

# Permatex FAST ORANGE Fine Pumice Lotion Hand Cleaner 7.5oz Bottle

**ITW AAMTech** 

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 07/10/2014 Print Date: 28/10/2014 Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemwatch: **5058-72** Version No: **11.1.1.1** 

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

#### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Permatex FAST ORANGE Fine Pumice Lotion Hand Cleaner 7.5oz Bottle		
Chemical Name	Not Applicable		
Synonyms	PX25108 Permatex FAST ORANGE Fine Pumice Lotion Hand Cleaner 7.5oz Bottle, PX25113 Permatex FAST ORANGE Fine Pumice Lotion Hand Cleaner 15oz Brush-Up Bottle, PX25217 Permatex FAST ORANGE Fine Pumice Lotion Hand Cleaner 1/2 Gallon Bottle, PX25219 Permatex FAST ORANGE Fine Pumice Lotion Hand Cleaner 1 Gallon Bottle		
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
Chemical formula	Not Applicable		
Other means of identification	Not Available		
CAS number	Not Applicable		

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified	Heavy duty `waterless' hand cleaner. Rinsed off or wiped off.
uses	rieavy duty wateriess riand cleaner. Kinsed on or wiped on.

#### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

#### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112

#### **SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable		
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI		

#### Label elements

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#### **GHS** label elements



SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

#### Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects	

#### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	
P272	P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	

#### Precautionary statement(s): Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.		

#### Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s): Disposal P501 Dispose of content

Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

#### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### **Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
1332-09-8	<10	pumice		
127036-24-2	<5	alcohols C11 ethoxylated, branched and linear		
5989-27-5	0.1-1	<u>d-limonene</u>		
7732-18-5	>75	<u>water</u>		

#### **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:         <ul> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by or lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
Skin Contact	▶ Generally not applicable. Discontinue use if irritation occurs			
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>			
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>			

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#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

#### Advice for firefighters

#### Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

#### **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

### Minor Spills

- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

#### Major Spills

## Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

#### **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	No special handling procedures required.

\_\_\_\_\_

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- ► **DO NOT** allow to freeze.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

# Storage incompatibility

None known

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

#### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Control parameters**

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Not Available

#### **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Permatex FAST ORANGE Fine Pumice Lotion Hand Cleaner 7.5oz Bottle	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
pumice	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C11 ethoxylated, branched and linear	Not Available	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

#### Exposure controls

Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.  OTHERWISE:  Safety glasses with side shields.  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 protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.  OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.  OTHERWISE:  Overalls.  Barrier cream.  Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

#### Recommended material(s)

#### **GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

#### "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the  $\emph{computer-generated}$  selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
PVA	С
VITON	С

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE**: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent

#### Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

#### ^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

#### **SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White lotion with pumice, with an orange odour. Completely dispersible in water.		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.06
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.0-8.0	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>93	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	<1 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	<1% (VOC - by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

#### **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

#### **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
Еуе	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

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ORANGE Fine Pumice	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Lotion Hand Cleaner 7.5oz Bottle	Not Available	Not Available
pumice	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
punnce	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg *	* Shell Canada
alcohols C11	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.6 mg/l/4h *	** Alternate Supplier
ethoxylated, branched and linear	Oral (rat) LD50: 7600 mg/kg *	4.4/8.0 moderate**
		Eye (rabbit): 32/110 moderate *
		Skin (rabbit): 1.5/8.0 slight *
		Skin : Mild
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Nil reported
d-limonene	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90860 mg/m3	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4400 mg/kg	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5300 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
water	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PUMICE	For silica amorphous:  When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.		
ALCOHOLS C11 ETHOXYLATED, BRANCHED AND LINEAR	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.  Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 > 20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) .		
D-LIMONENE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.  Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.  Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria		
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0

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Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	<b>~</b>	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data required to make classification available

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

#### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Toxicity**

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
d-limonene	LOW	LOW
water	HIGH	HIGH

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
d-limonene	LOW (BCF = 470.5)
water	LOW (BCF = 3.162)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
d-limonene	LOW (KOC = 1324)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

### **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

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

#### **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

#### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	d-limonene	Y

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#### **SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

pumice(1332-09-8) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"	
alcohols C11 ethoxylated, branched and linear(127036-24-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"	
d-limonene(5989-27-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"	
water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"	

#### **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Other information

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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