SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE ORANGE SCRUB

Infosafe No.: 5APGJ
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier
SEPTONE ORANGE SCRUB

Product Code
IHOS500

Company Name
ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address
100 Hassall Wetherill Park
NEW SOUTH WALES 2164 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Phone Number
Chemwatch 1800 951 288|+61 2 9186 1132 CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE +61 1800 951 288|+61 3 9573 3188

E-mail Address
orders@itwpf.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Relevant identified uses: Industrial strength hand cleaner.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
SEPTONE ORANGE SCRUB	IHOS5
SEPTONE ORANGE SCRUB	IHOS20
OSCRD500	
OSCRD005	
OSCRD020	
HAND-CLEANER IHOS-500 IHOS-5 IHOS-20 IHOS20R	

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Sensitisation - skin: Category 1

Signal Word (s)
WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Pictogram (s)
Exclamation mark

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

Precautionary Statement – 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 – Storage
Not Applicable

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

Precautionary Statement – 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.

Other Information
Classification of the substance or mixture"
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

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

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Water	7732-18-5	>60 %weight
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	1-<3 %weight
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Not available	10-30 %weight

Other Information
Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms:
OSCRD500 OSCRD005 OSCRD020 hand-cleaner IHOS-500 IHOS-5 IHOS-20 IHOS20R; Product Code: IHOS500, IHOS5,; IHOS20

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures
Legend: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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.

Skin
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.

Eye
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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable 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.

Specific Methods
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.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Fire Incompatibility: None known.

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 (CO_2)
Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code
Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions
See section 8

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
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.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
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.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for 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.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values
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
d-limonene Not Available Not Available
water Not Available 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.

Engineering Controls
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

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

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.

Hand 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
Overalls.
P.V.C apron.
Barrier cream.
Skin cleansing cream.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	**Appearance**	Off-white cream with gritty texture and orange fragrance; disperses in water.
Odour	Not Available	**Melting/Freezing Point**	Not Available
Boiling Point	100°C	**Decomposition Temperature**	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Miscible	**pH**	6.5 (as supplied) Not Available as a solution (Not Available%)
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	**Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)**	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	As for water	**Odour Threshold**	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available	**Volatile Component**	86 %(w/w)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available	**Surface Tension**	Not Available
Flash Point	Not Applicable	**Flammability**	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available	**Explosion Limit - Upper**	Not Applicable
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Applicable	**Explosion Properties**	Not Available
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable	**Oxidising Properties**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	100 °C	**Relative Density**	(Water = 1): 1.030 @ 25 °C

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: 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

Toxicology Information

Septone Orange Scrub
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

d-limonene
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION:
Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

water
TOXICITY:
Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION: Not Available

Legend: 1. 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:
Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria
The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to the lower than by inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primary through the urine.
Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans.
Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.
If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur.
Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme.
For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitisers.
Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure.
The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:
NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product:
Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT (2-EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered one category of compounds for mammalian studies via the oral route. The justification for this category is based on structural similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion of all of the esters to the MMTC when placed in simulated mammalian gastric contents [0.07M HCl] under physiological conditions. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% conversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours.
For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of the compound was converted to MMTC within 1 hour.

WATER: No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

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

Inhalation
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

Skin
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.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

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).

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Respiratory Sensitisation
Data available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation
Data available to make classification

Carcinogenicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Single Exposure
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Mutagenicity
Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects
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.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity
Septone Orange Scrub
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

d-limonene
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
NOEC(ECx) 0h Algae or other aquatic plants <0.05-1.5mg/l 4
EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.214mg/l 2
LC50 96h Fish 0.46mg/l 2
EC50 48h Crustacea 0.307mg/l 2

water
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

Mobility
Mobility in soil:
Ingredient / Mobility
d-limonene LOW (KOC = 1324)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient / Bioaccumulation
d-limonene HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal
Product / Packaging disposal:
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
Disposal (if all else 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.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
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.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number
None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name
None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class
None Allocated

Hazchem Code
Not Applicable

IATA UN Number
NCAD

IATA Proper Shipping Name
Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

IMDG UN Number
NCAD

IMDG Proper Shipping Name
Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

Marine Pollutant
NO

Additional Information
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

Regulatory Information
d-limonene is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Water is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

Poisons Schedule
N/A

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Revisions Made
SDS Version Summary:
Version / Sections Updated
9.1 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
10.1 Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula
Not Applicable

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	01900880
Wis Numbers	04898458
Wis Numbers	04928768
Wis Numbers	04928865

Other Information
Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 10.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.
Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS