWALLOWED:

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Treat symptomatically

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A

LEL: UEL:

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 Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labeled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling.
- Neutralize/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY: None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
benzoate sodium 532-32-1	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

RESPIRATOR

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consultor your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Odor Indiscernible	**pH** 9.30
Color Blue	**Specific Gravity** 1.080274

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STABLE

Incompatibilities:

Strong Oxidizing Agents

Decomposition:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon dioxide

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity
Component Toxicity

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
SWALLOWED: Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
EYE: Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized
SKIN: Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
INHALED: The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.
TOXICITY AND IRRITATION: Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Ingestion

Effects of Overexposure

CAS Number	Description	% Weight	Carcinogen Rating

Section 12 - Ecological Information

No Information

Component Ecotoxicity

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by Federal, State, County and City. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse

- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class
DOT	Not Regulated			

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

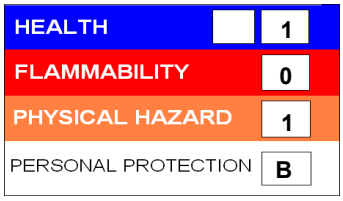
Country	Regulation	All Components Listed

EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

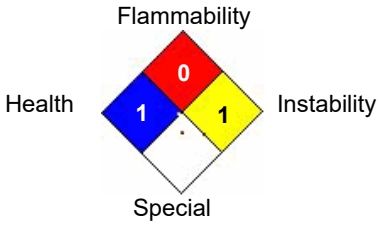
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)



HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
*** = Chronic Health Hazard**
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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Reviewer Revision

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