# PERMATEX NO TOUCH AUTO GLASS STRIPPER 8OZ

## ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

## CHEMWATCH 5066-53

## Date of Issue: Wed 14-Nov-2001

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## IDENTIFICATION

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## STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

## SUPPLIER

Company: Australian Timken P/L
Address:
5 Daveyduke Rd (ABN: 91 004 379 444)
Ballarat
VIC 3350
Australia
Telephone: +61 3 5320 2700
Fax: +61 3 5338 1186

## CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Product Name: Permatex No Touch Auto Glass Stripper 8oz
Other Names: Product Code: GS8-12
4/01

CAS RN No(s): None
UN Number: None

Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subsidiary Risk: None
Hazchem Code: None
Poisons Schedule Number: None

### USE

Automotive glass cleaner.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Orange viscous combustible liquid with an oil-like odour; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (deg C): 100
Melting Point (deg C): Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Specific Gravity: 0.97
Flash Point (deg C): >100
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Solubility in Water (g/L): Miscible

## INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|---|---|---|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | 64742-47-8 | 35-45 |
| ethylene glycol | 107-21-1 | 1-10 |
| proprietary non-hazardous | | 35-55 |

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## HEALTH HAZARD

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## ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is highly discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs

by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

### EYE

The liquid is discomforting to the eyes and is
capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva
(similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other
transient eye damage/ ulceration.

### SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged
and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis
from repeated exposures over long periods.
Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.
The material may produce severe 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 (oedema) which may progress to vesiculation, scaling and
thickening of the epidermis.
Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer
(spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated
exposures may produce severe ulceration.

### INHALED

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are
pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous
system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased
reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and
by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting
with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment
and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation
of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form,
should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

## FIRST AID

### SWALLOWED

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
In Australia phone 13 1126; New Zealand 03 4747000.
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
2: Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
3: Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If product comes in contact with the skin:
1: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).
2: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).
3: Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

1: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
2: Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3: Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
4: If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
5: Transport to hospital, or doctor.

## ADVICE TO DOCTOR

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
1.Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
2.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 ($pO_2$ <50 mm Hg or $pCO_2$ >50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
3.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
4.A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of

breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
5.Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
6.Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients.
[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

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## EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

<distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated>
CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 2100 mg/m3
for petroleum distillates:
CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m3 (compare OSHA TWA)
oil mist, mineral
TLV TWA: 5 mg/m3; STEL: 10 mg/m3.
NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE.
TLV TWA 0.2 mg/m3 inhalable fraction A2
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2
Suspected Human Carcinogen.
ES TWA: 5 mg/m3 (oil mist, refined mineral)
Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m3 (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

<ethylene glycol>
TLV C: 100 mg/m3 A4 (aerosol)
NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4
NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.
ES TWA: 60 mg/m3; STEL: 120 mg/m3 (vapour)
OES TWA: 10 mg/m3 (particulate)
OES TWA: 60 mg/m3; STEL: 125 mg/m3 (vapour)
MAK value: 10 ppm, 26 mg/m3
Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.
Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation. To avoid health risks when handling such substances, meticulous cleaning of the skin, hair and clothing is imperative.
MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants
Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.
MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.
MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.
Odour Threshold: 25 ppm
NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylene glycol, measuring in excess of 10 mg/m3,

are commercially available.
It appears impractical to establish separate TLVs for ethylene glycol vapour and mists. Atmospheric concentration that do not cause discomfort are unlikely to cause adverse effects. The TLV-C is thought to be protective against throat and respiratory irritation and headache reported in exposed humans. NIOSH has not established a limit for this substance due to the potential teratogenicity associated with exposure and because respiratory irritation reported at the TLV justified a lower value.
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES
Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

| ORG | UF | Endpoint | CR | TLV Adequate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <ethylene glycol> | | | | |
| 26 mg/m3 | 100 | R | NA | - |

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.
ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.
CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:
TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:
LOD: Limit of detection
Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:
D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive Health Risk:
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Use in a well-ventilated area.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields.
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

### HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

### OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
1: Overalls.
2: Barrier cream.
3: Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards")

| Protection Factor (Min) | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Spray/ Mist Spatter |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 x ES | Air-line* | A -2 | A -P-2 ^ |
| | - | A -PAPR-2 | A -PAPR-P-2 ^ |
| 20 x ES | - | A -3 | A -P-3 ^ |
| 20+ x ES | - | Air-line** | Air-line** ^ |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face.
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.

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## SAFE HANDLING

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## STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Metal can Metal drum Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENT

1: Store in original containers.
2: Keep containers securely sealed.
3: No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
4: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
5: Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
6: Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
7: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

## SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

### MINOR SPILLS

1: Remove all ignition sources.
2: Clean up all spills immediately.
3: Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
4: Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
5: Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
6: Wipe up.
7: Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.
1: Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
2: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
3: Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
4: Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
5: No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
6: Increase ventilation.
7: Stop leak if safe to do so.
8: Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
9: Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
10:Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
11:Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
12:Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
13:If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### DISPOSAL

1: Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
2: Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

3: Incinerate residue at an approved site.
4: Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

1: Combustible.
2: Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
3: Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
4: On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
5: May emit acrid smoke.
6: Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

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## CONTACT POINT

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## CONTACT

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
24 HOUR SERVICE :- 13 11 26
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE :- 000 (exchange):-1100

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
Dunedin :-(03)479 1200 (Normal Hours)
:-(03)474 0999 (Emergency)

End of Report

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