

Mountain Cleaning Products

7/7 Snow St., SOUTH LISMORE. 2480
Phone: (02) 66228733
Fax: (02) 66228744
Emergency: 0404 226 509

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product: **DE-TAR**
Date of Issue: JULY 2011
Page: 1 of 6
Email: support@mountaincleaning.com.au

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE, CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

This product is classified as **HAZARDOUS** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia. This product is classified as **Dangerous Goods Class 3** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. This product is **NOT** classified as a **Poison** according to the SUSDP.

SUPPLIER:	MOUNTAIN CLEANING PRODUCTS		
ADDRESS:	7/7 Snow Street, South Lismore, NSW, 2480		
Trade Name:	DE-TAR		
TELEPHONE:	(02) 6622 8733	FAX:	(02) 6622 8744
AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	13 11 26 in Australia.	ABN:	
Substance:	Solvent based cleaner.	Product Use:	Detergent
Creation Date:	MAY 2003	Next Revision Date:	JULY 2016
Product Code:	6376		

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Approved Criteria Classification (calculated)	Xi – Irritant, R10 – Flammable. R38 – Irritating to skin. R43 - May cause sensitisation by skin contact. R50 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms. R53 - May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. S2 – Keep out of reach of children. S24 - Avoid contact with skin. S37 – Wear suitable gloves. S60 - This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S61 - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets.		
UN Number	2319	ADG Classification	3
Shipping Name	TERPENE HYDROCARBONS, N.O.S.	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	3[Y]	Packing Group	III
SUSDP Classification	Not scheduled		
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW			
Colour	Straw	Odour	citrus odour
Physical Description	Liquid	Viscosity	Non-viscous liquid
Major Health Hazards	IRRITANT – skin, eyes, mucous membranes.		



SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances".

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	Exposure Standards TWA	Exposure Standards STEL
(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	5989-27-5	> 60 % w/w	not set	not set
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	various	< 10 % w/w	not set	not set

The TWA exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 03 474 7000).
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Product: DE-TAR

Date of Issue: JULY 2011

Page: 2 of 6

Email: support@mountaincleaning.com.au

First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities. Safety shower and emergency eye wash.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, keep warm and to rest. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. Seek immediate medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist).
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Advice to Doctor	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.
Aggravated Medical Conditions	None known.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Fire: Flammable liquid. Product may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture during use. Hazardous combustion products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning. Will float and can be re-ignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Extinguishing Media	Carbon Dioxide, foam, water spray, dry powder.
Fire Fighting	Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Dyke for later disposal. Use extinguishing agents for surrounding fire. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.
Flash Point	Ca 48 °C

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	HAZCHEM CODE : 2[Y] 2 = water fog – in the absence of fog, a fine spray may be used. Y = Risk of violent explosion, Full protective clothing, Contain.
Occupational Release	Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In case of spill, remove all sources of ignition, increase ventilation, evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Wear personal protection as indicated in section 8 below. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand), which then can be put into appropriately labelled drums. The wasted material can be disposed of by incineration (Preferably high temperature), by an approved agent according to local conditions.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE




Handling	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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
Storage	Avoid all sources of ignition – (heat, sparks, static electricity, open flame). Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a cool, dry place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible substances i.e. strong oxidizing agents, acids or bases. Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.

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Product: **DE-TAR**
 Date of Issue: JULY 2011
 Page: 3 of 6
 Email: support@mountaincleaning.com.au

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION	
Exposure Limits	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission: Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product. See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients. Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product. See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.
Biological Limit Value	None established for product.
Engineering Controls	Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. Avoid generating mists of the product. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ensure airflow, where this product is used, is directed away from the operators. Where high contaminant spray mist or vapour levels exist, ie, approaching the exposure limit, the following additional equipment is required: For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For prolonged exposure and confined spaces:- full face air supplied or self contained breathing apparatus (if vapour levels exceed the Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used).
Personal Protective Equipment	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;
Eye Protection 	The use of chemical goggles or a face shield is recommended. Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
Skin Protection 	Overalls, apron, rubber boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.
Protective Material Types	Material suitable for solvent detergent contact – Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.
Respirator 	If the exposure limit is exceeded briefly, a full facepiece respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be worn. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used). WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATION OR IDLH CONDITIONS: Positive pressure, with full-facepiece SCBA or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA. (3M Respirator Selection Guide) Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. ABBREVIATIONS: SAR = supplied air respirator. SCBA = self contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES			
Physical State	Non-viscous liquid	Colour	straw
Odour	Citrus odour.	Specific Gravity	0.85 @ 25 °C
Boiling Point	IBP: Ca 176 °C	Freezing Point	Not available.
Vapour Pressure	< 2mm Hg	Vapour Density	4.7 (air = 1)
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions.	pH	Not applicable
Flash Point °C	Ca. 48 °C (closed cup)	Flammability Limits (%):	0.7 – 6.1%
Viscosity	Not available.	Odour Threshold	Not available.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.	Per Cent Volatile	Ca 90 % v/v.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Product: DE-TAR

