

Material Safety Data Sheet

TRU GRIT AC-49 Biodegradable Citrus Degreaser

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME

TRU GRIT AC-49 BIODEGRADABLE CITRUS DEGREASER

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company:

ONSHORE OILS PTY LTD

Address:

38a Aquarium Ave,

Hemmant

QLD, 4174

Australia

Telephone: +61 7 3348 8388

Fax: +61 7 3390 7455

www.onshoreoils.com.au

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Scale: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

RISK

Risk Codes

R36

R43

R52/53

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to eyes.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S53

S40

S26

S46

Safety Phrases

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - Composition /Information on Ingredients

NAME	CAS RN	%
d- limonene	5989-27-5	0-10
glycol ether		0-10
alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated	68439-46-3	0-10
ingredients determined not to be hazardous		balance

Section 4- First Aid Measures

SWALLOWED

- 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.

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.

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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.
-

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O].

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- Foam.

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 firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
-

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.

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/personal Protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- d- Limonene: CAS:5989- 27- 5 CAS:138- 86- 3
- Alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated: CAS:68439- 46- 3

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- 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 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

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE

Light yellow liquid with a slight odour; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 Approx	Solubility in water(g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Auto ignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure(kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water-1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (% vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

- Irritating to eyes.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

D-LIMONENE:

TRU GRIT AC-49 BIODEGRADABLE CITRUS DEGREASER:

- D-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and ingestion. Dermal absorption is reported to be lower than by the inhalation route.
- Limonene exhibits low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals.
- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

TRU GRIT AC-49 BIODEGRADABLE CITRUS DEGREASER:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

D-LIMONENE:

Oral (rat) LD50:	4400 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Inhalation (rat) LC50:	90860 mg/m ³	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50:	5300 mg/kg	
Dermal (Rabbit) LD50:	>5000 mg/kg	

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:

Oral (rat) LD50:	1400 mg/kg *	Eye (human): SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50:	1378 mg/kg	Skin: SEVERE
Oral (rat) LD50:	2700 mg/kg *	* [SHELL CCINFO 1441905]
Dermal (rabbit) LD50:	>5000 mg/kg *	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50:	>2000 mg/kg	

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 (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:

EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)

EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41

EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41

>20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)

Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) (Hüls 1993).

AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC

In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats.

Dermal (rabbit): 4000 mg/kg *

Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
D - Limonene	HIGH		LOW	MED

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container cannot 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 landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
 - Reduction.
 - 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.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

D-limonene (CAS: 5989-27-5,138-86-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern"

Alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated (CAS: 68439-46-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

No data for TRU GRIT AC-49 Biodegradable Citrus Degreaser (CW: 4748-73)

Section 16 - Other Information

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
d- Limonene	5989- 27- 5, 138- 86- 3

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.

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.

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Issue Date: 11-Nov-2010

Print Date: 11-Nov-2010

This is the end of the MSDS.