



JASOL TOUCH AND GLO

Hazard Alert Code:
NIL

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 3

Chemwatch 10182

Issue Date: 22-Jan-2006

CD 2009/3

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Jasol Touch and Glo

SYNONYMS

cleaner, polish, "Touch Glow", Glow

PRODUCT USE

Cleaner and polish. Used neat. ■ Application is usually by spray atomisation.

SUPPLIER

Company: Jasol Australia

Address:

41-45 Tarnard Drive

Braeside VIC 3195

Telephone: +613 9580 5722

Emergency Tel: 1 800 629 953

Fax: +613 9580 9902

Company: Jasol New Zealand

Address:

151B Marua Road

Auckland

Telephone: +64 9580 2105

Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622 (Chemcall)

Emergency Tel: 0800 764 766 (National Poisons Dunedin)

Fax: +64 9571 4388

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0 ■	
Toxicity:	0 ■	
Body Contact:	0 ■	
Reactivity:	0 ■	Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Chronic:	0 ■	

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
nonhazardous ingredients		0-10
proprietary silicone emulsion		0-10
water	7732-18-5	>80

No other ingredient information supplied.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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-
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

-
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

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

FIRE FIGHTING

-
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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/ irritating fumes.
- May emit acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES****MINOR SPILLS**

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Minor hazard.

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- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

-
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

-
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

MATERIAL DATA

JASOL TOUCH AND GLO:

- None assigned for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

HANDS/FEET

- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**APPEARANCE**

Opaque yellow, mobile liquid with fresh fragrance; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

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Molecular Weight: Not applicable	Boiling Range (°C): 100	Melting Range (°C): Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0	Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible	pH (as supplied): 7-9
pH (1% solution): Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa): 2.3 @ 20 degC	Volatile Component (%vol): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available	Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable	Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available	State: Liquid	Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

-
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

■ Although the liquid 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).

SKIN

■ 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.

INHALED

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- Not available for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

WATER:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

JASOL TOUCH AND GLO:

WATER:

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Jasol Touch		No data		

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and Glo
waterNo
data**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

-
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG6)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Jasol Touch and Glo (CW: 10182)**Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION****EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES**

- "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration: ■ Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m³.
- 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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