

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product name: CITRUS CLEAN

Product Code: 832

Recommended use: Citrus based solvent ideal for carpet spotting. Also used as a powerful heavy-duty degreaser.

Supplier Name MASTER AUSTRALIA

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA.

GHS classification(s) Flammable Liquids: Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
Skin Sensitisation: Category 1
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 1

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H226 H315 H317 H336 H410

Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention statement(s)

P210 P233 P240 P241 P243 P261 P264 P271 P272 P273 P280

Response statement(s) P303 + P361 + P353 P304 + P340

P312

P321

P333 + P313 P362

P370 + P378 P391

Storage statement(s) P403 + P233 + P235 P405

Disposal statement(s)

P501

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Take precautionary

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measures against static discharge.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction. Collect spillage.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	Content
D-LIMONENE	5989-27-5	30 to 60%
DI-PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	34590-94-8	30 to 60%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Remainder

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 inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities

No information provided.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

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. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

•3Y

•3 Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

No exposure standards have been entered for this product.

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/ explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.PPE

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles.

Hands Wear non-porous gloves.

Body When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Clear thin yellow liquid
Odour Characteristic citrus Odour
Threshold No data available
pH No data available
Freezing Point Less than 0°C
Initial Boiling Point Greater than 100°C
Boiling Range No data available
Flash point 55°C
Evaporation Rate No data available
Flammability No data available
Upper flammability limit No data available
Lower flammability limit No data available
Vapour Pressure No data available
Vapour Density No data available
Relative Density 0.900
Solubility Insoluble in water
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water No data available
Autoignition temperature No data available
Decomposition temperature No data available
Viscosity Approx. 1 cPs

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Information available for the product:

May be harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin, and/or if inhaled.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
D-LIMONENE	4400 mg/kg (rat)	> 5 gm/kg (rabbit)	--
DI- PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	5300 mg/kg (rat)	--	--

Skin Irritating to the skin. Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis.

Eye Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.

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Sensitisation May cause an allergic skin reaction. This product is not classified as a respiratory sensitiser.
Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.
Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT – single exposure

STOT – repeated exposure

Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness and drowsiness.

Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. However, repeated exposure to some solvents have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS)

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

This product is readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not expected to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size. WATER: Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant. SOIL: Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly. ATMOSPHERE: Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Dispose of by controlled incineration, by licensed or competent personnel. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required). Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1993	1993	1993
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport Hazard Class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 **Environmental hazards** Marine Pollutant

14.6 **Special precautions for user**

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Hazchem code **GTEPG3Y 3A1EMS** F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Inventory listing(s)

Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

F	Flammable
N	Dangerous for the environment
Xi	Irritant
Xn	Harmful
R10	Flammable.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGES: Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide IARC
	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

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