



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## CASCADE AQUAMATIC

Infosafe No.: 7EF9Z

ISSUED Date : 01/05/2021

ISSUED by: INTEGRA

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

CASCADE AQUAMATIC

**Product Code**

C2001070K05

**Company Name**

Integra Industries

**Address**

21A Grosvenor St

Dunedin

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Ph: (03) 4556805

**Emergency phone number**

0800 243 622

**Emergency Contact Address**

Integra Industries

21A Grosvenor St

Dunedin

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Chlorine free machine dishwashing powder.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

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

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

6.1E (Oral) - Substance that is acutely toxic

6.3A Substance that is irritating to the skin

6.4A (Mild irritant) - Substance that is irritating to the eyes

**Signal Word (s)**

WARNING

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

**Precautionary statement – General**

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

**Pictogram (s)**

Exclamation mark



**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

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

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P321 Specific treatment (see on this label).

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**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 carbonate        | 497- 19- 8   | 40- 60%       |
| Sodium tripolyphosphate | 7758- 29- 4  | 20- 30%       |
| Sodium Percarbonate     | 15630- 89- 4 | 10- 15%       |
| Surfactants             | -            | Not specified |
| Sodium sulphate         | 7757- 82- 6  | Not specified |

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.

#### Ingestion

- 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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

## Skin

If skin contact occurs:

- . Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- . Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- . Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- . Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
- . Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- . Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

## Advice to Doctor

1. Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed:

-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. Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) is a strong oxidant.
- Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered.
- Because of the likelihood of systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided.
- There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation'

2. Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:

-Treat symptomatically.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

• Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.

• Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally

not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

• In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL).are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because

of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the 'Minimum Explosible

Concentration', MEC)

• A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### Hazchem Code

None allocated

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

## Other Information

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY:

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Glasses: Respirator: Chemical goggles. Particulate

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Personal Protection

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

### Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium carbonate: CAS:497- 19- 8
- sodium tripolyphosphate: CAS:7758- 29- 4 CAS:15091- 98- 2
- sodium percarbonate: CAS:4452- 58- 8 CAS:15630- 89- 4

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

### Personal Protective Equipment

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

LIJ 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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- . polychloroprene
- . nitrile rubber
- . butyl rubber
- . fluorocautchouc.

#### OTHER

- . Overalls.
- . P.V.C. apron.
- . Barrier cream.
- . Skin cleansing cream.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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#### Form

Solid - Powder

#### Appearance

free flowing powder

#### Colour

Off-white

#### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

#### Melting Point

Not Available

#### Specific Gravity

Not available

#### pH

pH(1% solution): 10.7

pH(as supplied): Not applicable

#### Vapour Pressure

Not Applicable

#### Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not applicable

#### Evaporation Rate

Not applicable

#### Viscosity

Not Applicable

#### Volatile Component

Not Applicable

#### 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

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### Chemical Stability

Product is considered stable

### Conditions to Avoid

Presence of incompatible materials.

### Incompatible materials

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

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ingestion

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

### Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

### Skin

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

### Eye

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.

- Alkaline salts may be intensely irritating to the eyes and precautions should be taken to ensure direct eye contact is avoided.
- Inorganic phosphates can produce severe eye irritation. The severity of the response is concentration dependent.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (non-allergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

### Respiratory 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.

### Chronic Effects

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Chronic severe inhalation exposure to sodium carbonate may result in perforation of the nasal septum and serious pulmonary oedema (lung damage). Dogs given daily doses of sodium phosphate dibasic for 9-22 weeks showed calcium deposits in the kidneys (nephrocalcinosis) with disseminated atrophy of the proximal tubule. Animals fed on sodium phosphate dibasic and potassium dihydrogen phosphate, in both short- and long-term studies, showed increased bone porosity; hyperparathyroidism and soft tissue calcification were also evident.

In chronic animal studies inorganic polyphosphates produced growth inhibition, increased kidney weights (with calcium deposition and desquamation), bone decalcification, parathyroid hypertrophy and hyperplasia, inorganic phosphaturia, hepatic focal necrosis and alterations to the size of muscle fibres.

Inorganic phosphates are not genotoxic in bacterial systems nor are they carcinogenic in rats.

### Other Information

For sodium percarbonate:

Sodium percarbonate is an inorganic, water soluble solid of relatively low molecular weight. Dermal absorption is assumed to be low due to the hydrophilic character and the ionic structure of the substance.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Persistence and degradability

Sdodium Carbonate: LOW

### Mobility

Sdodium Carbonate: HIGH

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Sdodium Carbonate: LOW

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal

Recycle where possible

### Local Legislation

Ensure that:

- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.N. Number

None Allocated

### Transport hazard class(es)

None allocated

### Sub.Risk

None allocated

### Packing Group

None allocated

### Hazchem Code

None allocated

### UN Number (Sea Transport)

None allocated

### UN Number (Road Transport)

None allocated

### UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

None allocated

### IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

None allocated

### IATA/ICAO Packing Group

None allocated

### IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None allocated

### LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge

None allocated

### IMDG UN No

None allocated

### IMDG Hazard Class

None allocated

### IMDG Sub. Risk

None allocated

### IMDG Pack. Group

None allocated

### IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None allocated

### IMDG Marine pollutant

No

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### National and or International Regulatory Information

Sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) 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 - 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'

Sodium tripolyphosphate (CAS: 7758-29-4, 15091-98-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

'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'

Sodium percarbonate (CAS: 4452-58-8, 15630-89-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

'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)'

### HSNO Approval Number

HSR002530

### Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

11/10/2016

### 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 Integra 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 Integra NZ representative or Integra NZ at the contact details on page 1.

Integra 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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