OTAGO CLEANING SUPPLIES
Professional Products, Professional Advice

SAFETYDATASHEET

OCS BOWL CLEAN

Infosafe No.: MU3JV
ISSUED Date: 21/04/2020
ISSUED by: INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
OCS BOWL CLEAN

Company Name
Otago Cleaning Supplies Ltd

Address
371 King Edward Street
South Dunedin 9012 NEW ZEALAND

Telephone/Fax Number Tel:
+64 3 4561667

Emergency phone number
0800 764 766

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Acidic hard surface cleaner.

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. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.
6.5A Substance that is a respiratory sensitiser
6.5B Substance that is a contact sensitiser
8.1A Substance that is corrosive to metals
8.2C Substance that is corrosive to dermal tissue
8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue
9.1B Substance that is ecotoxic in the aquatic environment
9.2C Substance that is harmful in the soil environment

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H423 Harmful to the soil environment.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion,Health hazard,Environment

Precautionary statement – Prevention P234
Keep only in original container.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P285
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P304+P341 IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. P391
Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement – Storage P405
Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	5-10%
Benzalkonium chloride	8001-54-5	1-5%
Non-ionic surfactants	-	Not specified
Citric Acid	77-92-9	Not specified
Xanthan gum	11138-66-2	Not specified

Dye	-	Not specified
Perfume	-	Not specified
Water	7732-18-5	Remainder

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.
- 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 maskas trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasonederivative may be considered.

Ingestion
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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 andprevent aspiration.

Skin
If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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 liftingthe 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 strong acids:
. Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
. Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
. Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
. Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media •
Water spray or fog.
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).

Hazards from Combustion Products •
Non combustible.
• Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
• Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code
2X

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

Spills & Disposal
Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
. Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
. Check regularly for spills and leaks.
. 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.

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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.
• Avoid contact with moisture.
• DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

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
• DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
• Check regularly for spills and leaks.
• Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
• Plastic pail.
• Polyliner drum.
• Packing as recommended by manufacturer. For low viscosity materials
• Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
• Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls, Personal Protection
Source: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
Material TWA
Phosphoric acid 1 mg/m³
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• benzalkonium chloride CAS:8001- 54- 5
• citric acid: CAS:77- 92- 9
• gum xanthan: CAS:11138- 66- 2
• water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

Occupational exposure limit values

Substance	Regulations	Exposure Duration	Exposure Limit	Units	Notes
Phosphoric acid		TWA	1	mg/m3	
Phosphoric acid		STEL	3	mg/m3	

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

Personal Protective Equipment
RESPIRATOR
Type B-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE
• Chemical goggles.
• Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
• 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.
• When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
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.
• PVC Apron.
• PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
• Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Blue acidic viscous liquid with a fresh odour; mixes with water.
Colour	Blue	Odour	Fresh odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	100°C	Solubility in Water	Miscible
pH	pH (1% solution)= Not Available pH (as supplied)= 1.0- 2.0	Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Applicable	Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Applicable
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability
CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Inhalation
Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

Eye
The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

Chronic Effects
-Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant 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.
•-Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids 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.

Other Information
TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
-Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information
Benzalkonium chloride 96 hr LC50 (6.1) mg/L Medaka, high-eyes Fish Source:
May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Phosphoric acid	HIGH	-	LOW	HIGH
Benzalkonium chloride	-	LOW	LOW	-
Citric acid	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH
Water	LOW	-	LOW	HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number 1760

UN proper shipping name CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)
8

Sub.Risk
None

Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code 2X

IERG Number
37

UN Number (Sea Transport) 1760

UN Number (Road Transport) 1760

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO) 1760

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class 8

IATA/ICAO Packing Group
III

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk
None

LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge
5L
IMDG UN No
1760

IMDG Hazard Class 8

IMDG Pack. Group
III

IMDG Subsidiary Risk None

IMDG Marine pollutant
Yes

IMDG EMS F-
A , S- B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Industrial and Institutional Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.1], Corrosive) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002595.

National and or International Regulatory Information Regulations
for ingredients

Phosphoric acid (CAS: 7664-38-2,16271-20-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","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"

Benzalkonium chloride (CAS: 8001-54-5) 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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
(HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary
Medicines","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

Citric acid (CAS: 77-92-9) 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","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","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"

Gum xanthan (CAS: 11138-66-2) 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","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","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"

HSNO Approval Number HSR002595

Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardoussubstances/approvals/Pages/default.aspx.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS 21/04/2017

Technical Contact Point

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