



PEARL HAND AND BODY

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Mon 30-Jun-2003

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PEARL HAND AND BODY

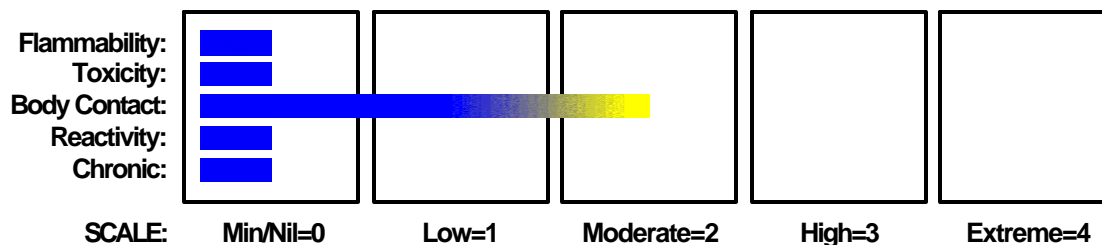
STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

SUPPLIER

Company: Andrew Brands Limited
Address:
3 Porana Road
Glenfield
AUCKLAND
Telephone: 09 444 3733
Telephone: 0800 802 626
Emergency Tel: 0800 243 622
Fax: 09 444 3838

HAZARD RATINGS



PRODUCT USE

Liquid hand soap.

SYNONYMS

Andrew liquid hand soap cleaner

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Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
surfactants		30-60
additives		1-10
perfume		<1
dye		<1
preservative		<0.1
water	7732-18-5	>60^

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

6.3B Mildly irritating to skin

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g 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 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).

SKIN

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

INHALED

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

Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis. 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.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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

- Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.
Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.

INHALED

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

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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 a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

- 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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data for Pearl Hand And Body.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / 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

None under normal operating conditions.

Bare skin is cleaned with this material.

Application of hand cream / barrier cream after use is recommended.

OTHER

None under normal operating conditions.

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

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

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

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

APPEARANCE

Pink viscous liquid; mixes with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Pearl Hand And Body

No data for Pearl Hand And Body.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Pearl Hand And Body.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name: None
Hazard Class: None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number:
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SAFETY

Avoid contact with skin.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION ...

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