SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPOTLESS

Infosafe No.: 7EFEN
ISSUED Date : 27/04/2017
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SPOTLESS

Product Code
2000870, 2000860, 2000840, 2001970, 7108660

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
Dish-wash liquid for automatically dosed dishwashers.

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

6.7B Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen
8.1A Substance that is corrosive to metals
8.2C 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.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion,Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P234 Keep only in original container.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

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.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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	10-20%
MGDA methylglycinediacetic acid	164462-16-2	20-40%
Soil Suspension Agents	N/A	Not specified
Dye	N/A	Not specified
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
The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of
combustible substances.
In such an event consider:
• foam.

Hazchem Code
2X

Decomposition Temperature
Not available

Properties on Heating & in case of Fire
• The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
• However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
• Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
• Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit corrosive fumes.

Other Information
FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
None known.

Personal Protective Equipment
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

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.

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.
• Avoid contact with moisture.

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. For low viscosity materials
• Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
• Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
Source: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Material	Peak (mg/m³)
Sodium Hydroxide	2

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt: CAS:5064- 31- 3 CAS:18662- 53- 8
• Water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

Appropriate Engineering Controls
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

Personal Protective Equipment
RESPIRATOR
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
• 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. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. 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].

HANDS/FEET
• Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
• 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
Clear dark red liquid; mixes with water.

Colour
Dark red

Decomposition Temperature
Not available

Melting Point
Not available

Solubility in Water
Miscible

Specific Gravity
1.2

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.

Hazardous Polymerization
• 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.

Inhalation
Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

Skin
The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Eye
- The material can produce 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.

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.
On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.
Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical
systems.
Sodium salts of nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) cause kidney and liver neoplasms (growths) in rats and mice when given at high levels in the diet (above
7500 ppm) or in drinking water. Neoplasms do not occur at lower levels

Other Information
TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
- For nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) and its salts:
Exposure to nitrilotriacetic acid, and presumably also to its water-soluble metal complexes, occurs as a result of its presence in household detergents and in drinking water. Little information on the toxicity of NTA in humans is available.
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
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
Sodium Hydroxide	LOW	-	LOW		HIGH
Water	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
1760

UN proper shipping name
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)
8

Sub.Risk
None

Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code
2X

IERG Number
37

UN Number (Sea Transport)
1760

UN Number (Road Transport)
1760

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)
1760

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class
8

IATA/ICAO Packing Group
III

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk
None

LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge
5L

IMDG UN No
1760

IMDG Hazard Class
8

IMDG Pack. Group
III

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

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"

Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt (CAS: 5064-31-3,18662-53-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","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 Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","OECD Representative List of High Production
Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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"

No data for Spotless

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
27/04/2017

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