

# Theo Forch Leather Cleaning Foam R562 300 ml Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: **4777-28** Version No: **5.1.1.1** Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 01/11/2019 Print Date: 22/02/2021 S.GHS.AUS.EN

# SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Theo Forch Leather Cleaning Foam R562 300 ml
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Article No.: 6130 1880, 6134 1880
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Leather tanning, dye, finishing, impregnation and care products.
	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Forch Australia Pty Ltd
Address	2 Forward Street Gnagnara WA 6077 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9303 9113
Fax	+61 8 9303 9114
Website	www.forch.com.au
Email	admin@forch.com.au

### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	+61 8 9303 9113
Emergency telephone numbers	0413 550 330 (Terry Childs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0424 135 792

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

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

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	4		
Toxicity	0	1	
Body Contact	1		0 = Minimum
Reactivity	1		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0	1	3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Aerosols Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

# Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	15-30	aliphatic hydrocarbons
Not Available	<5	anioanic surfactants

# **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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 occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>DO NOT use solvents.</li> <li>Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>

Inhalation	<ul> <li>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</li> <li>Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry.

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

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

# Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> <li>Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.</li> <li>Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> <li>Combustion products include:</li> <li>carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> <li>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

# **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>Wipe up.</li> <li>If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul>

Major Spills	<ul> <li>Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.</li> <li>Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions</li> <li>Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.</li> <li>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Increase ventilation.</li> <li>Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> </ul>
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

# Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> </ul>

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

# **SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**

### **Control parameters**

### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

### Not Available

### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Theo Forch Leather Cleaning Foam R562 300 ml	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Theo Forch Leather Cleaning Foam R562 300 ml	Not Available		Not Available	

### **Exposure controls**

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed
	engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to
	provide this high level of protection.
	The basic types of engineering controls are:

	Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.			
Personal protection				
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: • Safety glasses with side shields. • <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.			
Skin protection	See Hand protection below			
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE:</li> <li>For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>			
Body protection	See Other protection below			
Other protection	<ul> <li>The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.</li> <li>Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> <li>BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</li> <li>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>OTHERWISE:         <ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> <li>Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

### **Respiratory protection**

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- + The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- + Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

### **SECTION 9** Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance White aerosol with slight odour; mixes with water. Relative density (Water = **Physical state** Liquid 0.89 @ 20C 1) Partition coefficient Odour Not Available Not Available n-octanol / water Auto-ignition temperature Odour threshold Not Available 510 (°C) Decomposition Not Available pH (as supplied) 7.5 temperature Melting point / freezing Not Available Viscosity (cSt) Not Available point (°C) Initial boiling point and Not Available Molecular weight (g/mol) Not Applicable boiling range (°C) Flash point (°C) -60 Taste Not Available

Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	32	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.4	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	500	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>Presence of open flame.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The vapour is discomforting WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.		
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments		
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort		
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.		
Chronic	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. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.		
Theo Forch Leather Cleaning Foam 8562 300	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
Cleaning Foan 1002 500	Not Available	Not Available	

Cleaning Foam R562 300 ml	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	<ol> <li>Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.</li> <li>Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances</li> </ol>	

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
	l e	<b>gend:</b> ¥ – Data either not ava	ailable or does not fill the criteria for classification

xnd: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classificatio
 x – Data available to make classification

# Toxicity

Theo Forch Leather	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Cleaning Foam R562 300 ml	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data			atic Toxicity ata 5. ation Data 8.	

# DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients	

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation		
	No Data available for all ingredients		

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

# **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

Waste treatment methods	6
Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. D 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 sever may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. Allow small quantities to evaporate. DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

# Labels Required Image: Marine Pollutant MAZCHEM Not Applicable

UN number	1950			
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1 Subrisk Not Appl	Class     2.1       Subrisk     Not Applicable		
Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Limited quantity	63 190 277 327 344 381 1000ml		

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950			
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	2.1 Not Applicable 10L		
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions		A145 A167 A802	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		203	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		150 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		203	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		75 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y203	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		30 kg G	

# Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950			
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2 IMDG Subrisk 1	2.1 Not Applicable		
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-D , S-U 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 1000 ml		

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

### Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name Group

# Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Ship Type

Product name

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information** 

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

**National Inventory Status** 

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

# **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	11/04/2012

### **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	16/04/2019	Physical Properties
5.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

### 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.

The 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.

### **Definitions and abbreviations**

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit<sub>o</sub> IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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