



1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Sodium Percarbonate (PG-II)
Other Names	Disodium carbonate, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3); Sodium carbonate, peroxide; Sodium carbonate, peroxyhydrate; Sodium Percarbonate Coated
Uses	Bleaching/cleaning agent; Manufacture of cleaning/washing agents and additives. Restriction on use: Food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. No Data Available
Chemical Family	2Na ₂ CO ₃ ·3H ₂ O ₂
Chemical Formula	Carbonic acid, disodium salt, compound with hydrogen peroxide (2:3)
Chemical Name	No Data Available
Product Description	

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

**Centaur Packaging
3 Concorde Way
Bomaderry NSW 2541 Australia
Telephone: 02 4422 9001**

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Australia – Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406
National Poison Centre	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888 +60-4-6536-999

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)

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Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	
Hazard Categories	Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1 Oxidising Solids - Category 2	
Pictograms		
Signal Word	Danger	
Hazard Statements	H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer.
	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
	NZ9.3	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates
Precautionary Statements	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
	P220	No smoking.
	P280	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
		Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face
	P370 + P378	protection and
	P305 + P351 + P338	suitable respirator.
	P310	In case of fire: Use water for extinction.
	P301 + P312	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses,
	P330	if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a
	P501	POISON
		CENTRE/doctor.
	Disposal	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional /
National Transport Commission (Australia)	national /	
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)	international regulations.	
Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)	

Safe Work Australia

National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations
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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium percarbonate	2Na2CO3·3H2O2	15630-89-4	>=85 %
Sodium carbonate	Na2CO3	497-19-8	<=11 %
Sodium chloride	NaCl	7647-14-5	<=2 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth, then drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Eye	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 flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Consult with an ophthalmologist in all cases. *Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediate flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. *Contaminated clothing may be a fire risk when dry! *Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms persist, get medical advice/attention. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Keep victim calm and warm. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. *Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye damage. Vomiting. Risk of blindness, *Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Persons with pre-existing skin, eye or respiratory disease may be at increased risk from the irritant properties of this material.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out.
Flammability Conditions	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. Oxygen released in thermal decomposition may support combustion. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Contact with flammables may cause fire or explosions. Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Extinguishing Media	If material is involved in a fire, use water for extinction. Do not use dry chemicals or foams. CO2 or Halon® may provide limited control.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	*Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a distance. Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from heat or contamination. May ignite combustibles. Containers may explode when heated.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Oxygen, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Sodium oxides.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard! Approach from upwind. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Fire fighters must wear fire resistant personnel protective equipment. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local

Personal Protective Equipment	regulations. *Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Flash Point	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing - It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	No Data Available 1Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Prevent exposure to heat. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not contaminate - Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid generating dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Use clean, non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry plastic container for disposal (see SECTION 13). Move container from spill area. Mechanically recover the product. Do not add chemical products. Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. All receiving equipment should be clean, vented, dry, labelled and made of material that is compatible with the product.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas.
Decontamination	Following product recovery, flush area with water.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground.
Personal Precautionary Measures	*Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade. Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 100 m. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid breathing dust/aerosols and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator (see SECTION 8). OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Prevent exposure to heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Do not contaminate - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic materials. Never return unused material to storage receptacle.
Storage	*Clean and dry piping circuits and equipment before any operations. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat,
Container	hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep/store away from combustibles and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Keep in the original container. *The container must be used exclusively for this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No specific exposure standards are available for this product. 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). - New Zealand WES (Particulates not otherwise classified): TWA = 10 mg/m ³ ; TWA = 3 mg/m ³ (respirable dust).
Exposure Limits	- OSHA PEL (Particulates not otherwise regulated): TWA = 15 mg/m ³ (total dust); TWA = 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust).
Biological Limits	No Data Available
Engineering Measures	No information available. A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Dust mask/particulate (P2) respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Permeation resistant gloves, e.g. PVC, neoprene, natural rubber.
Special Hazards Precautions	- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact.
Work Hygienic Practices	Recommended: Protective suit, safety shoes/boots. No information available. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and wash before reuse.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Crystalline powder or granules
Odour	Odourless
Colour	White
pH	10 - 11 (3% soln.)
Vapour Pressure	<10E-3 Pa (@ 25 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	Decomposes when heated
Melting Point	Decomposes when heated
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Soluble in water (140 g/l) 24°C
Specific Gravity	2.01 - 2.16
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	Self-accelerating decomposition temperature
Density	(SADT): >50 °C 2.01 - 2.16
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	314.02 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available

Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	No information available.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from heat or contamination.
Flame Propagation or Burning	No information available.
Rate of Solid Materials	
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May ignite combustibles.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Decomposition may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide,
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Carbon dioxide, Sodium oxides. Oxygen released in thermal decomposition may support combustion.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	OXIDISER: May intensify fire; will react with reducing agents and organic compounds to produce heat and could
Chemical Stability	potentially catch fire. Sodium percarbonate in water rapidly dissociates into hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate.
Conditions to Avoid	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
Materials to Avoid	Prevent exposure to heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Do not contaminate. Protect from moisture. To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Incompatible/reactive with water, acids, reducing agents, combustible/organic materials, powdered metals.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Decomposition may produce irritating and/or toxic gases, including Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Sodium oxides. Oxygen released in thermal decomposition may support combustion. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Information on toxicological effects: - Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed. - Skin corrosion/irritation: May cause skin irritation with prolonged contact. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: The available data indicate that sodium percarbonate is not a skin sensitiser [NICNAS]. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Sodium percarbonate is not expected to have genotoxic potential [NICNAS]. - Carcinogenicity: Sodium percarbonate is not expected to have a carcinogenic potential [NICNAS]. - Reproductive toxicity: Sodium percarbonate is not expected to have a toxic potential for reproduction or foetus development [NICNAS]. - STOT (single exposure): May cause slight nose and throat irritation; at high concentrations, respiratory tract irritation (mucous membranes), cough. - STOT (repeated exposure): In case of repeated or prolonged exposure, risk of sore throat, nose bleeds, chronic bronchitis. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available. Information on likely routes of exposure: - Ingestion: Causes severe irritation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach; bloating of stomach, belching,
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nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

