

FIL Impact Red

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date: 12-Mar-12

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: FIL Impact
Proper Shipping Name: Non-hazardous
Synonyms: 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy; beta-hydroxytricarballic acid
Recommended Use: Dairy Acid detergent
Molecular Formula: Mixture based on C₆H₈O₇
Manufacturer: FIL is a wholly owned subsidiary of GEA Farm Technologies New Zealand Ltd
Address: 72 Portside Drive, Mount Maunganui
Telephone Number: 07 575 2162
Fax Number: 07 575 2161
Emergency phone No: 24hr 0508 434 569
Website: www.fil.co.nz
Email: info@fil.co.nz

2. Hazards Identification

Dangerous Goods: Not applicable
Toxic Substance: Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance (HSNO):



DANGER

HSNO Classification and Hazard Statements:

8.3A Eye corrosive (very high hazard)
 H318 Causes serious eye damage.
6.1E Acutely toxic substance (very low hazard)
 H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
 H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.
 H333 May be harmful if inhaled.
 H305 May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
6.3B Skin irritant (high hazard)
 H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

Prevention statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.
 P103 Read label before use.
 P104 Read safety data sheet before use.
 P280 Wear protective eye protection/face protection.

Response statements:

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P304+P312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage statements: P405 Store locked up.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Appearance: Odourless, Red/pink powder in co-joint foil sachet.

CAS No:

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 77-92-9 | Citric Acid (>60%) |
| 7758-29-4 | Sodium tripolyphosphate (<20%) |
| | Surfactants (<20%) |

4. First Aid Measures

Ingestion: Call a doctor. Immediately rinse mouth then give a glass or two of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. DO NOT give anything by mouth if person is unconscious or having seizures. Seek medical attention immediately. Citric acid is not highly toxic by ingestion and Gastro Intestinal decontamination and treatment is seldom necessary.

Eye Contact: Hold eyelids apart and flush with gently running water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub the eye. Cover with sterile dressing. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if burning or irritation of the skin persists.

Inhalation: Remove the casualty from further contamination. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for respiratory tract irritation, bronchitis, or pneumonitis. Administer oxygen and seek medical attention immediately. Apply artificial respiration if patient not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator. Perform CPR if necessary. Note that any prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed prior to initiating first aid. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Specific Hazards: Wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. During a fire irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition. This material in sufficient quantity and reduced particle size may cause a dust explosion.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Do not approach containers expected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill Cleanup Methods: Follow procedures in FIL Emergency response plan: Chemical Spill.
Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition, avoid generation of dust.
Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (Section 8). Isolate hazard area.
Contain material. Promptly sweep up and remove into dry HDPE container.
Spill may be neutralised with lime (will precipitate calcium citrate).
Avoid contamination of waterways.
Control runoff & isolate discharged material for proper disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep away from sources of ignition.
Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Wear protective clothing, including barrier cream, gloves, respiratory and eye protection when handling. Minimise dust formation.
Ventilate well. Avoid breathing in vapour, mists or aerosols. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above acceptable level.
WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, always add material to water and never water to material. Do not use moist or damp utensils.
After use wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking.
Do not handle broken packages unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not contaminate with any foreign matter.

Storage: Don't store with alkalis, oxidising agents, alkali carbonates, metal nitrates, acetates, bicarbonates, potassium tartrate, inorganic sulfides.
Store in a cool dry place (max temp 35°C), out of direct sunlight and out of reach of children.
Keep containers closed when not in use and check regularly for leaks.

8. Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Exposure Standards: None established.

Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation - avoid creation and inhalation of dusts and aerosols.
Keep containers closed when not in use and check regularly for leaks.

Personal Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing including barrier cream, gloves, respiratory and eye protection.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

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| Appearance and Odour: | Odourless, Red/pink powder |
| Solubility in Water : | 59.2% at 20°C |
| Specific Gravity: | Bulk density 0.57 g/mL |
| Boiling Point/Melting Point (C): | MP 154 |
| Vapour Pressure: | Not available |
| Flashpoint (C): | Decomposes |
| Flammability Limits (%): | Not applicable |
| pH Value: | Not available |

10. Stability and Reactivity

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| Stability: | <p>Stable under cool and dry conditions.</p> <p>Incompatible with oxidising agents, alkalis, alkali carbonates, metal nitrates, acetates, bicarbonates, potassium tartrate, inorganic sulfides (eg ferric sulfide, sodium sulfide).</p> <p>Aqueous decomposition products include: carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gasses.</p> <p>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</p> |
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11. Toxicological Information

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| General: | <p>Eye irritant, skin and respiratory irritant. Harmful by inhalation, ingestion and skin contact</p> <p>Citric Acid: LD50 (rat) intraperitoneal 885 mg/kg; Oral rat 11700 mg/kg</p> |
| Ingestion: | <p>May cause gastroenteritis with any or all of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Excessive intake of citric acid may cause erosion of the teeth.</p> |
| Eye Contact: | <p>Eye irritant. Symptoms may include tearing, redness and in severe cases eye damage due to burns.</p> |
| Skin Contact: | <p>Direct contact may cause severe irritation and/or burns with symptoms of redness, itching, swelling and possible destruction of tissue.</p> |
| Inhalation: | <p>May cause irritation of the mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, bloody nose and sneezing. Severe overexposures may cause lung damage.</p> |

12. Ecotoxicity Information

Not considered ecotoxic under New Zealand HSNO regulations.

LC100 Goldfish 894 mg/l lifetime exposure in hard water

LD50 (rat) intraperitoneal 885 mg/kg

LD50 (rat) Oral 11700 mg/kg

13. Disposal Considerations

Container Disposal: Dispose of empty containers safely in accordance with local regulations.
Avoid contamination of any water supply with chemical or empty container.

Product Disposal: Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with and local regulations.
Keep records of date, time, quantity & location of discharge, name & address of user.

14. Transport Information

UN No: Not applicable
Dangerous Goods Class: Not applicable
Toxic Substance: Not applicable
Hazchem Code: Not applicable
Packing Group: Not applicable
Proper Shipping Name: Not applicable
Segregation: Not applicable
Limited Quantities: Not applicable
Schedule 1 Quantity: Not applicable

15. NZ Regulatory Information

ERMA Approval code: HSR006517 Citric acid, >50% in a non hazardous diluent

HSNO Classifications:

- 8.3A Eye corrosive (very high hazard)
- 6.1E Acutely toxic substance (very low hazard)
- 6.3B Skin irritant (high hazard)

HSNO Controls: Trigger quantities for this substance by itself in a Place:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Approved Handler Test Certificate: | <i>Not required</i> |
| Hazardous Substance Location: | <i>Not required</i> |
| Location Test Certificate: | <i>Not required</i> |
| Hazardous Atmosphere Zone: | <i>Not required</i> |
| Emergency Plan: | <i>10 000 kg</i> |
| Tracking: | <i>Not required</i> |
| Warning Sign: | <i>1 000 kg</i> |
| Record of application or discharge: | <i>Not required</i> |

16. Other Information

Issue Date: 12-Mar-12

Review Date: 12-Mar-17

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|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Definitions: | DG | Dangerous Good | |
| | LC50 | Lethal concentration 50 % kill | |
| | LC100 | Lethal concentration 100 % kill | |
| | LD50 | Lethal dose 50 % kill | |
| | LDLO | lowest published lethal dose | |
| | PEL | Permissible exposure limit | |
| | STEL | Short term exposure limit | |
| | TCLo | Lowest published toxic concentration | |
| | TLM 24 | 24 Hour median threshold limit | |
| | TWA | Time weighted average: | <i>The 8-hour time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure</i> |