

Infosafe No™ 1CH6E Issue Date : September 2021 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **SODIUM BICARBONATE**

Not classified as hazardous

## 1. Identification

<b>GHS Product Identifier</b>	SODIUM BICARBONATE	
<b>Company Name</b>	CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)	
<b>Address</b>	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia	
<b>Telephone/Fax Number</b>	Tel: (08) 8440-2000	
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)	
<b>E-mail Address</b>	www.chemsupply.com.au	
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use</b>	Manufacture of effervescent salts and beverages, artificial mineral water, baking powder; other sodium salts; pharmaceuticals; sponge rubber; gold and platinum plating; treating wool and silk; fire extinguishers; prevention of timber mold; cleaning preparations; antacid; mouthwash and laboratory reagent.	
<b>Other Names</b>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
	SODIUM BICARBONATE AR	SA001
	SODIUM BICARBONATE LR	SL001
	Baking soda, Bicarbonate of soda, Sodium acid carbonate, Sodium hydrogen carbonate	
	SODIUM BICARBONATE Food Grade	SP001

### Other Information

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

## 2. Hazard Identification

<b>GHS classification of the substance/mixture</b>	Classified as non-Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. Not classified as dangerous goods according to the ADG Code.
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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

<b>Ingredients</b>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
	Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8	100 %

## 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove victim to fresh air. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
<b>Skin</b>	Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse or discard. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	If contact with the eye(s) occur, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelids(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If irritation develops seek medical attention.

Infosafe No™ 1CH6E	Issue Date : September 2021	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
--------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------

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<b>First Aid Facilities</b>	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
<b>Advice to Doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically and supportively.
<b>Other Information</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Hazards from Combustion Products</b>	Acrid smoke, irritating fumes, sodium oxide, carbon monoxide and gaseous carbon dioxide.
<b>Specific Methods</b>	Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Material does not burn. Runoff may pollute waterways. Fire or heat may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive fumes.
<b>Decomposition Temp.</b>	Powder or granules lose carbon dioxide at 50 °C and at 100 °C it is converted to sodium carbonate; 270 °C (loses CO2).
<b>Precautions in connection with Fire</b>	Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal Precautions</b>	Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.
<b>Personal Protection</b>	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
<b>Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages</b>	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and using clean non-sparking tools transfer to a clean, suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for Safe Handling</b>	Avoid generation or accumulation of dusts. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use in well ventilated areas away from all ignition sources.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Store in a tightly closed container, in a cool, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances, such as acids, and oxidizing agents. Keep well closed and protected from direct sunlight and moisture.
<b>Storage Temperatures</b>	Store under cold to warm conditions, 2 to 40 °C, preferably between 15-25 °C.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Other Exposure Information</b>	No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Usually is not required. Where protection is required from nuisance levels of dust or mists select respiratory protection that complies with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and select in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield

Infosafe No™ 1CH6E	Issue Date : September 2021	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
--------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------

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<b>Hand Protection</b>	protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments.
<b>Body Protection</b>	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
<b>Hygiene Measures</b>	Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Form</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	White monoclinic prisms, crystalline powder or granules.
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	Powder or granules lose carbon dioxide at 50 °C and at 100 °C it is converted to sodium carbonate; 270 °C (loses CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>Melting Point</b>	270 °C (decomposes); 300 °C.
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Soluble (6.4, 7.6, 8.7, 10.0, 11.3, 12.7, 14.2, 16.5, and 19.1 g/100g solution at 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, and 100 °C, respectively).
<b>Solubility in Organic Solvents</b>	Slightly soluble in alcohol.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	2.159
<b>pH</b>	pH 7.9 - 8.4 (5% solution).
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Negligible at 20 °C.
<b>Volatile Component</b>	0 %vol @ 21 °C
<b>Flammability</b>	Non combustible material.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	84.01
<b>Other Information</b>	Saline and slightly alkaline taste.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable in dry air, but slowly decomposes in moist air.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Dust generation, heat, moisture, incompatibles.
<b>Incompatible Materials</b>	Acids; moisture; monoammonium phosphate (+ moisture); sodium-potassium alloy, ammonium compounds; strong oxidizing agents; carbon and water + stirring + heat.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Acrid smoke, irritating fumes, sodium oxide, carbon monoxide and gaseous carbon dioxide.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Contact with acid results in vigorous evolution of carbon dioxide gas. Reaction with carbon and water with stirring and steam heating, then halted stirring and heating for a hour, followed by recommenced stirring, resulted in the immediate eruption of the hot contents of the pan, due to the evolution of carbon dioxide from warm aqueous solutions of the base, and the absence of stirring and presence of the carbon adsorbent which led to non-equilibrium retention of the gas, which was released instantaneously on stirring. Reaction of sodium bicarbonate-based dry chemical extinguishing agent with monoammonium phosphate dry chemical extinguishing agent can be

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**Hazardous Polymerization** self-propagating, producing water, ammonia, and carbon dioxide. Reaction is accelerated by moisture.  
Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause slight irritation of the digestive tract. Extremely large oral doses may cause gastrointestinal disturbances including nausea and vomiting.
<b>Inhalation</b>	May causes slight respiratory tract irritation. High concentrations of dust may cause coughing and sneezing.
<b>Skin</b>	May causes slight skin irritation, especially if the skin is moist. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin.
<b>Eye</b>	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
<b>Respiratory sensitisation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Skin Sensitisation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not listed in the IARC Monographs. Not classified based on available information.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Chronic Effects</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation.
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Not classified based on available information.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Not classified based on available information.

## 12. Ecological information

<b>Ecological Information</b>	No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.
<b>Bioaccumulative Potential</b>	Concentration in organisms is not to be expected.

## 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal Considerations</b>	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.
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## 14. Transport information

<b>Transport Information</b>	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
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## 15. Regulatory information

<b>Regulatory Information</b>	All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances ( AICS ), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	Not Scheduled

## 16. Other Information

Infosafe No™ 1CH6E Issue Date : September 2021 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **SODIUM BICARBONATE**

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**Literature  
References**

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.  
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.  
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.  
Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'.  
Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.

**Contact Person/Point**

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000      **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**  
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**Empirical Formula  
& Structural  
Formula**

Empirical Formula: NaHCO<sub>3</sub>.  
Structural Formula: NaOCCOOH.

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