- Eye contact: Causes severe eye irritation, watering and redness; can cause burns to the eye with risk of serious or permanent eye lesions.

- Skin contact: May cause skin irritation with prolonged contact.

- Inhalation: May cause slight nose and throat irritation; at high concentrations, respiratory tract irritation (mucous membranes), cough.

Chronic effects: In case of repeated or prolonged exposure, risk of sore throat, nose bleeds, chronic bronchitis.

Acute**Ingestion**

Acute toxicity (Oral):

COMPONENT: Sodium percarbonate (CAS No. 15630-89-4):

- LD50, Rat: 893 mg/kg bw. [ECHA].

Other

Acute toxicity (Dermal):

- LD50, Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg bw [ECHA].

Carcinogen Category

None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity**

Aquatic toxicity:

COMPONENT: Sodium percarbonate (CAS No. 15630-89-4):

- LC50, Fish (Pimephales promelas): 70.7 mg/l (96 h) [Supplier's SDS].

- EC50, Crustacea (Daphnia pulex): 4.9 mg/l (48 h) [ECHA].

Persistence/Degradability

Sodium percarbonate dissociates in water into hydrogen peroxide and sodium carbonate.

Mobility

Volatilisation of hydrogen peroxide from surface waters and moist soil is expected to be very low, while it is expected to be highly mobile in soil.

Environmental Fate

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Both sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide are inorganic chemicals which do not bioaccumulate.

Environmental Impact

No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**General Information**

Dispose of contents/container via a licensed professional waste disposal service and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill

Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)****ADG Code****Proper Shipping Name**

SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE

Class

5.1 Oxidising Substances

Subsidiary Risk(s)

No Data Available

EPG

140 Oxidizers

UN Number

3378

Hazchem

1Y

Pack Group II
Special Provision No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE
Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available
UN Number 3378
Hazchem 1Y
Pack Group II
Special Provision No Data Available
EMS F-A, S-Q
Marine Pollutant No

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXYHYDRATE
Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available
UN Number 3378
Hazchem 1Y
Pack Group II
Special Provision No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information SODIUM PERCARBONATE
Poisons Schedule (Aust) 6

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIIC) Listed
Canada (DSL) Listed
Canada (NDSL) Not Determined
China (IECSC) Listed
Europe (EINECS) 239-707-6 01-
Europe (REACH) 2119457268-30-
XXXX

Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (List of Classified Substances)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Taiwan (TCSI)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Listed
Mexico (INSQ)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	SOPERC0001, SOPERC0003, SOPERC1000, SOPERC1001, SOPERC1002, SOPERC1003, SOPERC1004, SOPERC1005, SOPERC1006, SOPERC1007, SOPERC1008, SOPERC1009, SOPERC1010, SOPERC1011, SOPERC1012, SOPERC1013, SOPERC1014, SOPERC1500, SOPERC1800, SOPERC1801, SOPERC1802, SOPERC1803, SOPERC1804, SOPERC1805, SOPERC2000, SOPERC2001, SOPERC2002, SOPERC2003, SOPERC2004, SOPERC2005, SOPERC2006, SOPERC2007, SOPERC2008, SOPERC2100, SOPERC2500, SOPERC3000, SOPERC3500, SOPERC3600, SOPERC4000, SOPERC4200, SOPERC4250, SOPERC4300, SOPERC4301, SOPERC4305, SOPERC4400, SOPERC4401, SOPERC4402, SOPERC4403, SOPERC4404, SOPERC4405, SOPERC4406, SOPERC4407, SOPERC4408, SOPERC4409, SOPERC4410, SOPERC4450, SOPERC4500, SOPERC4600, SOPERC4601, SOPERC4602, SOPERC4603, SOPERC5000, SOPERC5500, SOPERC5501, SOPERC5502, SOPERC5503, SOPERC5504, SOPERC5506, SOPERC5510, SOPERC5700, SOPERC6000, SOPERC6001, SOPERC6100, SOPERC6101, SOPERC6200, SOPERC6201, SOPERC6300, SOPERC6350, SOPERC6500, SOPERC6501, SOPERC6600, SOPERC6601, SOPERC6700, SOPERC6701, SOPERC6702, SOPERC6703, SOPERC6800, SOPERC6900, SOPERC7000, SOPERC7100, SOPERC7200, SOPERC7500, SOPERC8000, SOPERC8500, SOPERC9000, SOPERC9300, SOPERC9500
Revision	8
Revision Date	07 Jun 2025
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 EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit 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 lb Pound 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 Health and Safety Commission

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce

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