Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
ALPINE HANDY PUMICE GRIT HAND CLEANER

SYNONYMS
"Product Code: 73-1LG, 73-5LG, 73-20LG"

PRODUCT USE
MSDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
Industrial hand cleanser.

SUPPLIER
Company: Alpine Industrial Supplies
Address:
PO Box 700
Kingswood
NSW, 2747
Australia
Telephone: 1300 885 364
Emergency Tel: 1300 885 364
Emergency Tel: (Mon- Fri 6:30am to 5:30pm)
Fax: 1300 885 374

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification	Pictogram		Hazard Statement
Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 1 Chronic aquatic toxicity: Category 1		Environment	H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
Skin Sensitisation: Category 1 Skin irritation: Category 2		Exclamation Mark	H317 May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact. H315 May cause an allergic skin reaction

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H318	• Causes serious eye damage
H317	• May cause an allergic skin reaction
H413	• May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)

P260	• Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapours/spray.
P262	• Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P280	• Wear eye protection/face protection.
P305	• IF IN EYES: Rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre
P301	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label)

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	27323-41-7	10-30
d- limonene	5989-27-5	1-10
diethanolamine cocoate	8051-30-7	1-10
ingredients, non- hazardous		balance

continued...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• 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.

EYE
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
• Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
• Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
• Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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.

INHALED
• If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
• Water spray or fog.
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Combustible.
• Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
• On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), ammonia, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM
None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Remove all ignition sources.
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

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• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS
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.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Metal can or drum
• Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
• Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
• Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
• Store in original containers.
• Keep containers securely sealed.
• No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
• Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records

• triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate:	CAS:27323- 41- 7 CAS:68411- 31- 4 CAS:73247- 58- 2 CAS:26447- 06- 3 CAS:1331- 60- 8 CAS:57308- 35- 7 CAS:59740- 36- 2
• d- limonene:	CAS:5989- 27- 5 CAS:138- 86- 3
• diethanolamine cocoate:	CAS:8051- 30- 7

MATERIAL DATA
DIETHANOLAMINE COCOATE:
TRIETHANOLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE:
Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

ALPINE HANDY PUMICE GRIT HAND CLEANER:
None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

TRIETHANOLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE:
It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.
At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).
NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

D-LIMONENE:
for d-Limonene:
CEL TWA: 30 ppm, 165.6 mg/m3 (compare WEEL-TWA*)
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

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A Workplace Environmental Exposure Level* has been established by AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) who have produced the following rationale:
d-Limonene is not acutely toxic. In its pure form it is not a sensitiser but is irritating to the skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

EYE
• 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET
• 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 the 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.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

OTHER
• Overalls.
• P.V.C. apron.
• Barrier cream.
• Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Opaque dark aqua creamy liquid with orange peel odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	7- 8
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.03- 1.07
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available

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Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

EYE
If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.
Animal testing shows that low concentrations of fatty acid amides, such as cocoamide DEA, are severely irritating to the eyes.
Eye contact with fatty acid diethanolamides and monoethanolamides may seriously damage the eyes.

SKIN
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.
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.

INHALED
The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH 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.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.
In the presence of air, a number of common flavour and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast. Antioxidants can in most cases minimise the oxidation.
<</>.
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. Such products should have a peroxide value of less than 10 millimoles peroxide per liter.
Exposure to sulfonates can cause an imbalance in cellular salts and therefore cellular function. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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CARCINOGEN

d- limonene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans

SKIN

d- limonene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
d- limonene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
d- limonene	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
diethanolamine cocoate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:
Xi Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS: 27323-41-7,68411-31-4,73247-58-2,26447-06-3,1331-60-8,57308-35-7,59740-36-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom"

d-limonene (CAS: 5989-27-5,138-86-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs",

continued...

"International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Specification","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

diethanolamine cocoate (CAS: 8051-30-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Alpine Handy Pumice Grit Hand Cleaner (CW: 4854-43)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	27323- 41- 7, 68411- 31- 4, 73247- 58- 2, 26447- 06- 3, 1331- 60- 8, 57308- 35- 7, 59740- 36- 2
d- limonene	5989- 27- 5, 138- 86- 3

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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)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.

Issue Date: 28-May-2018
Print Date: 28-May-2018

This is the end of the MSDS.