

I. Product and Company Identification

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

OCS DI-OXTM 1000 (including DI-OX 1000/1112, DI-OX 1000/312 and DI-OX 1000/912)

1.2 Company Identification: Odour Control Systems Limited

33A Castle Close,

Hawarden Industrial Park

Manor Lane, Hawarden, Deeside. CH5 3PP.

Tel: 01244 536700 Fax: 01244 535184

II. Composition/Information on Ingredients

2.1 Chemical Composition: Preparation of Aqueous solution of stabilised buffered chlorine dioxide

sodium hydroxide, essential oils, polymer, surfactants, terpenes

and inert ingredients.

2.2 Risk Phrases: R8 - Contact with combustible materials may cause fire.

R22 - Harmful if swallowed.

R32 - Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

2.3 Classification/Symbol: O - Oxidising

XN - Harmful

III. Hazards Identification

Hazards:

3.1 Adverse Health Effects: Contact with eyes may cause severe damage. Harmful if swallowed.

3.2 Environmental Effects: Very Toxic to aquatic organisms.

3.3 Physical & Chemical In contact with acids or when heated or under sunlight, may develop very

toxic gas (chlorine dioxide) which may cause risk of explosion.

Contact with combustible materials (grease, fats, wood, cellulose, paper, etc.) may cause fire. Contact with reducing agents and sulphur

containing substances causes violent exothermic reaction.

IV. First Aid Measures

4.1 Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes.

Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

4.2 Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap & water.

Soak contaminated clothing with water to prevent fire risk.

Seek medical attention.

4.3 Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention.

(If the patient is affected by chlorine dioxide, this is very toxic

and requires urgent medical attention.)

4.4 Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water and give water or milk to drink.

Seek medical attention.

4.5 Immediate Medical Advice Treat symptoms. Risk of pulmonary oedema.

V. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Special fire/explosion hazard May decompose in fire producing toxic chlorine compounds.

Strong oxidising agent - will assist combustion. Risk of drums bursting.

5.2 Products of combustion Not combustible. Toxic chlorine compounds maybe released in fire.

5.3 Fire Fighting procedures/ Wear S.C.B.A. for chlorine/Extinguishing media chlorine dioxide.

Keep containers cool with water spray. Avoid dispersion in the water courses.

Do not use carbon dioxide or organic material.

In case of spreading avoid drying by dilution with plenty of water.

VI. Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Protection: Wear goggles, plastic gloves (not rubber) and boots.

Eyewash facilities should be available.

6.2 Environmental Precautions Do not allow to dry. If possible, drench with water.

Contain with inert material.

Pump into a suitable container or otherwise absorb with non combustible materials. If substance has entered a water course or sewer advise relevant

local authorities.

6.3 Methods of Cleaning Up: Flush away any residues with excess water.

VII. Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions During Handling:

Technical Measures: Ventilation of the place, local exhaust of dust or vapours

(in case of product decomposition).

Precautions: Avoid contact with eyes and skin and breathing of any activated chlorine

dioxide vapours. Wear personal protective equipment, maintain eye washer/shower facilities and source of running water in the vicinity.

Safe Handling Advice: Handle product with care and avoid contamination.

7.2 Precautions During Storage:

Technical Measures Provide grounding of installations and anti-tight,

anti-corrosion electric equipment.

Provide for safety area to retain accidental leakage.

Storage Conditions: Store in a cool, clean, well ventilated area.

Do not store on wooden surfaces or flammable pallets.

Keep away from incompatible (especially acids) and combustible materials,

from direct sunlight and heating sources.

Provide water facilities, do not let any spilt product dry.

7.3 Packaging Materials: Do not use common steel, aluminium, copper and its alloys or rubber.

Use stainless steel, glass, ceramics, polyethylene, PVC.

VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Special Protective Measures

Respiratory: Ensure working room air concentrations are less than 0.1ppm chlorine

dioxide gas S.C.B.A. when chlorine dioxide gas is evolved.

