



**NORTHERN
CHEMICALS**

SAFTEY DATA SHEET

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name CLEANING VINEGAR
Synonym(s) VIN10L, VIN20L

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) Cleaning Vinegar

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) N/A

2.2 Label elements

Signal word N/A

Pictogram(s)
N/A

Hazard statement(s)
N/A

Prevention statement(s)
N/A

Response statement(s)
N/A

Storage statement(s)
N/A

Disposal statement(s)
N/A

2.3 Other hazards
N/A

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	CONTENT
WATER	7732-18-5	>60%
ACETIC ACID	64-19-7	<10%

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

Eye	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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.
Ingestion	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. 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**

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam.

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 services.

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

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer (HDPE). Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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

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

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 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.

Body

Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Respiratory

N/A

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Liquid	Relative density	1.00 - 1.05
Physical state	Liquid	Flammability	Non Flammable
Odour	Vinegar	pH	Not Available

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

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 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.

Ingestion

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin Contact

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether penetrates the skin easily and will cause more harm on skin contact than through inhalation.

Eye

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

Chronic

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

CLEANING VINEGAR	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	N/A	N/A

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

N/A

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	N/A	N/A

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	N/A

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	N/A

12.5 Other adverse effects

N/A

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

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction. Reuse. Recycling. Disposal (if all else fails). This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations

and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. 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. Dispose of 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

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	N/A

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

N/A

16.2 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