



CITRIC ACID ANHYDROUS CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Citric Acid Anhydrous
Other Names:	1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic Acid, 2-Hydroxy; 2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic Acid; 2-Hydroxypropane-1,2,3-Tricarboxylic Acid; Citric Acid.
Product Use:	Food Applications.
Chemical Family:	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	C ₆ H ₈ O ₇
Chemical Name:	Citric Acid Anhydrous
Product Description:	Organic Acid
Supplier:	Heirloom Body Care
ABN:	94 104 322 410
Address:	Unit 9, 28 Coombes Drive Penrith NSW 2750
Telephone:	02 4722 2123
Fax:	02 4722 2904
Email:	heirloom@heirloombodycare.com.au
Emergency Telephone:	Poisons information Centre 131126

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Not scheduled
Globally Harmonised System	
Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)
Hazard Categories	Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2A Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3
Pictograms	



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Signal Word

Warning

Hazard Statements

- H315 Causes skin irritation
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

- P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

- P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

- P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

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Dangerous Goods Classification

NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Safe Work Australia

National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Citric Acid	C6H8O7	77-92-9	<=100.0%

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water then drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention.
Eye	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention. *Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
Skin	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off any contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention *Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. *Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Serious eye damage/eye irritation. *Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: No information available.
Medical Conditions Aggravated By exposure	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

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SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out.
Flammability Conditions	Combustible material. May burn but does not ignite readily
Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide(CO ₂), foam or water spray for extinction
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Avoid generating dust. Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive fumes, including oxides of carbon
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - runoff may cause pollution.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) Structural firefighter's protective clothing will only provide limited protection
Flash Point	345°C
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	No Data Available

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (if dust clouds can occur). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid generating dust. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Clean Up Procedures	Collect material (sweep or vacuum up) and place into suitable containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e. clearing dusty surfaces with compressed air). Non-sparking tools should be used.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Prevent dust cloud
Decontamination	Neutralize residues with soda ash or lime. Wash away remainder with plenty of water
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Prevent entry into drains and waterways.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away
Personal Precautionary Measures	Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8)

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE



Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8). Dry powders can build static electric charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed. Protect from moisture. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up
Container	Store in original container.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No specific exposure standard has been established for this product. For dusts from solid substances without specific occupational exposure standards: - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard for Nuisance dusts: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m³ (measured as inhalable dust) - New Zealand WAS For Particulates not otherwise classified: TWA = 10 mg/m³ (respirable dust) - OSHA PEL for Particulates not otherwise regulated: TWA = 15 mg/m³(total); TWA = 5mg/m³ (respirable)
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation or if an inhalation risk exists. Recommended: Dust mask/particulate filter respirator (refer to AS/NZS 1715/1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impervious gloves. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Overalls, safety shoes
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or reuse. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
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Appearance	Crystalline Powder or granular
Odour	Odourless
Colour	Colourless to white
pH	2 - 2.5 in solution at 1% solution
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	Decomposes before boiling
Melting Point	ca. 153°C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Soluble in water 590 g/L water 20°C
Specific Gravity	1.665
Flash Point	345°C
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No Information Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Avoid generating dust. Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	Non flammable
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Information Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	Combustible material. May burn but does not ignite readily
Reactions That Release Gases or No Data Available Vapours	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive fumes, including oxides of carbon
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No information available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information Reacts exothermically with alkalis

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Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage and handling conditions
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid generating dust. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidizing agents, alkalis, Carbon Steel, sodium nitrite, potassium.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire/decomposition may produce irritating, toxic and/or corrosive fumes, including oxides of carbon
Hazardous Polymerisation	Will not occur.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

- Acute toxicity: No adverse health affects expected; Swallowing (large amounts) may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and irritation to the mouth and throat. Physiological disturbances may include acidosis and calcium deficiency; The substance may have effects on the teeth, resulting in erosion.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation, redness.
- Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: No evidence of sensitisation.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No evidence of mutagenicity.
- Carcinogenicity: No evidence of carcinogenicity.
- Reproductive toxicity: No evidence of reproductive or developmental toxicity.
- STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation; Inhalation of citric acid aerosols may induce coughing and broncho-constriction [NICNAS].
- STOT (repeated exposure): Not considered to cause serious damage to health from repeated (oral) exposure [NICNAS].
- Aspiration toxicity: No information available.

Information on likely routes of exposure:

- Ingestion: May cause GI discomfort
 - Eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation
 - Skin contact: Causes skin irritation
 - Inhalation: No data available
- Chronic effects: No data available.

Acute

Ingestion

Acute toxicity (Oral):

- LD50, Mouse: 5,400 - 5,790 mg/kg [equiv. OECD TG 401; ECHA].
- LD50, Rat: 11,700 mg/kg [equiv. OECD TG 401; ECHA].

Other

Acute toxicity (Dermal):

- LD50, Rats: >2,000 mg/kg bw. [NICNAS].

Carcinogen Category

None

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SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: - LC50, Fish (<i>Leuciscus idus melanotus</i>): 440 mg/L (48 h) [ECHA]. - EC50, Crustacea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>): 1,535 mg/L (24 h) mobility [ECHA].
Persistence/Degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Prevent entry into drains and waterways.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	No information available.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)	
ADG Code	
Proper Shipping Name	CITRIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport
Sea Transport	
IMDG Code	
Proper Shipping Name	CITRIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant	No
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for SEA transport

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Air Transport	
IATA DGR	
Proper Shipping Name	CITRIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for AIR transport

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information WCO (World Customs organisation) HS Code: 2918.14

Poisons Schedule (Aust) Not Scheduled

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Listed
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	Listed
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Listed
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Taiwan (NCSR)	Listed
USA (TSCA)	Listed
Mexico (INSQ)	Listed

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Revision 7

Revision Date 30 Oct 2023
Key/Legend < Less Than
> Greater Than

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere

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CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres

CO₂ Carbon Dioxide

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

°C Degrees Celsius

EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand

°F Degrees Fahrenheit

g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre

g/l Grams per Litre

HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluble in each other.

inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre

lb Pound

LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

l or L Litre

m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre

Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second

N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

Pa Pascal ppb Parts per Billion ppm Parts per Million ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours

ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours

psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine

RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit TLV Threshold Limit Value tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations wt Weight