



# SAFETY SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: **DISINFECTANT LEMON COMMERCIAL GRADE**

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Supplier Name:** Jaybro PTY LTD  
**Address:** 29 Penelope Crescent ARNDELL PARK 2148  
**Telephone:** 1300 885 364  
**Fax:** 1300 885 374  
**Synonym(s):** DISINFECTANT LEMON • SUPPLIER CODE – 74-DISO-LEMON  
**Use(s):** DISINFECTANT • GENERAL PURPOSE CLEANER

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA**

**NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE**

<b>UN No.</b>	None Allocated	<b>DG Class</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	None Allocated
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated	<b>EPG</b>	None Allocated

## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
WATER	H2O	7732-18-5	>60%
ALKYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	Not Available	68424-85-1	1-10%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	remainder

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eye** If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poison Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

**Skin** If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

**Advice to Doctor** Treat symptomatically

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flammability</b>	Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, ammonia, chlorides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
<b>Fire and Explosion</b>	Non flammable. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, ammonia, hydrocarbons, chlorides) may be evolved when heated. Remain upwind & notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers & nearby storage areas.
<b>Extinguishing</b>	Non flammable. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Spillage</b>	If spilt (bulk), wear splash-proof goggles and PVC/rubber gloves. Absorb spill with sand or similar and place in sealed containers for disposal. Wash spill site down with water. For small amounts, dilute with water and flush to sewer. Caution; surfaces may be slippery.
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## 7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

<b>Storage</b>	Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from strong oxidizing agents (eg. hypochlorite's, peroxides, nitrates), anionic detergents (eg. soaps), heat sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labeled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills.
<b>Handling</b>	Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>Exposure Stds</b>	No exposure standard(s) allocated.
<b>Biological Limits</b>	No biological limit allocated.
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	Ensure adequate natural ventilation.
<b>PPE</b>	Wear splash-proof goggles and PVC or rubber gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: coveralls.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	YELLOW LIQUID	<b>Solubility (Water)</b>	SOLUBLE
<b>Odour</b>	SHARP LEMON ODOUR	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.99 - 1.01
<b>pH</b>	8.5 - 9.5	<b>% Volatiles</b>	> 60 % (Water)
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	18 mm Hg @ 20°C (Water)	<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Vapour Density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE	<b>Flash Point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling Point</b>	100°C (Approximately)	<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Melting Point</b>	< 0°C	<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	AS FOR WATER		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under recommended conditions of storage.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>Material to Avoid</b>	Incompatible with oxidizing agents (eg. hypochlorite's, peroxides), anionic detergents (eg. soaps), heat and ignition sources
<b>Decomposition</b>	May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, ammonia, chlorides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.
<b>Hazardous Reactions</b>	Polymerization will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Health Hazard Summary</b>	Low irritant - low toxicity. This product has the potential to cause acute and chronic health effects with over exposure. Upon dilution, the potential for adverse health effects will be reduced markedly. Potential sensitising agent, although such cases are uncommon Those individuals with pre-existing skin, eye or respiratory allergies may be more susceptible to adverse effects.
<b>Eye</b>	Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Low irritant. Over exposure to vapours/mists may result in respiratory irritation, nausea, and headache. Occupational exposure to quaternary ammonium compounds has been reported to cause asthma, although rare. Due to the low vapour pressure an inhalation hazard is not anticipated, unless sprayed.
<b>Skin</b>	Low irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation. Potential sensitizing agent.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Low toxicity. Ingestion of large quantities may result in nausea, vomiting and gastrointestinal irritation.
<b>Toxicity Data</b>	ALKYL DIMETHYL BENZYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (68424-85-1) LD50 (Ingestion): 426 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 100 mg/kg (rat)

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Environment</b>	Benzalkonium chloride derivatives/quaternary ammonium compounds are commonly used as disinfectants, indicating toxicity to microorganisms. Benzalkonium chloride is toxic to trout above 2 ppm.
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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Waste Disposal</b>	For small amounts, absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. For larger amounts, contact the manufacturer for additional information. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOODS BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE**

<b>Shipping Name</b>	None Allocated			
<b>UN No.</b>	None Allocated	<b>DG Class</b>	None Allocated	<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b> None Allocated
<b>Packing Group</b>	None Allocated	<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None Allocated	<b>EPG</b> None Allocated

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>Poison Schedule</b>	A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
<b>AICS</b>	All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Additional Information</b>	BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE: Benzalkonium chloride can be a severe eye & skin irritant & corrosive. Contact with concentrated solutions can cause deep injury and ulceration (Wahlberg, 1985). A 0.1% concentration will cause mild discomfort to the eye. Ingestion may cause a burning pain in the mouth, throat and abdomen, salivation, low blood pressure CNS depression, excitement, confusion and weakness laboured breathing & cyanosis (blue skin due to lack of oxygen in blood) or circulatory shock. When used in low concentrations there is little local or systemic toxicity.
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**RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indices

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of [concentration](#).

[mg/m3](#) - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not

Otherwise

Specified. NTP -

National Toxicology

Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Safety Sheet which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Safety Sheet is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

## End of Report