SAFETY DATA SHEET



ORANGE SHIFT

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTYLTD

Catalogue number: AP752 Version No: 2.2 Issue date: 19/01/2017

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier ORANGE SHIFT **Product name** Synonyms AP752 Other means of Not Available identification Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Relevant identified uses Spray n' Wipe Cleaner for Kitchen and Bathroom Surfaces Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Registered company name APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD Address 11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia Telephone (02) 4966 5516 Fax (02) 4966 5510 Website www.actichem.com.au Fmail info@actichem.com.au Emergency telephone number

g,		
Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre	
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1] Eye Irritation Category 2A	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements



SIGNAL	WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Wear eye protection

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68585-34-2	<10	sodium lauryl ether sulfate
5989-27-5	<10	<u>d-limonene</u>
111-76-2	<10	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Trade secret	<10	proprietary
9016-45-9	<10	nonylphenol, ethoxylated
64-02-8	<10	tetrasodium EDTA
64-17-5	<10	<u>ethanol</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact Skin Contact 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.	
Inhalation If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.	
Ingestion	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Evtinguishing	madia
Extinguishing	media

Cutin avulable a madia	I here is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
Extinguishing media	Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture						
Fire incompatibility	None known					
Advice for firefighters						
Fire Fighting	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 firefighting procedures suitable for surroundingarea. 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	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 emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit corrosive fumes					

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, prote	Clean up all spillsimmediately.
Minor Spills	Avoid contact with 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. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

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SECTION 7 HANDLING ANDSTORAGE

Precautions 1	for	safe	hane	dling

Safe handling

Wear eye protection when risk of exposure occurs. 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.

Other information

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	
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Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
d-limonene	d-limonene	20 ppm	20 ppm	160 ppm
ethanol	ethyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 ppm
tetrasodium EDTA	Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid sodium salt,	75 mg/m3	830 mg/m3	5,000 mg/m3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Ethoxylated nonylphenol; (Nonyl phenyl polyethylene glycol ether)	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	300 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
d-limonene	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm
tetrasodium EDTA	Not Available	Not Available
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
proprietary	Not Available	Not Available
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

	A
engineering	Appropriate
controls	

Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended

Personal protection





Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields OR

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.

	Skin	protection
Hands	/feet	protection

See Hand protection below

It is good practice to wear protective gloves whenever chemicalsare handled.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection
Thermal hazards

Eye wash unit.

Not Available

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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear orange liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.10
Odour	Orange citrus	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature(°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9.8 – 10.8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Initial boiling pointand boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit(%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	No relative data available
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage.
Chronic	No related data available.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No considered to be ecotoxic.

Persistence and degradability

-	-	
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW	LOW

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)
ethylene alvcol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
d-limonene	LOW (KOC = 1324)
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal

Recycle containers whenever possible

Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO HAZCHEM Not Applicable

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE (68585-34-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

D-LIMONENE (5989-27-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ETHANOL. DENATURED (64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AÍCS)

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT (64-02-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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

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.

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 Government Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

IDLH: Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Effects Level Threshold Limit Value TLV: LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: Bio Concentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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