

Natural Choice Products Ltd

Safety Data Sheet
Alkaline Degreaser

1.IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Alkaline Degreaser
Recommend Use:	Alkaline cleaning solution
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

Metal Corrosion Category 1

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

6.1D 8.1A 8.2B 8.3A 9.3C

Harmful if swallowed

May be corrosive to metals

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Causes serious eye damage

Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Keep only in original container.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water/shower.

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.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

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
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	5-15
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	<5
Alcohols, C12-15, ethoxylated	68131-39-5	<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.

Advice to Physician

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

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic/ irritating fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses, Gloves, Full face- shield,PVC chemical resistant type.

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.

WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

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.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources
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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)	Sodium hydroxide					2

The following materials had no OELs on our records

Water: CAS: 7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure
- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively, a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves.
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

OTHERS

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Red
Odour:	Not Available
Melting Point:	Not Available
Vapour pressure:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	1.30-1.35
Flash point	Product does not support combustion.
Vapour density	Not Available
PH	≥ PH14

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

Swallowed: 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.

Eye contact: 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 contact with alkaline corrosives may produce pain and burns. Oedema, destruction of the epithelium, corneal opacification and iritis may occur.

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.

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

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. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity Ingredient	Persistence Water/Soil: Mobility	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Sodium hydroxide	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



Proper Shipping Name CORROSIVE,
UN No: 1760

Dangerous Goods Class: 8

Hazchem Code: 2R

Packing Group: II

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 2R

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 8

UN No.: 1824

Subsidiary risk: None

UN packing group: II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ERMA NZ Registration Number: HSR002526

ERMA Group Standard: Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard)) Group Standard 2006

HSNO Classifications:

- 6.1D: Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful
- 8.1A: Substances that are corrosive to metals
- 8.2B: Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue (UN PGII)
- 8.3A: Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
- 9.3C: Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

REGULATIONS

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

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

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.