2018

Glass Polish Ltd
Glass Polish House
Ratoath Road,
Hollystown, D15 E2FP
Ireland

contact@glasspolishshop.com
www.glasspolishshop.com

Tel: 00353 1809 7733

MSDS | Plastic, Acrylic Polishing Compound – Application B

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PLASTIC AND ACRYLIC POLISHING SOLUTION / B

Non-Hazardous Chemical, NON-Dangerous Goods

ISSUE DATE | 09.07.2015

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SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: PLASTIC and ACRYLIC POLISHING COMPOUND / APPLICATION B
PRODUCT CODE: 14017, 14018, 14019, 14020
MANUFACTURER: Glass Polish Ltd
DIVISION: Abrasive System Division
ADDRESS: Glass Polish House
Ratoath Road
Hollystown, D15 E2FP
Ireland

EMERGENCY PHONE: 00353 1809 7733 0044 800324 7937
PRODUCT USE: Polishing and clean-up plastic and acrylic surfaces.

SECTION 2: INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CA RN	%
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7	15-20
distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated	64742-14-9	10-15
Glycerol	56-81-5	1-5

Risk Phrases: None.
STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Based on available information, this material is not classified as hazardous according to criteria of HSA.

DANGEROUS GOOD CLASSIFICATION
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the RSA for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail & Air and the Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Pictogram: **Signal word: Warning**
Hazzard Statements: H319 Causes eye irritation
H315 Causes skin irritation

3.1 EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Specific Physical Form: Dispersion
Odor, Color, Grade: Brown liquid, no odor
General Physical Form: Liquid
Immediate health, physical, and environmental hazards:

3.2 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

- Eye Contact:
  Mild Eye Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include redness, pain, and tearing.

- Skin Contact:
  Mild Skin Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.

- Inhalation:

Dust from cutting, grinding, sanding or machining may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause:

Pneumoconiosis: Sign/symptoms may include persistent cough, breathlessness, chest pain, increased amounts of sputum, and changes in lung function tests.

- Ingestion:

Gastrointestinal Irritation: Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 FIRST AID PROCEDURES

The following first aid recommendations assume that appropriate personal and industrial hygiene practices are followed.

- Eye Contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water. If signs/symptoms persist, get medical attention.

- Skin Contact: Wash affected area with soap and water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

- Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.

- If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Give victim two glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. For acute or short-term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

•Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
•Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen.
•Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
•Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic

evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
•A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilization of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
•Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
•In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
•High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discolored and painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURE

5.1 FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

Autoignition temperature	*Not Applicable*
Flash Point	*Not Applicable*
Flammable Limits (LEL)	*Not Applicable*
Flammable Limits (UEL)	*Not Applicable*

5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray or fog.
Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide.

5.3 FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

5.4 FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible.
Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

5.5 FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. assignation may result.

5.6 HAZCHEM

None

5.7 PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses
Gloves: Respirator
Chemical goggles. PVC chemical resistant type.
Type A- P Filter of enough capacity

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water. Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or spray. Avoid splash filling, wear protective clothing.

7.2 STORAGE

Store under normal warehouse conditions.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures to below Occupational Exposure Limits and/or control dust, fume, or airborne particles. If ventilation is not adequate, use respiratory protection equipment.

8.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

8.2.1 Eye/Face Protection

Avoid eye contact with vapors, mists, or spray.
The following eye protection(s) are recommended: Safety Glasses with side shields.

8.2.2 Skin Protection

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Gloves not normally required.

8.2.3 Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing of vapors, mists or spray.
An exposure assessment may be needed to decide if a respirator is required. If a respirator is needed, use respirators as part of a full respiratory protection program. Based on the results of the exposure assessment, select from the following respirator type(s) to reduce inhalation exposure:
Half facepiece or full facepiece air-purifying respirator suitable for particulates.
For questions about suitability for a specific application, consult with your respirator manufacturer.

8.2.4 Prevention of Swallowing

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water.

8.3 EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

None Established

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Light Brown liquid, with a sweet odor; moderately miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Liquid.
- Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	93	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	6.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapor Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.96
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC=11%	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Glycerol log Kow (Sangster 1997):	- 1.76		

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Materials and Conditions to Avoid:

10.1 Conditions to avoid

None known

10.2 Materials to avoid

None known

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-Products

Substance	Condition
None known.	During Combustion

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Not applicable.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:
- GLYCEROL: DISTILLATES,

- PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:
    - ✓ 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.
    - ✓ For "kerosenes" Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

- DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:
    - ✓ Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4H None
    - ✓ reported [EXXON]
    - ✓ Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg [CCINFO- Shell]
    - ✓ Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:
    - ✓ isoparaffinic hydrocarbon:
- DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:
    - ✓ For "kerosenes" Acute toxicity:
    - ✓ Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.
    - ✓ No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search
- GLYCEROL:
    - ✓ Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg
    - ✓ Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 7750 mg/kg
    - ✓ Oral (Human) TDLo: 1428 mg/kg
    - ✓ Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 4420 mg/kg
    - ✓ Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg
    - ✓ Intravenous (Rat) LD50: 5566 mg/kg
    - ✓ Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4090 mg/kg
    - ✓ Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 8700 mg/kg
    - ✓ Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 91 mg/kg
    - ✓ Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 4250 mg/kg

For glycerol:

Acute toxicity: Glycerol is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw. At very high dose levels, the signs of toxicity include tremor and hyperaemia of the gastro-intestinal -tract.

CARCINOGEN

- Petroleum solvents International Agency for Research on Cancer Group 3 (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Environmental Data: Not determined.
- Mobility in Soil and Water: Not determined
- Persistence/Biodegradability: Not determined.
- Bioaccumulation Potential: Not determined.
- Ecotoxicity Data: Not determined.
- Eco fate Data: Not determined.
- Special statements for 2001/58/EC: Not determined.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
  - ✓ Reduction.
  - ✓ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - ✓ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - ✓ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - ✓ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - ✓ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

- ✓ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ✓ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ✓ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not a hazardous material for transportation.
DOT regulations:
Hazard class: None
Land transport ADR/RID (cross-border)
ADR/RID class: None
Maritime transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: None
Air transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR:
ICAO/IATA Class: None
Transport/Additional information:
Not dangerous according to the above specification.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-46-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- "UK Hazardous Substances","UK High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)",
- "UK Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

distillates, petroleum, light, acid-treated (CAS: 64742-14-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- "UK Hazardous Substances","UK Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- "UK Exposure Standards","UK High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)",
- "UK Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)",

"UK Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 1 **Flammability:** 0 **Reactivity:** 0 **Special Hazards:** None

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) hazard ratings are designed for use by emergency response personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short-term, acute exposure to a material under conditions of fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Hazard ratings are primarily based on the inherent physical and toxic properties of the material but also include the toxic properties of combustion or decomposition products that are known to be generated in significant quantities.

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