

**Natural Choice Products Ltd**

Safety Data Sheet

Hy-Spice

**1.IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

<b>Product Name:</b>	Hy-Spice
<b>Recommend Use:</b>	All-purpose Sanitizer
<b>Supplier Name:</b>	Natural Choice Products Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	4/26 Bancroft Crescent, Glendene, Auckland
<b>Telephone:</b>	(+64) 9 441 4238
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.naturalchoice.co.nz">www.naturalchoice.co.nz</a>
<b>Emergency Phone:</b>	National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitizer Category 1



**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW HAZARD  
DANGER**

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

3.1D,6.1E, 6.3A 6.4A ,8.2C,9.3A, 9.1A 9.3C

Causes skin irritation

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

Toxic to aquatic life

Causes serious eye damage

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Prevention**

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Date of issue: 30/3/2020

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

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

**Response:**

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

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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

Immediately call a POISON CENTER 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) or doctor/physician.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration %w/w
Benzyl-C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride	68424-85-1	< 5
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	111-76-2	< 5
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	68131-39-5	< 5
Disodium metasilicate	6834-92-0	< 5
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	< 5

Other ingredients, determined not to be hazardous subject to the provisions of the Hazardous Substances (Identification) Regulations 2001, make up the product concentration to 100%.

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

For advice, contact National Poisons Centre (0800 POISON; 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Have product container or label available.

**Swallowed**

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**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

- If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- 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.

### 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.

### First Aid facilities

Perform CPR if necessary.

### Advice to Physician

Treat symptomatically

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flash Point:</b>	Not available
<b>Auto ignition Temperature:</b>	Not available
<b>Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume:</b>	Not available
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	All
<b>Fire Fighting Instructions:</b>	Noncombustible
<b>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:</b>	Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- 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.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

## 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.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS: PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Ethanol, 2-butoxy		760			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

Water: CAS: 7732- 18- 5

Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated CAS: 68131-39-5

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

Type A-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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### 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.

#### OTHER

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Little yellow /clear
Odour:	Not Available
Melting Point:	Not Available
Vapour pressure:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	1
Flash point	Not Available
Vapour density	Not Available
PH	Ph12-12.5

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: The product is stable under normal ambient conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid : None identified.

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Materials to avoid:	None identified.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO <sub>2</sub> ), Some metallic oxides.
Hazardous Reactions:	No hazardous reactions expected

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

**Swallowed:** 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).  
**EYE**

**Eye contact:** 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 characterized by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

**Skin contact:** 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

**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.

**Chronic effects:** Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.  
Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitization reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.  
Pulmonary sensitization, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitization reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Rats, rabbits, guinea pigs and monkeys exposed

to DPME, 7 hr/day, 5 days a week for periods of 6-8 months to saturated atmospheres (300 ppm), exhibited little effect. Narcotic effects were produced in rats. repeated exposure may cause sensitization and/or allergic reactions.

**Skin**

Alcohols, C12-15 Ethoxylated	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) -Skin	Notes	Skin
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) -Skin	Notes	Skin
<b>Benzyl-C12-16</b> Alkyldimethylammonium Chloride	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) -Skin	Notes	Skin

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence Water/Soil: Mobility	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	LOW		LOW	HIGH
Ethanol, 2-butoxy	LOW		LOW	HIGH
Water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Benzyl-C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium chloride R PHRASE: R 38 [CHEMWATCH]

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None

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

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

HSNO Classifications: 3.1D: Flammable liquid - low hazard  
6.1E: Substances that are acutely toxic, May be harmful,  
Aspiration hazard

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6.3A: Substances that are irritating to the skin  
6.4A: Substances that are irritating to the eye  
8.2C: Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGIII  
8.3A: Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue  
9.1A: Substances that are very ecotoxic in the aquatic environment  
9.1D: Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action  
9.3C: Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Date of previous issue: 13/08/2016

New Zealand National Poison Information Centre (24 hours): 0800 POISON [764 766] New Zealand  
Emergency Services: 111

For General Information: Natural Choice Products Ltd

PH: (09) 441 4238

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