



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SPRING SANITISER

Infosafe No.: 7EFHD  
ISSUED Date : 12/06/2017  
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

SPRING SANITISER

**Product Code**

2033180, 2035350, 7108680

**Company Name**

JASOL NEW ZEALAND

**Address**

81 Leonard Road  
Mt. Wellington Auckland  
NEW ZEALAND

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +64 9 580 2105  
Fax: +64 9 571 4388

**Emergency phone number**

0800 243 622

**Emergency Contact Address**

North Island:  
81 Leonard Road, Mt. Wellington, Auckland 1060  
Phone: +64 9 5802105  
Fax: +64 9 5714388

South Island:  
105 Rutherford Street, Christchurch 8023  
Phone: +64 3 3844433  
Fax: +64 3 3844431

**(24 hour a day available)**

0800 243622

**E-mail Address**

jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

General purpose hard surface cleaner

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**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.

6.3A Substance that is irritating to the skin

- 6.3B Substance that is mildly irritating to the skin
- 6.5A Substance that is a respiratory sensitiser
- 6.5B Substance that is a contact sensitiser
- 8.1A Substance that is corrosive to metals
- 8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue
- 9.1B Substance that is ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

- H290 May be corrosive to metals.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H316 Causes mild skin irritation.
- 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.

**Pictogram (s)**

Corrosion, Health hazard



**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

- P234 Keep only in original container.
- 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**

- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- 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.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- 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.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

- P406 Store in corrosive resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Benzalkonium Chloride	8001-54-5	1-5%
Ethanol	64-17-5	1-5%
Sodium Metasilicate, anhydrous	6834-92-0	1-5%
Non-ionic Surfactants	-	Not specified
Phosphates	-	Not specified
Perfume	-	Not specified
Blue Dye	-	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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.
- 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 beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

#### Ingestion

- 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 contact

- 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.

#### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

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 desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

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

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### Suitable 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.

### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

- 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., carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### Hazchem Code

2X

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

### Other Information

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY:

None known.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Spills & Disposal

- 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.

### Personal Protection

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

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### Precautions for Safe 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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.

### 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.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

#### 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

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#### Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Material	TWA
Ethanol	1,000 ppm, 1,880 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- benzalkonium chloride: CAS:8001- 54- 5
- sodium metasilicate, anhydrous: CAS:6834- 92- 0
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

#### Personal Protective Equipment

##### RESPIRATOR

Type A 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.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

- Eyewash unit.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Form

Liquid

### Appearance

Rich blue, clear, free flowing liquid with pleasant odour; mixes with water.

### Colour

Blue

### Odour

Pleasant odour

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

### Melting Point

Not Available

### Boiling Point

100°C

### Solubility in Water

Miscible

### Specific Gravity

Not Available

### pH

Not Available

### Vapour Pressure

Not Available

### Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not Available

### Evaporation Rate

Not Available

### Viscosity

Not Available

### Volatile Component

Not Available

### Flash Point

Not Applicable

### Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Applicable

### Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Applicable

### Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Applicable

### Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Reactivity and Stability

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Contact with alkaline material liberates heat.

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

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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, 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).

### Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

### Skin

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.

### Eye

- Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to 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 characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

- Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

### Carcinogenicity

Ethanol in alcoholic beverages	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
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### 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 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. There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

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.

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.

### Other Information

#### 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

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### Ecological information

benzalkonium chloride 96 hr LC50 (6.1) mg/L Medaka, high-eyes Fish Source:

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

## Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	Mobility	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence:
Air				
Benzalkonium chloride	-		-	LOW
Ethanol				
LOW		MED	LOW	HIGH
Water		LOW	-	LOW
HIGH				

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal

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

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### 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

5 L

### IMDG UN No

1760

### IMDG Hazard Class

8



**IMDG Pack. Group**

III

**IMDG Subsidiary Risk**

None

**IMDG EMS**

F- A , S- B

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**Regulatory information**

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002526.

**National and or International Regulatory Information**

Regulations for ingredients

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)"

Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at

least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC

Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "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 Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act -

Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines", "New Zealand

Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

Sodium metasilicate, anhydrous (CAS: 6834-92-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"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 - Classification Data", "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"

No data for Jasol Spring Sanitiserous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous

**HSNO Approval Number**

HSR002526.

### **Other Information**

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

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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### **Date of preparation or last revision of SDS**

12/06/2017

### **Technical Contact Numbers**

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 Jasol NZ 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 Jasol NZ representative or Jasol NZ at the contact details on page 1.

Jasol NZ'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**

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