# **ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS**

Chemwatch: **7701-49** Version No: **7.1** Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	APPLIED CITRA SCRUB	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	ACISC	
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated)	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

## Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses Concentrated solvent degreaser.

## Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	0800 476 265	
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	+64 9 273 6489	
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	www.itwpf.co.nz	
Email	Not Available	Not Available	

#### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

## **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI



Signal word Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.	
H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H318	Causes serious eye damage.	
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.	
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	

#### Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.	

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.	

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.	
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.	
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.	

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

#### **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-76-2	<10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
10213-79-3	<10	sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate
5989-27-5	<10	<u>d-limonene</u>
68131-39-5	<10	alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated
166736-08-9	<10	isodecanol propoxylated
Not Available	>60	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; Annex VI; 4. Classification dr	2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - awn from C&L * EU IOELVs available

# **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

#### Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known
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## Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul>
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# **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

# Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</li> <li>Moderate hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

# Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

## **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

# **Control parameters**

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure	ethylene glycol monobutyl	2- Butoxyothanol	20 ppm / 96.9	242 mg/m3 / 50	Not Available	Not
Standards	ether	Butoxyetnanoi	mg/m3	ppm	Available	Available

# Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1 TEEL-2			TEEL-3	
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm		700 ppm	
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	6.6 mg/m3	73 mg/m3		440 mg/m3	
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	3.8 mg/m3	42 mg/m3		250 mg/m3	
d-limonene	15 ppm	67 ppm		170 ppm	
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm		Not Available		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	700 ppm Not Available		Not Available Not Available		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate d-limonene	700 ppm Not Available Not Available		Not Available Not Available Not Available		
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate d-limonene alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	700 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available		Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available		

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit		
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³		
d-limonene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
isodecanol propoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.			

# Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> <li>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</li> <li>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</li> <li>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>

## **Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

# **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

# Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thin colourless alkaline liquid with a citrus fragrance; mixes with water.					
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.915			
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available			
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available			
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available			
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available			
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable			
Flash point (°C)	78	Taste	Not Available			

Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	8.6
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

# **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

In	format	ion	on	tox	icol	logi	ical	eff	ects	
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Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
AFFLIED CITKA SCRUB	Not Available	Not Available	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE * [Union Carbide]	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate	
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Oral (Rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild	
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE	
po		Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
d-limonene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	

ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ

## APPLIED CITRA SCRUB

IRRITATION

	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>			
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: SEVERE *			
····· <b>,</b> ·····	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>				
		Skin: slight			
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION			
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: moderate to SEVERE*			
isodecanol propoxylated		Skin (rabbit): irritant (OECD 404)*			
		Skin : Moderate			
Legend:	<ol> <li>Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - A Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Regist</li> </ol>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	<ul> <li>NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS</li> <li>For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):</li> <li>Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.</li> <li>EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.</li> <li>Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 &gt; 85 ppm (508 mg/m3) for EGHE, LC50 &gt; 400ppm (2620 mg/m3) for EGBEA to LC50 &gt; 2132 ppm (9001 mg/m3) for EGPE.</li> <li>Animal testing showed that exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether resulted in toxicity to both the mother and the embryo. Reproductive effects were thought to be less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.</li> <li>Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, with enlargement and fragility of red blood cells. It is thought that in animals butoxyethanol may cause generalized clotting and bone infarction. In animals, 2-butoxyethanol also increased the rate of some cancers, including liver cancer.</li> </ul>				
SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE	sodium metasilicate anhydrous: The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non- allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function				
D-LIMONENE	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to the lower than by inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primary through the urine. Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for thress for work. If the perfume contans a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that tiself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme. For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for exampl				
	-	Continued			

	Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT (2- EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered one category of compounds for mammalian studies via the oral route. The justification for this category is based on structural similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion of all of the esters to the MMTC when placed in simulated mammalian gastric contents [0.07M HCI] under physiological conditions. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% conversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours. For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of the compound was converted to MMTC within 1 hour.			
ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED	for Tergitol 25-L-9: Neodol 25-9 Neodol 25-7 *Shell Canada ** Huntsman (for Teric 12A9) Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal.			
ISODECANOL PROPOXYLATED	The effects of similar substances have been characterised.			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER & SODIUM METASILICATE, PENTAHYDRATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.			
ALCOHOLS C12-15 ETHOXYLATED & ISODECANOL PROPOXYLATED	Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.			
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	×	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	*	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×	
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×	
	Leį	gend: X – Data either not ava	ailable or does not fill the criteria for classification	

## **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

Toxicity Endpoint Value Test Duration (hr) Species Source APPLIED CITRA SCRUB Not Not Not Not Available Not Available Available Available Available Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value Source EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 623mg/l 2 EC10(ECx) 48h Crustacea 7.2mg/l 2 ethylene glycol monobutyl ether EC50 48h Crustacea 164mg/l 2 LC50 96h Fish 1250mg/l 2 EC50 720mg/l 2 96h Algae or other aquatic plants Value Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Source EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 207mg/l 2 22.94-EC50 sodium metasilicate, 48h Crustacea 4 49.01mg/l pentahydrate 180mg/l LC50 96h Fish 1 22.94-EC50(ECx) 48h Crustacea 4 49.01mg/l d-limonene Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value Source

Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data						
isodecanol propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)		Species		Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Alg	ae or other aquatic plants	0.7mg/l		4
	LC50	96h	Fis	h	>=0.423	<=8.211mg/l	2
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Alg	ae or other aquatic plants	0.013mg	g/I	2
	EC50	48h Crustacea		0.143mg/l		2	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants		0.031mg/l		2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Spe	ecies	Value		Source
	NOEC(ECx)	0h		Algae or other aquatic plants		<0.05- 1.5mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	96h			0.46mg/l	2
	EC50 48h			Crustacea		0.307mg/l	2
	EC50	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants		0.214mg/l	2

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)	
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH	

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
d-limonene	LOW (Log KOC = 1324)

# **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

## Labels Required



## Issue Date: 27/10/2023 Print Date: 25/09/2024

Continued...

#### APPLIED CITRA SCRUB

	-
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

# Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	Class     9       Subsidiary Hazard     Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions274 331 335 375 AU01Limited quantity5 L				

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082

are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3082			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated)			
	ICAO/IATA Class	9		
class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
()	ERG Code	9L		
14.4. Packing group	III			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
	Special provisions		A97 A158 A197 A215	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		964	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		450 L	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		964	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y964	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		30 kg G	

# Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3082		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class IMDG Subsidiary Ha	9 azard Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-F	
	Special provisions	274 335 969	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

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

Not Applicable

#### 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	Not Available
isodecanol propoxylated	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available
alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated	Not Available
isodecanol propoxylated	Not Available

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

#### ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

#### sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### d-limonene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

#### alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

# isodecanol propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

#### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	No (isodecanol propoxylated)		
Canada - NDSL	No (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate; d-limonene; alcohols C12-15 ethoxylated; isodecanol propoxylated)		
China - IECSC	Yes		

National Inventory	Status		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (isodecanol propoxylated)		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	No (isodecanol propoxylated)		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	No (isodecanol propoxylated)		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	No (isodecanol propoxylated)		
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.		

## **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	27/10/2023
Initial Date	11/09/2007

#### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
7.1	27/10/2023	UN Number update

## 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.

The 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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