



SAFETY DATA SHEET

HC25 MDW

Infosafe No.: 7EFEO
ISSUED Date : 28/04/2017
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

HC25 MDW

Product Code

2000370, 2000920, 7102830

Company Name

JASOL NEW ZEALAND

Address

81 Leonard Road
Mt. Wellington Auckland
1060 New Zealand

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +64 9 580 2105
Fax: +64 9 571 4388

Emergency phone number

0800 243 622

Emergency Contact Address

North Island:
81 Leonard Road, Mt. Wellington, Auckland 1060
Phone: +64 9 5802105
Fax: +64 9 5714388

South Island:
105 Rutherford Street, Christchurch 8023
Phone: +64 3 3844433
Fax: +64 3 3844431

(24 hour a day available)

0800 243622

E-mail Address

jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Liquid Automatic Dishwashing Detergent.

Product should only be dispensed through electronic dosing equipment. Product should be added to machines at a rate of 2-4 ml per litre of water used depending on soil load and water hardness. For best results product should be used in conjunction with a rinse aid.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.

Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.1D (Oral) - Substance that is acutely toxic

6.1E (Oral) - Substance that is acutely toxic

8.1A Substance that is corrosive to metals

8.2B Substance that is corrosive to dermal tissue

8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue

9.1D Substance that is slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or is otherwise designed for biocidal action

9.3C Substance that is harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P234 Keep only in original container.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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 or doctor/physician.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P406 Store in corrosive resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	10-30%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	10-30%
Water	7732-18-5	Remainder

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- 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.

Ingestion

- 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.

Skin

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.

Eye contact

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.

Advice to Doctor

-Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- . Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- . Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- . Oxygen is given as indicated.
- . The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Hazchem Code

2R

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Properties on Heating & in case of Fire

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides. carbon dioxide (CO₂). nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

Other Information

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Full face- shield.

Gloves: PVC chemical resistant type.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal

- 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.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Personal Protection

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

Storage Regulations

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Recommended Materials

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Material	Peak (mg/m ³)
Sodium hydroxide	2

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
 - When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Yellow, mobile, liquid, odourless; Mixes with water.

Colour

Yellow

Odour

Odourless

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Melting Point

Not applicable

Boiling Point

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Miscible

pH

pH (1% solution)= Not Available

pH (as supplied) >13

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Viscosity

Not available

Volatile Component

Not Available

Flash Point

Not applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

- Product is considered stable.

Incompatible materials

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur

Other Information**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

- The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
- The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
- When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Eye

- Direct contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur.
- Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain.

Chronic Effects

- 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. 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.

Other Information

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

-Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence:Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Water	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH
Sodium hydroxide	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

- Recycle where possible
- Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
 - disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1719

UN proper shipping name

CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

8

Sub.Risk

None

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

2R

IERG Number

37

UN Number (Sea Transport)

1719

UN Number (Road Transport)

1719

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1719

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

8

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

II

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None

LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge

1L

IMDG UN No

1719

IMDG Hazard Class

8

IMDG Pack. Group

II

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None

IMDG EMS

F- A , S- B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002526.

National and or International Regulatory Information

Regulations for ingredients

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Scheduled Toxic Substances", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for HC25 MDW

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002526

Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/Pages/default.aspx>.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

28/04/2017

Technical Contact Numbers

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Other Information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the

reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Jasol NZ cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Jasol NZ representative or Jasol NZ at the contact details on page 1.

Jasol NZ's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

END OF SDS

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