

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DAZZLE

Infosafe No.: MU3K4
ISSUED Date : 04/05/2017
ISSUED by: INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

DAZZLE

Product Code

2033090, 2033100, 2033080, 7108180

Company Name

INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Heavy Duty Stain and Food Soil Removal, grease trap dosing.

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.

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.

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

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

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Sodium carbonate	497-19-8	40-60%
Sodium Percarbonate	15630-89-4	20-30%
Surfactants	-	Not Specified
Enzymes	-	Not Specified
Sodium sulphate	7757-82-6	Not Specified

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.
- 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:

- 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

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"

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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 (CO₂), hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), 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 Protective Equipment

- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

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.

Recommended Materials

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium carbonate: CAS:497- 19- 8
- sodium percarbonate: CAS:4452- 58- 8 CAS:15630- 89- 4
- sodium sulfate: CAS:7757- 82- 6

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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

NOTE:
 . The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Divided Solid	Appearance	Off white free flowing powder; mixes with water
Colour	Off white	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Melting Point	Not Available	Boiling Point	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Miscible	Specific Gravity	Not Available
pH	pH (1% solution): 10.7 pH (as supplied): Not Available	Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Radioactivity	Not Available	Flash Point	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available	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

- 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).

- Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause 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.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis);

temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

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

- When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

- Direct eye contact with some concentrated anionic surfactants/ hydrotropes produces corneal damage, in some cases severe. Low concentrations may produce immediate discomfort, conjunctival hyperaemia, and oedema of the corneal epithelium.

- Alkaline salts may be intensely irritating to the eyes and precautions should be taken to ensure direct eye contact is avoided.

Chronic Effects

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching.

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

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

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.

Dusts produced by proteins are capable, under certain conditions, of sensitising workers by virtue of the bodies reaction to foreign proteins.

Typical allergic asthma may be rapidly produced after exposure, with symptoms may include chronic cough, sputum production, fever, myalgia, fatigue, airway obstruction; chest radiographs may show a generalised reticulonodular pattern, or basal or apical fibrosis.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

Chronic severe inhalation exposure to sodium carbonate may result in perforation of the nasal septum and serious pulmonary oedema (lung damage). Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

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.

Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive.

Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis,

allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. 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. Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). LAS are not included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC. Linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) are strong acids (pKa<2) are classified as corrosive (R34) <</>.

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

Ecotoxicity

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

Transport Information

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

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

IMDG UN No

None allocated

IMDG Hazard Class

None allocated

IMDG Pack. Group

None allocated

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002530.

National and or International Regulatory Information

Regulations for ingredients

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 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)"

Sodium sulfate (CAS: 7757-82-6) 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 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Dazzle

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002530

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

04/05/2017

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 INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD 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 INDUSTRIES representative or INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD at the contact details on page 1.

INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD'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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