



SAFTEY DATA SHEET

NORTHERN CHEMICALS PTY LTD
157 Hartley Street
PO BOX 1482
Cairns 4870
Queensland, Australia

ABN 28 010 495 039
Telephone: (07) 4035 4622
Fax: (07) 4035 4932
enquiries@northernchemicals.com.au
www.northernchemicals.com.au

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name CITRACLEAN
Synonym(s) CIT1L, CIT2L, CIT5L, CIT10L, CIT20L, CIT200L

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) All purpose industrial citrus based cleaner and degreaser.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier Name Northern Chemicals Pty Ltd
Address 157 Hartley St, Cairns, QLD, 4870, Australia
Telephone (07) 4035 4622
Fax (07) 4035 4932
Email enquiries@northernchemicals.com.au
Website www.northernchemicals.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency (07) 4035 4622

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Eye damage / eye irritation: Category 1
Skin corrosion / irritation: Category 1A
Skin Sensitizer: Category 1

2.2 Label elements

Signal Word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Prevention statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statement(s)

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
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.

Storage statement(s)

N/A

Disposal statement(s)

P501 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

2.3 Other hazards

N/A

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	CONTENT
WATER	7732-18-5	>60%
SURFACTANTS	-	<10%
CITRUS TERPENES	8028-48-6	<10%
NON-IONIC SURFACTANT	secret	10 - <30%
NON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	-	<10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Skin 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.

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

N/A

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Foam, Dry Chemical Powder or Carbon Dioxide

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

N/A

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. 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.

5.4 Hazchem code

N/A

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Minor Spills

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable Container

Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibilities

N/A

7.3 Specific end use(s)

N/A

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Ingredient Data

N/A

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
non-ionic surfactant	secret		1 mg/m3	11 mg/m3 260 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
non-ionic surfactant	N/A	N/A

8.2 Exposure controls**Engineering Controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee

Personal Protective Equipment**Eye / Face**

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 lenses 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Hands / Feet

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Body

Overalls and or P.V.C apron.

Respiratory

If used in non-ventilated areas.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Orange Liquid	Relative density	N/A
Physical state	Liquid	pH	7 - 8
Odour	Citrus	Flammability	Non-flammable
Solubility in water	Miscible		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**10.1 Reactivity**

See section 7

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See section 7

10.5 Incompatible materials

See section 7

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Inhaled**

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Skin Contact

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Eye

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Chronic

N/A

CITRACLEAN	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	N/A	N/A

Non-Ionic Surfactant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2080 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg	Skin (human): 15 mg/3D mild

Citrus Terpenes	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	

Acute Toxicity	N/A	Carcinogenicity	NO
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	YES	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	YES	STOT - Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	YES	STOT - Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	NO

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
citrus terpenes	LC50	96	Fish	1.279mg/L
citrus terpenes	LC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.060mg/L
Non-Ionic Surfactant	LC50	96	Fish	1.3mg/L
Non-Ionic Surfactant	EC50	48	Crustacea	12.2mg/L
Non-Ionic Surfactant	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.2mg/L
Non-Ionic Surfactant	EC50	120	Crustacea	0.15mg/L
Non-Ionic Surfactant	NOEC	2400	Fish	0.035mg/L

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
citrus terpenese	HIGH	HIGH

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
citrus terpenese	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.6842)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
citrus terpenese	LOW (KOC = 2899)

12.5 Other adverse effects

N/A

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste treatment methods****Product / Packaging disposal**

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.

Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

N/A

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.3 Transport hazard class	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.4 Packing Group	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.5 Subsidiary risk(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.6 Environmental Hazard	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.7 Hazchem Code	N/A	N/A	N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****CITRUS TERPENES(8028-48-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

NONYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE, EO9(9016-45-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredient with multiple CAS numbers

Name	CAS No.
citrus terpenes	8028-48-6, 94266-47-4

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index