Hand: Wear plastic gloves.

Eye: Wear goggles.

Skin: Work suit, preferably made of PVC, Neoprene, nitrile rubber.

Avoid leather, cotton or natural rubber due to fire risk.

8.2 Exposure Limits: For chlorine dioxide gas:

0.1ppm (0.3mg/cu.m)

0.2ppm (0.9mg/cu.m) STEL.

IX. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Physical State: Clear Solution.

9.2 Odour: Typical

9.3 Temperature Characteristics: Boiling point: < 214 deg F. Freezing point: < minus 10°C

9.4 pH: 9.5 - 10.00

9.5 Solubility:

In Water: Completely miscible.

In Solvents: Not soluble.

9.6 Vapour Pressure: Similar to water

9.7 Density: 1.01

9.8 Flammability: Not combustible

X. Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Stability: Minimum 6 months in unopened containers.

10.2 Conditions/Materials to Avoid: Avoid exposure to direct sunlight and heat.

Decomposed by heating, acids and organic and combustible matter.

10.3 Decomposition Temperature

and Dangerous Products

Released:

May decompose to produce chlorine dioxide gas which can cause

overpressure and burst in confined spaces. Toxic chlorine compounds may be released.

XI. Toxicological Information

11.1 Acute Toxicity: LD50 orl.rat (by feeding-m/f): 12.5 gm kg.

Category III LD50 dermal.rbt : => no dermal irritation on prolonged contact.

11.2 Local Effects: Skin contact: not irritating (patch test, rabbit, 4h)

Eyes: irritant to eyes (Draiza test rabbit).

11.3 Sensitisation: No data.

11.4 Chronic Toxicity: Acute, subacute and chronic (organs & systems) effects.

Acute subacute and chronictoxicity tests in mice by oral feeding were performed with 5% stabilised chlorine dioxide in several dilutions.

Conclusions: A) Undiluted 5% stabilised chlorine dioxide was toxic to mice when

fed 0.5ml directly from gavage.

B) Dilutions ranging from 1:10 to 1:240 were found to be non toxic when

fed by stomach trocar.

C) Chronic feeding tests by gavage and in drinking water of

5% stabilised chlorine dioxide solution was non-toxic.

11.5 Long term toxicity: Carcinogenicity; No carcinogenic potential.

11.6 Experience in humans: No significant effect after application in drinking water for

up to 12 weeks. Continued inhalation of decomposition

products may cause lung oedema.

XII. Biological Information

12.1 Mobility: Will disperse through aqueous systems.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability: Will degrade.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential: Not known.

XIII. Disposal Considerations

13.1 Disposal of product: Dispose of through approved waste disposals operative.

13.2 Disposal of packaging: Rinse empty containers thoroughly before disposal.

XIV. Transport Information

14.1 UN No: 3139

14.2 UK Road:

Hazchem Code:

Classification: Harmful substance

Packing Group: II.

14.3 Spillage: Larger than 25 litres, decontaminate with sodium sulphite solution with a

contact time of at least 10 mins, then dilute with water & flush to foul drain.

XV. Regulatory Information

15.1 The chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations1994:

Index No: Not listed

Risk Phrases: R8 - Contact with combustible materials may cause fire.

R22 - Harmful if swallowed.

R32 - Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

Safety Phrases: S14 - Keep away from acids.

S17 - Keep away from combustible materials.

S26 - in case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty

of water and seek medical advice.

S36 - Wear suitable protective clothing,gloves and eye/face protection.

/39

Classifications Symbols: O Oxidiser

Xn Harmful

15.2 Exposure Limits: For chlorine dioxide gas:

0.1ppm (0.3mg/cu.m)

0.2ppm (0.9mg/cu.m) STEL.

XVI. Other Information

16.1 Recommended Uses: Industrial Odour Control Compound and Biocide.

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Always READ material safety data sheet before use.

preserving the environment

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