IntegraIndustries

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TUSSEL

Date : 01/05/2021 ISSUED
by: INTEGRA

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
TUSSEL

Product Code
C2063460, C2063440, C2063450, C2063430, C7108770

Company Name
INTEGRA INDUSTRIES

Address
21 Glasgow St
Dunedin 9012
NEW ZEALAND

Telephone
Tel: +64 3 455 6805
Emergency phone number
0800 667 843

Emergency Contact Address
21 Glasgow St
Dunedin 9012
NEW ZEALAND

E-mail Address
info@integraindustries.co.nz

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Detergent for commercial laundries.

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.
6.7B Substance that is a suspected human carcinogen
8.1A Substance that is corrosive to metals
8.2B Substance that is corrosive to dermal tissue
8.3A Substance that is corrosive to ocular tissue

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion,Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

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
Sodium Hydroxide .	1310- 73- 2	20- 40%
MGDA methylglycinediacetic acid	164462- 16- 2	10- 20%
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 mask as 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 beclomethasone derivative 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 and prevent 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 lifting the 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
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

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

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code
2R

Decomposition Temperature
Decomposition

Other Information
FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY:
None known.
PERSONAL PROTECTION
Glasses:Chemical goggles.
Gloves:PVC chemical resistant type.
Respirator:Particulate

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- 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

- 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

Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Work Exposure Standards (WES)
Material Peak
Sodium Hydroxide 2 mg/m3
The following materials had no OELs on our records
• nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt: CAS:5064- 31- 3 CAS:18662- 53- 8
• water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR
Particulate
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. 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

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Clear, water white corrosive liquid;
mixes with water.

Colour
Clear, water white

Decomposition Temperature
Decomposition

Melting Point
Not Available

Boiling Point
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Miscible

Specific Gravity
1.29 approx

pH
pH (1% solution) = Not Available
pH (as supplied) = >13

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

Chemical Stability
• Product is considered stable.

Incompatible materials

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Other Information

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

- 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.

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

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

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.
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (non-allergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Water/Soil Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility
Sodium hydroxide LOW - LOW HIGH
Water LOW - LOW HIGH

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

- Recycle where possible

Otherwise ensure that:

- Licensed contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- Disposal occurs at a licensed 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
II
Hazchem Code
2R
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
II
IATA/ICAO Sub Risk
None
LIMITED QUANTITY - Max Net Quantity/Pkge
1L
IMDG UN No
1760
IMDG Hazard Class
8
IMDG Pack. Group
II
IMDG Subsidiary Risk
None
IMDG Marine pollutant
No
IMDG EMS
F- A , S- B

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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
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", "MO 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"
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt (CAS: 5064-31-3,18662-53-8) is found on the following
Regulatory lists;
"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "MO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "MO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) – List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "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"
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 Tussel

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

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS
22/05/2017

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 seffings.
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.

END OF SDS