

Natural Choice Products Ltd

Safety Data Sheet

Spray & Wipe

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Spray & Wipe
Recommend Use:	Cleaning and degreasing hard surfaces
Supplier Name:	Natural Choice Products Ltd
Address:	4/26 Bancroft Crescent, Glendene, Auckland
Telephone:	(+64) 9 441 4238
Website:	www.naturalchoice.co.nz
Emergency Phone:	National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Eye Irritation Category 2B

Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

3.1C, 6.1E, 6.3B, 6.4A, 9.1D

Causes eye irritation

May damage the unborn child

Harmful to aquatic life

Causes skin irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

Date of issue: 30/3/2020

Avoid release to the environment.

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

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

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

IF INHALED: 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.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration % w/w
2-Propanol	67-63-0	< 10
Ethanol, 2-butoxy-	111-76-2	< 5
Diacetone	123-42-2	< 5
Sodium lauryl ether sulphate	9004-82-4	< 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Advice to Physician

Treat symptomatically

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O].

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY: None known.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Gloves: Respirator:

Chemical goggles. PVC chemical resistant type. Type A- P Filter of sufficient capacity.

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

- 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS: PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	2-Propanol	400		500		
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Diacetone			1.23		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

Water: CAS: 7732- 18- 5

Sodium lauryl ether sulphate CAS: 9004-82-4

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.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Purple
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

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

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 if swallowed, 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 contact: Limited 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: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Inhalation: Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health

Chronic effects:

damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined. to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

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

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

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.

Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents.

Repeated ingestion of ethanol by pregnant women may adversely affect the central nervous system of the developing foetus, producing effects collectively described as foetal alcohol syndrome.

Consumption of ethanol (in alcoholic beverages) may be linked to the development of Type I hypersensitivities in a small number of individuals.

**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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence Water/Soil: Mobility	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Sodium lauryl ether sulphate	LOW		LOW	HIGH
Water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

- Recycle where possible
- Otherwise ensure that:
 - licensed 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

ERMA NZ Registration Number:

HSR002530

ERMA Group Standard:

Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard)) Group Standard 2006

HSNO Classifications:

3.1D: Flammable liquid - low hazard

6.1E: Substances that are acutely toxic, May be harmful,
Aspiration hazard

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: 13/01/2019

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

Natural Choice Products Ltd has taken care in compiling this information. No liability is accepted directly or indirectly from its application as conditions of use are outside the Company's control. End users are obliged to conform to relevant Local Government regulation.