

Safety Data Sheet - Orange Power Air Freshener - Lavender

1. Identification of the material and supplier

All product names:

Orange Power Air Freshener – Lavender 125mL

Supplier details:	Aware Environmental Products P/L 4 Healey Rd Dandenong South, VIC, 3175
Emergency telephone number:	+1 800 061 801
Material use(s):	Air freshener
Date of issue:	January 2017

2. Hazards identification

Hazard class/category: *Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A*

GHS label elements:



Hazard statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Signal words: Danger

Precautionary statements:

• **General:**

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

• **Prevention:**

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

• **Response:** No precautionary statements.

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

• **Storage:**

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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• **Disposal:**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient Identity	CAS No.	%
Ethanol	64-17-5	>60
Citrus terpenes in Citrus aurantium dulcis (Orange) peel oil	8028-48-6	5-10
Ingredients, determined not to be hazardous according to GHS criteria, and not dangerous according to the ADG Code, make up the product concentration to 100%.		

4. First-aid measures

Eye contact: 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.

Skin contact: 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.

Inhalation: Should not occur if directions for use are followed.

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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.

Notes to physician: For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine). Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media:

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. May be violently or explosively reactive.

Hazardous decomposition products: Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air. Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materials.

HAZCHEM code: 3Y

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: See section 8.

Environmental precautions: See section 12.

Methods for containment and cleaning:

- **For minor spills:** Remove ignition sources, and clean immediately whilst wearing appropriate protective equipment, avoiding personal contact with skin and eyes.
- **For major spills:** Clear area of personnel, and move upwind. Alert fire brigade of the location and nature of the hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear protective equipment as outlined in section 8.

7. Handling and storage

Handling: Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. 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 overexposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Storage: Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates in storage area.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits:

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m ³ / 1000	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Engineering measures: 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.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal protection:

- **Eye and face:** Safety glasses with side shields or 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.
- **Skin and hands:**
 - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
 - 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.
- **Respiratory:** Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).

9. Physical and chemical properties

- **Appearance:** Liquid
- **Odour:** Characteristic
- **Odour threshold:** Not applicable
- **Colour:** Colourless to yellow
- **pH:** Not applicable
- **Melting point/freezing point:** -117°C
- **Initial boiling point and boiling range:** 78°C
- **Flash point:** 16°C
- **Evaporation rate:** Not applicable
- **Flammability:** Highly flammable
- **Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:** Lower limit at 19%
- **Vapour pressure:** Not applicable
- **Vapour density:** Not applicable
- **Relative density (Water = 1):** 0.80-0.90
- **Solubility:** Immiscible in water
- **Partition coefficient:** Not applicable
- **Auto-ignition temperature:** 392°C
- **Decomposition temperature:** Not applicable
- **Viscosity:** Not applicable

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability:

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: See section 7.

Materials to avoid: See section 7.

Hazardous decomposition products may include the following material(s): See section 5.

Hazardous Reactions: See section 7.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity: No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation: There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. 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.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Chronic: Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available

Carcinogenicity: No data available

Reproductive toxicity: No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – single exposure: No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure: No data available

Aspiration hazard: No data available

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data: No data available.

Persistence/degradability:

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Ethanol	Low (Half-life = 2.17 days)	Low (Half-life = 5.08 days)
Citrus terpenes	High	High

Bioaccumulative potential:

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Ethanol	Low (LogKOW = -0.31)

Citrus terpenes	High (LogKOW = 5.6842)
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Mobility in soil:

Ingredient	Mobility
Ethanol	High (KOC = 1)
Citrus terpenes	Low (KOC = 2899)

13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal: Do not reuse product containers. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil and waterways. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

14. Transport information

Required labels:



HAZCHEM code: 2YE

Marine pollutant: No

UN number: 1170

UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. – (CONTAINS ETHANOL, TERPENE HYDROCARBONS AND LAVENDER OIL)

Transport hazard class: 3

Packing group: II

ADG environmental hazards: Not applicable

Special precautions for user: There are no special precautions to be undertaken by the user.

15. Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Ethanol (64-17-5) and citrus terpenes (8028-48-6) are found on the following regulatory lists

National	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (ethanol; citrus terpenes)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (citrus terpenes)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand -	Y
Philippines -	Y
USA - TSCA	N (citrus terpenes)



Legend:	<i>Y = Both ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>
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16. Other information

Prepared by: Regulatory Affairs

Date of previous issue: Not applicable

Change Made: None available

Definitions and abbreviations:

- ADG Code - Australian Transport of Dangerous Goods
- Adopted National Exposure Standard for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment
- Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances
- List of Designated Hazardous Substances
- National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances
- National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets
- National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances
- National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances
- Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

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Disclaimer: *The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.*

Next Review Date: DECEMBER 2021