

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND SUPPLIER

Product name: ORANGE GRIT

Recommended uses: Heavy Duty Hand Cleaner

Supplier: Impireacht Chemicals Limited, 0508987363, www.impireacht.co.nz

In emergency dial 111 then ask for Fire, Ambulance or Police as required.

In case of poisoning phone National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766

Call Ecochem 0800 249 224 if required in emergencies

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Read Label Before Use and Read Safety Data Sheet Before Use

HSNO Classification 6.3B, 6.4A

WARNING: Causes eye irritation. Causes mild skin irritation

PRECAUTION: Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.

3 COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Oils, Lemon	8008-56-8	5-10%
Oils, Lime	8008-26-2	5-10%

Plus non hazardous surfactants, dye, polymers and water.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash with plenty of cold water. If exposed or if you feel unwell: call the NATIONAL POISON CENTRE 0800 764 766 or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs get medical attention

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give two glasses of water. Call the NATIONAL POISON CENTER 0800 764 766 or doctor.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately Call NATIONAL POISON CENTER 0800 764 766 or doctor if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15 minutes. Visit doctor if redness persists.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED, FROM EXPOSURE

SWALLOWED: ORANGE GRIT will irritate mouth and throat linings and make the victim breathless. Long term effects are unlikely.

EYE: ORANGE GRIT will severely irritate eye membranes and if not treated immediately could lead to vision impairment.

SKIN: ORANGE GRIT may irritate skin, if not rinsed promptly.

INHALED: Not normally a problem but certain spray units could produce droplets that if inhaled would produce short term damage to the respiratory system: coughing, shortness of breath and phlegm containing blood.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Precautions for fire fighters and protective clothing requirements: wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray.

The product is a water based organic solution and is not flammable. Any extinguishing media may be used. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray.

Fire and explosion hazards: not explosive but hazardous products of combustion may include toxic organic vapours, amines, oxides of carbon and nitrogen & hydrogen chloride.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills: Mildly corrosive material - wear appropriate protective equipment and respirator where mists or vapours of unknown concentrations may be generated.

Large amounts: do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Remove leaking containers to a detached area. Bund spill area and recover – consider recycling. Bund or absorb spilled product with inert material (e.g. sand, earth, lime etc.) to prevent release to stormwater or natural waterways or soil. Send waste to an approved waste facility or treat by dilution then flush down sewer. Contamination of product may change waste management options.

Small amounts: wash away with plenty of water to sewer. Floors may become slippery. NB. Vigorous flushing may generate copious foam.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: avoid eye contact. Wear chemical type goggles or safety glasses. Wear PVC gloves and protective clothing.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store locked up. Do not contaminate drinking water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store separate from oxidisers.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits: none established.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

In processes where airborne particulates mists may be generated, proper ventilation must be provided.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

In processes where dusts, airborne particulates, mists or vapours may be generated, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved respirator is advised in the absence of proper environmental engineering controls.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Rubber or neoprene, when needed, to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear chemical splash goggles where there is a potential for eye contact. Use safety glasses with side shields where there is no potential for contact.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye wash; safety shower; protective clothing (long sleeves, coveralls or other, as appropriate), when needed, to prevent skin contact.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Brownish Yellow Viscous Gel
Odour:	Citrus
pH:	8.0 – 9.0
Specific gravity:	About 0.995 at 20 deg C
Flash point:	None
Solubility:	Completely miscible with water.

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal operating conditions.

Materials to Avoid: Avoid contact with strong oxidising and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: toxic organic vapours/fumes, amines, CO, CO₂, nitrogen oxides.

Dangerous reactions: None

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

2-Butoxyethanol: Oral rat, LD50: 530-3000 mg/Kg

Mixed Surfactants: Oral rat, LD50: 1800-3400 mg/Kg

Summary: Mild irritant to eyes. Repeated skin contact with the concentrate may lead to dermatitis effects. No known delayed effects after single exposure.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED, FROM EXPOSURE

Ingestion: This material has been classified as non-hazardous. Acute toxicity estimate (based on ingredients): >2,000 mg/Kg

Skin: May cause irritation on prolonged contact with skin.

Eye: May cause irritation to eyes.

Inhalation: Breathing in of liquid spray or mist liable to cause severe irritation or damage to respiratory tract.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The product is biodegradable, highly mobile and of very low ecotoxicity. Ensure any spills are flushed down sewer (i.e. treated system) not stormwater.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Send waste to an approved waste facility or treat by dilution until pH is less than 9 then flush down sewer. Contamination of product may change waste management options. Rinse the plastic packaging three times inside and out until no foam is observed then remove the label. The pack may then be re-used or recycled, and the label disposed of as solid waste.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not applicable. Not hazardous to ship.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

ORANGE GRIT does not trigger approved handler status in any quantities.

ORANGE GRIT is assigned to Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

The HSNO Approval Number for this Group Standard is HSR002530

The following hazard classifications have been assigned to ORANGE GRIT:

Hazard Class: 6.3B Mildly Irritating to Skin
6.4A Irritating to Eye

Prepared on 20th August 2020

Abbreviations

ACGIH	The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard
C	Celsius, a measure of temperature
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services
EPA	Is New Zealand's Environmental Protection Authority
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
LEL	Lower Explosion Limit
LC50	Is the concentration which kills half of the test animals under controlled conditions. This value applies to vapours, dusts, mists and gases.
LCLo	Is the lowest concentration of a material in air reported to have caused the death of animals or humans. The exposure may be acute or chronic. This is also called the lowest concentration causing death, lowest detected lethal concentration, and lethal concentration low. LCLo is closely related to the LC50 value which is the concentration which kills half of the test animals under controlled conditions. This value applies to vapours, dusts, mists and gases. Solids and liquids use the closely related LDLo value for routes other than inhalation.
LD50	Is the dose which kills half of the test animals by ingestion.
LDLo	Is the lowest dose of a material in reported to have caused the death of animals or humans. The exposure may be acute or chronic. This is also called the lowest dose causing death, lowest detected lethal concentration, and lethal dose low.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum amount or concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under OSHA regulations.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet, the new term for MSDS or Material Safety Data Sheet.
STEL	A Short Term Exposure Limit (is defined by ACGIH as the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from: irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
UEL	Upper Explosion Limit
UN	United Nations
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

End of SDS