

Material Safety Data Sheet Cover-Sheet – This page provides additional New Zealand specific information for this product and must be read in conjunction with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) attached

Product Name: Hypochlorite 4% Solution

Supplier: Henry Schein Halas

SDS Expiry: 31 July 2027

Supplier Details: Henry Schein New Zealand  
243-249 Bush Road, Rosedale, Auckland, 0632  
PO Box 101 140, North Shore, Auckland 0745  
Ph. 0800 808 855  
[www.henryschein.co.nz](http://www.henryschein.co.nz)

Emergency Contacts: Poisons/Hazardous Chemical Info Centre –  
0800POISON/0800764766 (24 Hours)  
Phone 111 for Fire, Ambulance or Police

HSNO Class/Category: 6 / 8 / 9

HSNO Group Standard: Dental Products Corrosive Group Standard 2020 HSR002555

Statements/Pictograms: As per attached Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Date Prepared: This coversheet was prepared – May 2023

This SDS coversheet has been produced by Henry Schein NZ and has been prepared in accordance with NZ EPA advice on making overseas SDS compliant to HSNO Act. The above information is based on the present state of our knowledge of the product at the time of publication. It is given in good faith, no warranty is implied with respect to the quality or the specifications of the product. Users must satisfy that the product is entirely suitable for their purpose. The SDS and this coversheet may be revised from time to time, please ensure you have a current copy.


## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Henry Schein Hypochlorite 4% Solution

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name:</b>	H.S Halas Hypochlorite 4%
<b>Product Codes:</b>	HPH412 (1.25L), HPH005 (500 mL)
<b>Recommended use:</b>	Endodontic irrigation solution.
<b>Contact Information:</b>	Henry Schein Halas Pty. Ltd. Building 3, Level 6, 189 O'Riordan Street, Mascot, NSW, 2020  Phone: 1300 658 822
<b>Emergency Telephone Number:</b>	1300 658 822
<b>Poisons Information Centre:</b>	24 hour, 7 days a week in an emergency call: 13 11 26

#### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

<b>Classification:</b>	Hazardous Chemical. Dangerous Goods according to WHS regulations and the ADG code
<b>Poison Schedule:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Signal Word:</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
<b>Label Elements: Pictograms</b>	
<b>Hazard Classification:</b>	Skin corrosion - Category 2 Eye damage - Category 1 Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1
<b>Hazard Statement:</b>	H303 May be harmful if swallowed H315 Causes skin irritation H318 Causes serious eye damage H402 Harmful to aquatic life. H290 May be corrosive to metals.

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Precautionary Statements (Prevention):	<p>P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.                  P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...</p> <p>P234 Keep only in original packaging.                  P273 Avoid release to the environment.</p>
Precautionary Statements (Response):	<p>P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.                  P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].                  P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.                  P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...                  P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.                  P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.                  P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p>
Precautionary Statements (Storage):	<p>P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.</p>
Precautionary Statements (Disposal):	<p>P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.</p>

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Composition</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Proportion %</u>
Sodium Hypochlorite	7681-52-9	1.0 - 5.0%
Ingredients deemed not to be hazardous	Not applicable	1 - 10%
Purified water	-	< 1%

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:                  Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.                  Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.                  Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</p>
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Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs:  
Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.  
Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  
Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.  
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### Inhalation:

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.  
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.  
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.  
Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).  
As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.  
Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.  
**This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.**

### Ingestion (swallowing):

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.  
Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.  
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.  
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock. Anticipate seizures.

Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.

**DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.

**DO NOT** attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media:

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.  
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Fire Incompatibility:

Unknown

### Advice For Fire Fighters:

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Noncombustible.  
Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

### HAZCHEM:

Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used or stored.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions:

See section 8

### Environmental precautions:

See section 12

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

#### Minor Spills:

Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.  
Check regularly for spills and leaks.  
Clean up all spills immediately.

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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, labelled container for waste disposal.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe 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 SDS. 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**

**Conditions for Safe Storage:**

Store at ambient temperature. Original sealed containers provided by manufacturer. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

**Environmental precautions:**

Do not allow product to reach sewers and rivers.

**Other Precautions:**

Keep out of reach of children. Do not ingest. Avoid eye contact and contamination of food and use according to directions on container.



X – Must not be stored together  
0 – May be stored together with specific preventions  
+ – May be stored together

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### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA: Not Available

Emergency Limits:

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Sodium Hypochlorite	13 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	290 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sodium Hypochlorite	2mg/m <sup>3</sup>	290 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Sodium Hypochlorite	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium hypochlorite	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )

Notes:

*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*

Material Data:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose, or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable.

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## Personal Protection:



## Eye and Face Protection:

Chemical goggles.  
Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.  
Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.  
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]

## Skin Protection (Hands/Feet):

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.  
When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.  
The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

## Other Protection:

Overalls.  
PVC Apron.



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PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.  
Eyewash unit.  
Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear, pale yellow/green solution
Odour:	Characteristic odour, chlorine like
pH:	>10.0
Boiling Point (°C):	Not available
Flash point:	Not available
Flammability:	Not flammable
Solubility:	100 % in water
Vapor Pressure:	Aqueous solution
Vapor Density (air = 1):	Not available
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Specific Gravity (@ 25°C):	>1g/mL
Evaporation rate (n-butane =1):	Not available

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	See section 7
Chemical Stability:	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	See section 7
Conditions to Avoid:	See section 7
Incompatible Materials:	See section 7
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	See section 5

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Inhaled:	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation".
Ingestion:	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin:	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the 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. Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream 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.
Eye:	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
Chronic:	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
Acute Toxicity:	Not available
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Irritation, redness, itchiness
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not available
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not available

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Mutagenicity:	Not available
Carcinogenicity:	Not available
Reproductivity:	Not available
Aspiration Hazard:	Not available

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product has not known ecological hazardous effects.

Ecotoxicity:	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Persistence and Degradability:	No data available
Biodegradability:	The sodium hypochlorite is readily broken down by environmental factors to a dilute solution of sodium chloride (salt).
Bioaccumulation Potential:	No data available

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Method:	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.
Disposal of Contaminated Packaging:	Recycle /reconditioned at an approved facility.
Environmental Regulations:	Not relevant

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (ADG):

U.N. Number:	1791	Dangerous Goods Class:	8
Hazchem Code:	2X	Subsidiary Risk:	Not Applicable
CAS Number:	See ingredients	Pack. Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	No	Environmental Hazard:	Not Applicable

**Special Precautions:** Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), dangerous goods when wet substances (Class 4.4), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), radioactive substances (Class 7), or food and food packaging in any quantity, however exemptions may apply. Note that concentrated strong alkalis are incompatible with concentrated strong acids.

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### Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR):

U.N. Number:	1791	Transport Hazard Class:	8
Hazchem Code:	2X	Subsidiary Risk:	Not Applicable
CAS Number:	See ingredients	Pack. Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	No	Environmental Hazard:	Not Applicable

### Sea Transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee):

U.N. Number:	1791	Transport Hazard Class:	8
Hazchem Code:	2X	Subsidiary Risk:	Not Applicable
CAS Number:	See ingredients	Pack. Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	No	Environmental Hazard:	Not Applicable

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSDP Poisons Schedule: Schedule 5

Product is regulated by the TGA in Australia.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product is considered safe if used as intended.  
Product is intended for professional dental use only.

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information or the product to which the information refers. Each user must review this MSDS in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace.

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