SAFETY DATA SHEET

Citratech

According to the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practise, 2021.

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name Citratech

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Application Car maintenance product. Cleaning agent.

Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Autosmart Australia
11 Darrambal Close
Rathmines
NSW 2283
Australia
www.autosmartaustralia.com.au
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)
autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au

Contact Person Mr. Russell Butler

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone

NCEC - For Chemical Emergency Support ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call NCEC at 18000 74234 (toll free 24Hrs) - when calling please quote "AUTOSMART 29003-NCEC"
Local number +61 2 8 014 4558
General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST)

National emergency telephone number Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 4 - H227

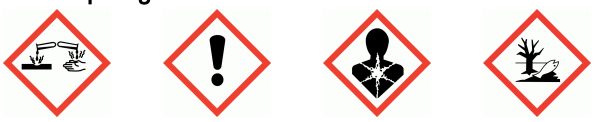
Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

Label elements

Citratech

Hazard pictograms



Signal word DANGER

Hazard statements

H227 Combustible liquid.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective clothing and gloves.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Supplemental label information

For professional users only.
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Contains

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light, Orange Terpenes, (R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene, C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Mixtures

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light **30<60%**

CAS number: 64742-47-8

Classification
Flam. Liq. 4 - H227
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Orange Terpenes **20<30%**

CAS number: 68647-72-3

M factor (Acute) = 1 M factor (Chronic) = 1

Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400
Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

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(R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene	**20<30%**
CAS number: 5989-27-5	
M factor (Acute) = 1 M factor (Chronic) = 1	
Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	

Classification
Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315
Skin Sens. 1 - H317
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400
Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)	**5<10%**
CAS number: 68439-46-3	

Classification
Acute Tox. 4 - H302
Eye Dam. 1 - H318

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General information Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

Inhalation Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.

Skin Contact It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. In the event of any sensitisation symptoms developing, ensure further exposure is avoided. Remove contamination with soap and water or recognised skin cleansing agent. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.

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Protection of first aiders First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

Ingestion May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

Skin contact May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically. May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.

Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Hazchem Code •3Z

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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Personal precautions No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class Miscellaneous hazardous material storage.

Specific end use(s)

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Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Orange Terpenes

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 150 ppm

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

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 100 ppm
Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 150 ppm
WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Exposure controls

Protective equipment

Appropriate engineering controls Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand protection Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.

Other skin and body protection Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

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Hygiene measures	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
Respiratory protection	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Pleasant, agreeable.
pH	Not available.
Flash point	~ 63°C Closed cup.
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.
Volatile organic compound	Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No potentially hazardous reactions known.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid excessive heat for prolonged periods of time. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up.
Materials to avoid	No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.

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Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
ATE oral (mg/kg)	9,803.92

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC_{50})	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

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Ingestion	May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	No specific target organs known.
Medical considerations	Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	5,000.0
Species	Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,000.0
Species	Rabbit

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data	Erythema/eschar score: No erythema (0). Oedema score: No oedema (0). Not irritating.
Human skin model test	Not available.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation	Not irritating.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation	There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation	Buehler test: - Guinea pig: Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro	: Negative. This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.
Genotoxicity - in vivo	: Negative. This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 750 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

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Inhalation	No specific health hazards known.
Ingestion	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	No specific health hazards known.
Eye contact	No specific health hazards known.
Medical Symptoms	Skin irritation.

Orange Terpenes

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	4,400.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	4,400.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0

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

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD_{50} mg/kg)	4,400.0
Species	Rat
ATE oral (mg/kg)	4,400.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD_{50} mg/kg)	2,001.0
Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,001.0

Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity	IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Other health effects	There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecological information on ingredients.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

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Ecotoxicity	The product components are not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment.

Orange Terpenes

Ecotoxicity	Low danger of inhibition of biosludge in sewage plants.

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

Ecotoxicity	Low danger of inhibition of biosludge in sewage plants.

Toxicity Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: > 2-5 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 1.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: 1-3 mg/l, Algae

Orange Terpenes

Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C)$_{50}$	0.1 < L(E)C50 ≤ 1
M factor (Acute)	1
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 33 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 0.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: 4 mg/l, Algae

Chronic aquatic toxicity

NOEC	0.01 < NOEC ≤ 0.1
Degradability	Non-rapidly degradable
M factor (Chronic)	1

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

Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C)$_{50}$	0.1 < L(E)C50 ≤ 1
M factor (Acute)	1
Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 33 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 0.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna

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Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: 4 mg/l, Algae

Chronic aquatic toxicity

NOEC	0.01 < NOEC ≤ 0.1
Degradability	Non-rapidly degradable
M factor (Chronic)	1

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC_{50}, 96 hours: 10 mg/l, Fish
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC_{50}, 48 hours: 10 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	IC_{50}, 72 hours: 10 mg/l, Algae

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Orange Terpenes

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.
Chemical oxygen demand	~ 0.003280 g O_2/g substance

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

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.
Chemical oxygen demand	~ 0.003280 g O_2/g substance

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Persistence and degradability	The product is biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

Bioaccumulative Potential	Bioaccumulation is unlikely to be significant because of the low water-solubility of this product.

Orange Terpenes

Bioaccumulative Potential	The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

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

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. The product contains volatile substances which may spread in the atmosphere.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces. The product is insoluble in water and will spread on the water surface.

Henry's law constant Not available.

Orange Terpenes

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

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

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

C9-C11 Alcohol ethoxylate (6)

Mobility The product is soluble in water.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

General information The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Citratech

General	For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

UN number

UN No. (ADG)	3082
UN No. (IMDG)	3082
UN No. (ICAO)	3082

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Orange Terpenes, (R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene)
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Orange Terpenes, (R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene)
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS Orange Terpenes, (R)-p-mentha-1,8-diene)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class	9
ADG classification code	M6
ADG label	9
IMDG class	9
ICAO class/division	9

Transport labels

Packing group

ADG packing group	III
IMDG packing group	III
ICAO packing group	III

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS	F-A, S-F
Hazchem Code	•3Z

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Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories

Australia - AIIC

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

General information	Only trained personnel should use this material.
Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
Issued by	Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain. www.autosmartinternational.com rbutler@autosmart.co.uk Tel +44 (0)1543 481616
Revision date	18/05/2021
Revision	2
Supersedes date	11/08/2016
SDS No.	21210
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H227 Combustible liquid. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.