Date of Issue: JULY 2011

Page: 4 of 6

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Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Avoid contact with heat, flames, sparks. Guard against spontaneous combustion of improperly discarded oily rags.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents and acidic agents including acidic clays, peroxides, halogens, vinyl chloride, and iodine pentafluoride.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other possibly toxic gases and vapours on burning.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Ingestion	
short term exposure	Harmful if ingested, gastrointestinal irritation. Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness. Low acute toxicity in animal studies. Ingestion of 20g caused diarrhea, painful constrictions and proteinuria in volunteers. Aspiration may cause lung damage.
long term exposure	No information available.
Skin contact	
short term exposure	Irritant, may cause temporary redness. Mild local irritation and sensitization. Intensive or continuous contact with skin may cause dermatitis.
long term exposure	This product is not a sensitizer. Improper storage and handling can lead to oxidation. The oxidized forms have shown potential to be skin sensitizers.
Eye contact	
short term exposure	Irritant, may cause burning, redness, pain.
long term exposure	Not known.
Inhalation	
short term exposure	Irritant to respiratory tract, sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath, dizziness, nausea.
long term exposure	There are limited data on the potential for respiratory irritation or sensitization.
Carcinogen Status	
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure	Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION

Local Effects	Irritant: eye, skin, inhalation and ingestion.
Target Organs	Eyes, mucous membranes, skin, lungs.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	R-Phrases.
(R) - p-mentha-1,8-diene	R10, R38, R43, R50/53.

Individual Ingredient Information

NOTE : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical. See Section 3 for proportions of ingredients present in the product.

(R) - p-mentha-1,8-diene

Irritation Data	Irritant: skin, eye, inhalation and ingestion. Acute eye irritation = Eye irritation, rabbit. Severely irritating. The skin irritancy of limonene in guinea pigs and rabbits is considered moderate and low, respectively. Inhalation: RD50 >1000 ppm. (R) - p-mentha-1,8-diene is not a skin sensitizer. Improper storage and handling can lead to oxidation. The oxidized forms have shown potential to be skin sensitizers.
Toxicity Data	LD ₅₀ , Oral (rat): 4,400 mg/kg. LD ₅₀ , Dermal (rabbit): >2,000 mg/kg. LD ₅₀ , Dermal (mice): 5,600 to 6,600 mg/kg.
Local Effects	Eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation

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Product: DE-TAR

Date of Issue: JULY 2011

Page: 5 of 6

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Target Organs	Eye, skin and mucous membranes
Mutagenic Data	No information.
Reproductive Effects Data	No information.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish toxicity	No data available for specific product. Ingredient : (R) - p-mentha-1,8-diene stated to be LC-0 = 26 mg/l LC-50 = 33 mg/l LC-100=43 mg/l Marine Pollutant: Classified as slight hazard for water WGK-1 Acute toxicity LC50 96 h Fish = < 1 mg/L EC50 48 h
Algae toxicity	No data available for product. Ingredient : (R) - p-mentha-1,8-diene stated to be harmful. Daphnia = < 1 mg/L IC50 75 h Algae = < 1 mg/L
Invertebrates toxicity	None available.
Toxicity to Bacteria	None available.
OECD Biological degradation	Ingredient : (R) - p-mentha-1,8-diene stated to be Marine Pollutant: Classified as slight hazard for water WGK-1. (R) - p-mentha-1,8-diene a biodegradable solvent occurring in nature as the main component of peel oil - 100% in 28 days.
General	Product miscible in all proportions with water. DO NOT DISCHARGE BULK QUANTITIES INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs. The pH rise is responsible for the environmental effect on the aquatic life. If not neutralized, this product can be toxic for aquatic organism because of its alkalinity. PH >9 has a corrosive effect on fish (possibly causing death). PH >8.5 will result in destruction of algae.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

	Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. Do not put down the drain.
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SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	2319	ADG Classification	3
Shipping Name	TERPENE HYDROCARBONS, N.O.S.	ADG Subsidiary Risk	none allocated
Hazchem Code	2[Y]	Packing Group	III
Packaging Method	3.8.3 RT1	Special Provisions	SP109
Segregation	This material is classified as a Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:- Class 1, Explosive- Class 2.1, Flammable Gas, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk- Class 2.3, Toxic Gas- Class 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substance- Class 5.1, Oxidising Agent- Class 5.2, Organic Peroxide- Class 6, Toxic and Infectious Substances, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane - Class 7, Radioactive Substance.		

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS	All ingredients present on AICS.
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SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Labeling Details	HAZARD	Xi	IRRITANT
	RISK PHRASES	R10 R38 R43 R50 R53	Flammable. Irritating to skin. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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Product: DE-TAR

Date of Issue: JULY 2011

Page: 6 of 6

Email: support@mountaincleaning.com.au

	SAFETY PHRASES	S2	Keep out of the reach of children.
		S24	Avoid contact with skin.
		S37	Wear suitable gloves.
		S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
		S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets.
	SUSDP		Not scheduled
	ADG Code	3	TERPENE HYDROCARBONS, N.O.S.
Acronyms	SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.	
	ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.	
	CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.	
	UN Number	United Nations Number.	
	R-Phrases	Risk Phrases.	
	HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.	
	NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.	
	NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).	
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.	
	AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.	
	TWA	Time Weighted Average	
	STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit	
Literature References	List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]		
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – Sixth Edition.		
	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.		
	National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]		
	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]		
	Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers.		
	HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base.		
Revision Information	New Issue to standard : 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)].		
Note	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.		
Contact Point	Regulatory Affairs Manager.	Telephone	(02) 66228733
Issue Date	JULY 2011	Supersedes Issue Date	July 2006
This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.			