# CLEAN GREEN DETERGENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
CHEMWATCH 85848
Date of Issue: Wed 11-Sep-2002

## IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA.
CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 67/548/EEC, POINT 4;
AND TO 29 CFP 1910-1200 (USA).

### SUPPLIER

| | |
|---|---|
| Company | Andrew Brands Ltd |
| Address | 3 Porana Road, Glenfield, AUCKLAND |
| Telephone | 0800 802 626 or 09 979 3777 |
| Emergency Telephone | 0800 243 622 |
| Fax | 0800 731 770 |
| Website | www.andrewbrands.co.nz |

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | |
|---|---|
| Flammability | 0 |
| Toxicity | 0 |
| Body Contact | 3 |
| Reactivity | 0 |
| Chronic | 2 |

SCALE Min/Nil =0 Low =1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

### PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL / COMMERICAL ENVIROMENTS

Short Gloves
Goggles
Overalls
Half Face Respirator

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | Clean Green Detergent |
| Other Names | None |
| CAS RN No (s) | None |
| UN Number | None |
| Packing Group | None |
| Dangerous Goods Class | None |
| Subsidiary Risk | None |
| Hazchem Code | None |
| Posions Schedule Number | A/NZ None |

### USE

Dishwashing liquid.

# PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

## APPEARANCE

Clear, green, slightly viscous liquid with an added citrus odour. Mixes with water.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boiling Point | Not available |
| Melting Point | Not available |
| Vapour Pressure (kPa) | Not available |
| Specific Gravity | 1.025 +/-0.005 |
| Flash Point (deg C) | Not applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable |
| Solubity in Water (g/L) | Miscible |

## INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|---|---|
| Surfactant | | } |
| Performance additives | | } |
| Fragrance | | } |
| Dye blend | | } |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | >60 |

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information for CHEMWATCH assessment.

# HEALTH HAZARD

## ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

**SWALLOWED**
The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract. Ingestion may cause upset stomach, mouth and throat irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

**EYE**
The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

**SKIN**
The material may be slightly discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

**INHALED**
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product The material may produce respiratory tract irritation which produces an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Unlike most organs the lung can respond to a chemical insult or agent by first trying to remove or neutralise the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, cause further damage the lungs when activated by hazardous chemicals. The result is often the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**
Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. One of the constituents of the product has produced skin sensitisation reactions in either experimental animals and/or humans. Such reactions may be manifested as a localised reddening and/or urticaria (a hive-like appearance) or may produce respiratory sensitisation characterised by asthma-like symptoms (shortness of breath, difficult breathing) and/or rhinitis (runny nose). This finding, however, remains speculative as the constituent has not been shown to raise specific antibodies in the blood in the same way as other confirmed allergens. The finding may also be confined to certain hypersensitive (atopic) individuals who show heightened reactions to other allergens such as pollen.

## FIRST AID

**SWALLOWED**
1: 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.
2: Observe the patient carefully.
3: Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
4: Give water (or milk) to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
5: Seek medical advice.

**EYE**
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water.
2: 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.
3: If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**
1: Concentrate and diluted solution is readily removed with water.
2: Abraded or broken skin should be washed carefully and thoroughly.
3: Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**INHALED**
1: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
2: Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3: Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
4: If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
5: Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**ADVISE TO THE DOCTOR**
Treat symptomatically.

# PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

## EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

## INGREDIENT DATA

**PERFORMANCE ADDITIVE, LIQUID,** <= 5% FREE H2-SO4:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.
**SURFACTANT:**
None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
**FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS:**
None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
**WATER:**
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

**EYES**
No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields.
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

**HANDS / FEET**
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

**OTHER**
No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
1: Overalls.
2: Barrier cream.
3: Eyewash unit.

**RESPIRATOR**
Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection Factor | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | 10 | AB -AUS P | - |
| 1000 | 50 | - | AB -AUS P |
| 5000 | 50 | Airline * | - |
| 5000 | 100 | - | AB -2 P |
| 10000 | 100 | - | AB -3 P |
| | 100+ | - | Airline ** |

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

# SAFE HANDLING

## STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**
Plastic container
Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
None known.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**
1: Store in original containers.
2: Keep containers securely sealed.
3: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
4: DO NOT allow to freeze.
5: Store away from incompatible materials.
6: Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
7: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

**TRANSPORTATION**
No restrictions.

## SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

**MINOR SPILLS**
Clean up all spills immediately.
Slippery when spilt.
Wipe up.
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

**MAJOR SPILLS**
Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard.
1: Clear area of personnel.
2: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
3: Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
4: Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
5: Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
6: Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
7: Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
8: Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
9: If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**DISPOSAL**
1: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
2: Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
3: Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
4: Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**
1: Non combustible.
2: Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
3: Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
4: Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
5: May emit acrid smoke.
Other decomposition products include carbon dioxide (CO2), sulfur oxides (SOx) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

## CONTACT POINT

In the event of a chemical event of a chemical incident phone **0800 243 622** for immediate assistance.

**AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 24 HOUR SERVICE: | 13 11 26 |
| POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE: | 000 |

**NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 24 HOUR SERVICE: | (03) 4747 000 or 0800 POISON |
| NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: | 111 |

End of Report

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of preparation | Wed 11-Sep-2002 |
| Print Date | Tue 3-Dec-2002 |