



SAFETY DATA SHEET

HD CHLOR ALKALI DETERGENT

Infosafe No.: 7EFM8
ISSUED Date : 25/01/2018
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

HD CHLOR ALKALI DETERGENT

Product Code

2171265

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

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

8.2B Substance that is corrosive to dermal tissue

8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statement (s)

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

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.

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

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided. See Section 13 for disposal details.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	30-60%
Sodium dichloroisocyanurate	2893-78-9	1-10%

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 breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms, immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician.

Ingestion

NEVER give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth and give water or milk to drink. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

Skin

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician

Eye contact

Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so, continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor / physician

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Based on surrounding materials

Hazards from Combustion Products

Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of chlorine caustic compounds

Special Protective Equipment for fire fighters

Breathing apparatus, face shield or protective goggles, and neoprene rubber gloves and boots

Specific Methods

None

Hazchem Code

2R

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal

- 1: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- 2: Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- 3: Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- 4: Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

"Wear eye protection, protective clothing and nitrile rubber gloves to control personal contact from sodium hydroxide. " Add the compound to a large volume of ice water. Neutralise by adding 5% hydrochloric acid and empty into the drain [Armour 1996].

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

"Wear eye protection, protective clothing and nitrile rubber gloves to control personal contact from sodium hydroxide. Scoop the contents into a container and add small portions into a large volume of ice water." Neutralise with 5% hydrochloric acid and empty into the drain.

Wash the area of the spill with water [Armour 1996].

Personal Protection

Wear neoprene gloves and boots, overalls and face/eye protection

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

DO NOT touch the spill material. Slippery when spilt.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Place in suitable containers for disposal.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

DO NOT touch the spill material. Slippery when spilt.

Keep dry. Reacts violently with water.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

1: Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

2: Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourses.

Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid entry into waterways or streams. Prevent washings from entering waterways.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Do not handle until all safety instructions have been read and understood.

Wear eye / face protection.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Avoid release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep dry. Reacts violently with water.

Segregate from water, strong oxidisers, strong acids, organic materials, ammonium compounds, nitro compounds and trichlorethylene

Storage Regulations

Keep dry. Reacts violently with water.

1: Store in original containers.

2: Keep containers securely sealed.

3: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

4: Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

5: Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

6: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.

Recommended Materials

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic bag

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse or Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Glass container. Polyethylene or polypropylene container or Polylined drum.

DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.

Check that containers are clearly labelled.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

These precautions are suggested for conditions where the potential for exposure to the product exists. Emergency conditions may require additional precautions.

Occupational exposure limit values

TLV C: 2 mg/m³

ES Peak: 2 mg/m³

OES STEL: 2 mg/m³

IDLH Level: 10 mg/m³

The TLV-C is recommended based on concentrations that produce noticeable but not excessive, ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area. DO NOT handle directly. Wear gloves and use scoop / tongs / tools. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. If conditions where worker exposure potential is high, wear full-face air-supplied breathing apparatus and full protective suit.

Personal Protective Equipment

Observe good work place practices and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear overalls, safety glasses and rubber/PVC gloves when handling. Wear eye / face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Hygiene Precautions:

Hygiene Measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

White powder

Odour

Chlorine odour

Solubility in Water

10 g/L

Specific Gravity

N/A

pH

N/A

Vapour Pressure

N/A

Flash Point

N/A

Flammability

N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure

Conditions to Avoid

None

Incompatible materials

Acidic compounds, water

Hazardous Decomposition Products

None

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label.

Ingestion

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Inhalation

Generated dust may be highly discomforting and corrosive to the upper respiratory tract if inhaled and is capable of causing severe burns to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms may include tightness in the chest, dyspnea, frothy sputum, cyanosis and dizziness. Findings may include hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rales. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation which produces an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Unlike most organs the lung can respond to a chemical insult or agent by first trying to remove or neutralise the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, cause further damage the lungs when activated by hazardous chemicals. The result is often the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Severe acute dust inhalation exposure may be fatal due to spasm, inflammation and oedema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and severe pulmonary oedema. Symptoms of overexposure include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting.

Skin

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Eye

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Dust or mists may be extremely irritating. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a nonallergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Not hazardous to the environment

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not known to bioaccumulate

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product Disposal

If possible dispose of by using according to the label, otherwise dispose of in an approved landfill or bury below 50 cm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways

Container Disposal

Triple rinse container and add residue to feed system. If circumstances, especially wind direction, permit the empty containers may be burned, otherwise crush and bury in a suitable landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1759

UN proper shipping name

CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

8

Sub.Risk

None

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

2R

IERG Number

37

UN Number (Sea Transport)

1759

UN Number (Road Transport)

1759

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1759

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

8

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

II

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None

IMDG UN No

1759

IMDG Hazard Class

8

IMDG Pack. Group

II

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

25/01/2018

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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