

TREBLEX

Solutions for Industry

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Report Dated: JUNE 2020

Product name: Citra Clean PLUS Hand Cleaner
Synonyms: NA

Uses and uses advise against:

Uses: Liquid hand soap with mild grit

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Company name: Treblex Industrial Pty Ltd
Address: U1 / 26 Ilda Road, CANNING VALE WA 6155
Telephone: 08 9456 5825
Fax: 08 9456 5875
Email: sales@treblex.com.au
Website: <https://www.treblex.com.au>

Emergency telephone numbers:

Emergency : 0438 120 976 OR 08 9456 5825 office hours

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: NA

Classification: Serious eye damage category 1. Acute aquatic hazard category 2.

GHS label Elements:

Signal Word:

DANGER

Pictograms:



Hazard Statements:

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H401 Toxic to aquatic life

Prevention Statements:

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

P273 Avoid release to the environment

Response Statements:

P305+P351+P338 If in EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a poison center or doctor.

Storage Statements:

Not Applicable

Disposal Statements:

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

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances:

Mixtures:

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
alcohols C10-16 ethoxylated	68002-97-1		5%
water	7732-18-5		>60
ingredients determined not to be hazardous	NA		balance

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid measures:

Eye: 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.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES CONTINUED

Skin: Generally not applicable. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation: If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion: If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side(head-down position) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:

Fire incompatibility: None Known

Advice to firefighters:

Fire fighting: Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard: Non combustible.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk. however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM: None allocated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

see section 8.

Environmental precautions:

See section 12.

Methods for cleaning up:

Minor spills: Slippery when spilt. Clean up 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 suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major spills: Moderate hazard. Slippery when spilt. Clear area of personnel - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal protective Equipment advice is contained in section 8 of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Safe handling: Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well ventilated area. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Other information: Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities:

Suitable container: Plastic container

Storage incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters:

Occupational Exposure Limits(OEL):

Ingredient Data:

Not available

Emergency limits:

N/A

Occupational exposure banding:

<i>Ingredient</i>	<i>Rating</i>	<i>Limit</i>
<i>alcohols c10-16 ethoxylated</i>	<i>E</i>	<i><0.1ppm</i>

Exposure controls:

Engineering controls: General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions

PPE:

Eye/Face protection: Safety glasses

Hands/feet protection: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE- wear chemical protective gloves.e.g. PVC

Body protection: None under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory: Not required under normal operating conditions.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance:	Pale orange coloured, viscous fragrant liquid, mixes with water		
Physical state:	liquid	Partition coefficient:	N/A
Odour:	orange	Relative density (water=1):	N/A
pH:	7-Aug	Decomposition temperature:	N/A
Melting point/freezing point (°C):	N/A	Viscosity (cSt):	N/A
Boiling point:	N/A	Molecular weight (g/mol):	not applicable
Flash point:	N/A	Auto ignition temperature (°C):	N/A
Evaporation rate:	N/A	Explosive properties:	N/A
Flammability:	N/A	Oxidising properties:	N/A
Upper explosive limit (%):	N/A	volatile component(%vol):	N/A
Lower explosive limit (%):	N/A	Gas group:	N/A
Vapour pressure (kPa):	N/A	pH as a solution (1%):	N/A
Solubility in water (g/L):	miscible	VOC g/L:	N/A
Vapour density (Air=1):	N/A	Specific gravity:	N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: see section 7

Chemical stability: 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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects:

Inhaled: Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Ingestion: The material has not been classified by EC directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Skin contact: Not considered an irritant through normal use.

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

Chronic: Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.

Toxicity	Irritation
alcohols C10-16 ethoxylated dermal (rat) LD50:3300 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit):32/110 moderate
inhalation (rat) LC50:>1.6 mg/l/4h	Skin (rabbit):1.5/8.0 slight
oral (rat) LD50:7600mg/kg	
Water oral (rat) LD50:>90000 mg/kg	N/A

alcohols C10-16 ethoxylated 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 sensitizers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.

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. Studies show that alcohol ethoxylates have low toxicity through swallowing and skin contact.

Animal studies show these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation, stomach ulcers, hair standing up, diarrhea and lethargy. Slight to severe irritation occurred when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of animals. These chemicals show no indication of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations and cancers. Toxicity is thought to be substantially lower than that of nonylphenol ethoxylates. Some of the oxidation products of this group of substances may have sensitizing properties.

As they cause less irritation, nonionic surfactants are often preferred to ionic surfactants in topical products. However, their tendency to auto-oxidise also increases their irritation. Due to their irritating effect it is difficult to diagnose allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) by patch testing. 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.

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. However, repeated exposure may cause dose dependent damage to the kidneys as well as reproductive and developmental defects.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

Acute toxicity:

Skin: Data not available to make classification

Eye: Serious eye damage

Sensation: Data not available to make classification

Mutagenicity: Data not available to make classification

Carcinogenicity: Data not available to make classification

Reproductive: Data not available to make classification

STOT-single exposure: Data not available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure: Data not available to make classification

Aspiration: Data not available to make classification

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

not available

Persistence & degradability:

water: water/soil= low Air=Low

Bioaccumulative potential:

water: Low(logKOW=1.38)

Mobility in soil:

water: LOW(KOC=14.3)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods:

Waste disposal: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Legislation: Consult Sate Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

Labels required:	Land	SEA	AIR
	ADG	IMDG/IMO	IATA/ICAO
<i>UN Number:</i>	NA	NA	NA
<i>Proper shipping name:</i>	NA	NA	NA
<i>Hazard Class:</i>	NA	NA	NA
<i>Packing Group:</i>	NA	NA	NA
<i>Hazchem Code:</i>	NA	NA	NA

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Poison schedule: A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons(SUSMP)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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. Risk may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered. This SDS is based on information concerning the product which has been provided by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier. While Treblex Industrial has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, Treblex Industrial accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

END SDS

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