PRIMEPAC

8630 Septone Orange Scrub Primepac Industrial Limited

Chemwatch: 67620 Version No: 9.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 23/09/2020 Print Date: 28/03/2021 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Orange Scrub	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	Orange Scrub, Hand Cleaner. Product Code: 8630	
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 Industrial strength hand cleaner.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Primepac Industrial Limited
Address	15 Orbit Drive, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 0632
Telephone	0800 277 772
Fax	0800 622 226
Website	www.primepac.co.nz
Email	sales@primepac.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ITW AAMTech Australia	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 1800 951 288

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

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		
Classification ^[1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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
5989-27-5	1-<3	<u>d-limonene</u>
Not Available	10-30	ingredients determined to be non-hazardous
7732-18-5	>60	water

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 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 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	 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. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting 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.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

0	
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 fire fighting 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. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

Minor Spills	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up all spills 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.
Major Spills	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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, bases and strong reducing agents. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. 	

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
d-limonene	15 ppm	67 ppm		170 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Ingredient d-limonene	Original IDLH Not Available		Revised IDLH Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
d-limonene	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	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.		
Personal protection			
Eye and face protection	 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	 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. 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. 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. 		
Body protection	See Other protection below		
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. 		

Respiratory protection

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Off-white cream with gritty texture and orange fragrance; disperses in water.			
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Agua= 1)	1.030 @ 25C	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available	
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available	
pH (as supplied)	6.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available	
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable	
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available	
Evaporation rate	as for water	Explosive properties	Not Available	
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available	
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	86 (w/w)	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available	
Solubility in water	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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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 beca of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.	
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. A number of common flavor and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast in air. Antioxidants can in most cases minimize the oxidation. Fragrance terpenes are easily oxidized in air. Non-oxidised forms are very weak sensitizers; however, after oxidation, the hyproperoxides are strong sensitisers which may cause allergic reactions. d-Limonene may cause damage to and growths in the kidney. These growths can progress to cancer. Peroxidisable terpenes and terpenoids should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level, for instance by adding antioxidants at the time of production. This should be less than 10 millimoles of peroxide per litre. This is because peroxides may have sensitizing properties.	

	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION	
Septone Orange Scrub	Not Available	Not Available	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
d-limonene	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
water	Oral(Rat) LD50; >90 mg/kg ^[2] Not Available		
Legend:	 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 		

D-LIMONENE	The following information refers to contact allerge Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as a pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-m skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibu- simply determined by its sensitisation potential: th equally important. d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissue Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three row humans. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact re dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong con be severe and widespread, with significant impairs If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, i Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are sm protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance che is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitiza (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the r For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation prevention of air exposure during handling and sto antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care sh sensitisers. Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic [The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to human Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-1 (2-EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS one category of compounds for mammalian studie similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion contents [0.07M HCI] under physiological conditio For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of th criteria	ns as a group and may not be sp contact eczema, more rarely as u lediated (T lymphocytes) immune ody-mediated immune reactions. e distribution of the substance an swallowing. Absorption through t es in the body, readily metabolize utes in animals. Limonene is a ski fragranced cosmetic products inc eactions, and pigmented contact of dition, so symptoms may occur o ment of quality of life and potentia ntolerance to perfumes by inhala nall molecules that cause an immu- emicals are directly reactive, but s ation, but it is transformed into a h requirement of an enzyme. In outside the body to a certain ext broage of the ingredients and the fi- nould be taken that they will not b positions can be expected to self- ns. r limited in animal testing. tall oil ester reaction product: I6-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylh tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MM rs RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2 es via the oral route. The justificat in of all of the esters to the MMTC ns. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% co e compound was converted to Mi	ecific to this product. Irticaria or Quincke's oedema. The reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic The significance of the contact allergen is not ad the opportunities for contact with it are he skin is reported to the lower than by ed and eliminated, primary through the urine. in irritant in both experimental animals and Aude allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact an re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can al consequences for fitness for work. tion may occur. une reaction only when attached to a carrier some require previous activation. A prehapten hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction ent by different measures, for example, inal product, and by the addition of suitable e activated themselves, and thereby form new roxidise on air exposure. exylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT AT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin 2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered tion for this category is based on structural when placed in simulated mammalian gastric onversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours. MTC within 1 hour. Tumorigenic by RTECS
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in	literature search.	
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	X
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend:

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Septone Orange Scrub	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	S	pecies	Value		Source
	EC50(ECx)	72	Fi	sh	>0.00	1<0.002mg/L	4
d-limonene	EC50	48	С	rustacea	0.307	mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fi	sh	0.46m	g/l	2
	EC50	72	A	gae or other aquatic plants	0.214	mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)		Species		Value	Source
water	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 3. EPIWIN Su ECETOC Aqu Vendor Data	n 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe E ite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity D atic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE	ECHA R Data (Es E (Japa	egistered Substances - Ecotoxic timated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox data n) - Bioconcentration Data 7. MB	cological Info abase - Aqua ETI (Japan) -	rmation - Aqu atic Toxicity D Bioconcentra	atic Toxicity ata 5. ation Data 8

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
d-limonene	LOW (KOC = 1324)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposed (if all olso fails)
	This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
Product / Packaging	DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
disposal	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 licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers.
	1

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

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Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
d-limonene	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
d-limonene	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

d-limonene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (d-limonene; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/09/2020
Initial Date	15/03/2002

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.1.1.1	21/07/2020	Classification, Synonyms

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
9.1.1.1	23/09/2020	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Transport, Transport 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.

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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