

# Lever Omomatic

Hazard Alert Code:  
MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Version No: 2.0

Chemwatch 53728

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2010

CD 2011/1

NC317TCP

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Lever Omomatic

### SYNONYMS

"laundry detergent powder"

### PRODUCT NUMBERS

41232

### PRODUCT USE

Laundry detergent powder for front loading machines.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Unilever (Lever Rexona)

Address:

PO Box 777

Carlingford

NSW, 2118

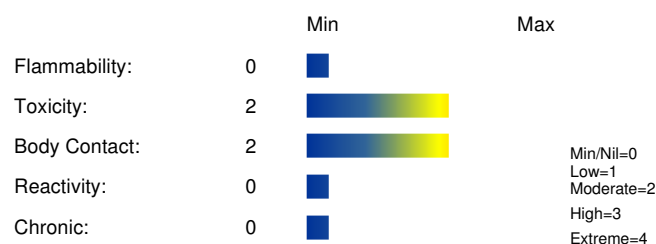
Australia

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

- Harmful if swallowed.
  - Irritating to skin.
  - Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

- Do not breathe dust.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
<a href="#">alkaline salts</a>	Not avail.	30-60
enzymes		0-10
surfactants		1-10
soil suspending agent		1-10
fragrance		<1
optical brightener		<1
colourant		<1

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Rinse out mouth with plenty of water.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

- 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.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### 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.

### INHALED

- - 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.
  - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- Do NOT give acidic antidote. [Lever]

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
  - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
  - DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
  - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
  - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
  - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Non combustible.
    - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>).

### HAZCHEM

None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

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- 
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

## MAJOR SPILLS

- 
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- 
- Check that containers are clearly labelled
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with acids.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#### MATERIAL DATA

LEVER OMOMATIC:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKALINE SALTS:

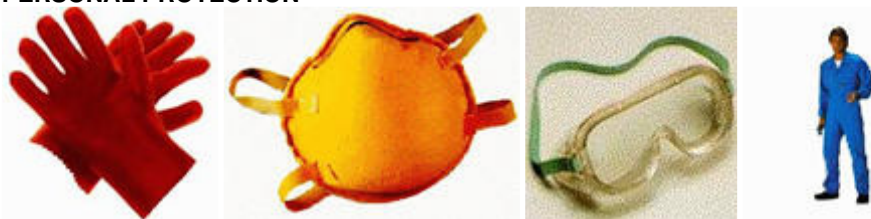
- For trisodium phosphate:

CEL Ceiling: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare WEEL, 15 minute time weighted average)

The workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) recommended by the AIHA is thought to be protective against eye and respiratory tract irritation.

Exposure at high levels may cause substantial discomfort. No evidence exists for chronic or long term effects. The TLV for tetrasodium pyrophosphate (a less alkaline salt) is 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (8 hour time-weighted average). Upper respiratory tract irritation occurred amongst employees exposed occasionally to 0.5 to 2.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> trisodium phosphate for up to one hour. Primary irritation of the respiratory passages has been documented in workers exposed to 7-10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, for even short periods. Some acclimatisation to the initial irritation has also been reported.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

- No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- 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

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

#### OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

#### RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	--	PAPR-P1 -
50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow.

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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
  - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
  - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
  - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

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Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

Air Speed:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling,  
conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active  
generation into zone of rapid air motion)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel

generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production.

3: High production, heavy use

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Blue alkaline powder with dark blue speckles; soluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Boiling Range (°C)	Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	10.9	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not applicable.	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.5 (bulk)	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not applicable.	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable		

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- 
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

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- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- The solid/dust is corrosive to the gastro-intestinal tract and harmful if swallowed.

##### SKIN

- The solid/dust is 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.

##### INHALED

- The dust is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

LEVER OMOMATIC:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ALKALINE SALTS:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1870 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 6500 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: 7940 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Skin (human): 250 mg/24h - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): FSHA 3.3 / 8.0

Eye (rabbit): FSHA CORROSIVE

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

**for sodium carbonate:**

**for potassium carbonate:**

**for sodium metasilicate:**

for trisodium phosphate dodecahydrate

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALKALINE SALTS:

- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Lever Omomatic	No Data Available	No Data Available		
alkaline salts	No Data Available	No Data Available		

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**No data for Lever Omomatic (CW: 53728)**

No data for alkaline salts (CAS: , Not avail)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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