

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND SUPPLIER

Product name: FLEETSHINE

Recommended uses: Powerful truck-wash concentrate

Supplier: The Original Xtreme Clean Limited, Flat 5G Beresford Square, Auckland CBD, Auckland 1010

In emergency dial 111 then ask for Fire, Ambulance or Police as required.

In case of poisoning phone National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766

Call Ecochem 0800 249 224 if required in emergencies

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



**TOXIC
DANGER**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Read Label before Use and Read Safety Data Sheet before Use

HSNO Classification 6.1E, 6.3A, 6.4A

Warning: May be harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautions: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

3 COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Sodium carbonate	CAS 497-19-8	50 - 70%
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate	CAS 6834-92-0	1 to 4%
Sodium tripolyphosphate	CAS 7758-29-4	5 to 10%

Plus: surfactants, and sodium sulphate.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Drink two glasses of water or milk. Call National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766 or doctor if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists get medical attention.

Note to Physician: Harmful by ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye contact. Local corrosive effects predominate. No known systemic effects. There is no specific antidote but symptomatic support may be required. There are no delayed effects from contact apart from local tissue damage.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED, FROM EXPOSURE

Chronic Exposure: Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause sensitization.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire: Not considered to be a fire hazard.

Explosion: Not considered an explosion hazard.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire.

Special Information: Use protective clothing and breathing equipment appropriate for the surrounding fire.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid breathing in dust. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Sweep up and containerise for reclamation or disposal. Vacuuming or wet sweeping may be used to avoid dust dispersal. Wash area down with excess water to sewer. Prevent FLEETSHINE from entering storm water or natural waterways.

Small amounts: wash away with plenty of water to sewer. Floors may become slippery.
NB. Vigorous flushing may generate copious foam.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation.

Storage Conditions: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH), however, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for particulates: Particulates not otherwise classified: 8hr WES-TWA = 10 mg/m³ (inspirable dust) or 3 mg/m³ (respirable dust) as published by the New Zealand Occupational Safety and Health Service (OSH).

Engineering Control Measures: Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Avoid generating and breathing in dusts. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask. Keep containers closed when not in use. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. If dust exists, wear dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Off white free flowing powder

Flash Point: Not applicable

pH: 11.0 approx. (1% solution)

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Reacts exothermically with strong acids evolving carbon dioxide. Hygroscopic.

Conditions to Avoid: Moisture, heat, and incompatibles.

Incompatibilities: Fluorine, aluminium, phosphorous pentoxide, sulphuric acid, zinc, lithium, moisture, calcium hydroxide and 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene. Reacts violently with acids to form carbon dioxide.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion: No long term adverse effects expected, however large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

Eye contact: A severe eye irritant.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation.

Inhalation: Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation.

Long Term Effects: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Toxicological Data based on Sodium carbonate:

Oral LD50 (rat): 4090 mg/kg

Eye Irritation (rabbit): 50 mg severe

Inhalation: rat LC50 2300 mg/m³/2hours

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: is low and due to the combination of sodium ions, carbon dioxide release when neutralised and pH of stronger solutions.

Persistence and degradability: will be neutralised by acids in soil and water plus carbon dioxide from air to form bicarbonate.

Mobility: water soluble, mobile in aqueous systems.

Environmental Toxicity based on sodium carbonate:

96 Hr LC50 Lepromas macrochiria: 300 mg/L [static]

48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 265 mg/L

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Send waste to an approved waste facility or treat by dilution until pH is less than 9 then flush down sewer. Contamination of product may change waste management options.

Rinse the plastic packaging three times inside and out to until no foam is observed then remove the label. The pack may then be re-used or recycled, and the label disposed of as solid waste.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not applicable. Not hazardous to ship.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

FLEETSHINE is assigned to Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

The HSNO Approval Number for this Group Standard is HSR002530

The following hazard classifications have been assigned to FLEETSHINE:

6.1E Acutely Toxic

6.3A Irritating to Skin

6.4A Irritating to Eye

Prepared on 3rd December 2020

Abbreviations

ACGIH	The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard
C	Celsius, a measure of temperature
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services
EPA	Is New Zealand's Environmental Protection Authority
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
LEL	Lower Explosion Limit
LC50	Is the concentration which kills half of the test animals under controlled conditions. This value applies to vapours, dusts, mists and gases.
LCLo	Is the lowest concentration of a material in air reported to have caused the death of animals or humans. The exposure may be acute or chronic. This is also called the lowest concentration causing death, lowest detected lethal concentration, and lethal concentration low. LCLo is closely related to the LC50 value which is the concentration which kills half of the test animals under controlled conditions. This value applies to vapours, dusts, mists and gases. Solids and liquids use the closely related LDLo value for routes other than inhalation.
LD50	Is the dose which kills half of the test animals by ingestion.
LDLo	Is the lowest dose of a material in reported to have caused the death of animals or humans. The exposure may be acute or chronic. This is also called the lowest dose causing death, lowest detected lethal concentration, and lethal dose low.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum amount or concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under OSHA regulations.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet, the new term for MSDS or Material Safety Data Sheet.
STEL	A Short Term Exposure Limit (is defined by ACGIH as the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from: irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
UEL	Upper Explosion Limit
UN	United Nations
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

End of SDS