

## The data sheet of product safety

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

- PRODUCT NAME : P]b\_ Compound, Item#: 215%t\* ,
- NAME OF SUPPLIER : Paul H. Gesswein & Co. Inc.
- ADDRESS : 201 HANCOCK AVE. , BRIDGEPORT, CT 06605
- TELEPHONE NUMBER : 203-366-5400
- EMERGENCY NUMBER : CHEMTELL 800-255-3924

Written date : Nov.6,2008

**The commodity No. P150**

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**The number of product: Buffing compound Non-Chrome 5000(Pink)**

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#### **The characteristics of materials:**

The difference of single/mixed product :the mixed product in solid state

#### **Chemical name:**

Oxidized aluminum

Mono-carboxylic acid

#### **The element and its content:**

Oxidized aluminum	75.0%
Animal fats	19.0%
Plant oils/wax	6.0%
Pigment(pink)	0.01%

#### **The chemical formula or its structure:**

$\alpha - Al_2O_3 / CH_3(CH_2)_nCH_2COOH / H_2O$

#### **The number of official gazette:**

Oxidized aluminum	1-23
Mono-carboxylic acid	2-608

**CAS number:**

Oxidized aluminum      No.1344-28-1

Mono-carboxylic acid      No.544-63-8,57-10-3, 57-11-4

**The category and number of united nations :**

There is no such criteria of category

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**The category of hazard & harmfulness**

The name of category : no criteria applying to this sort.

Hazard: the substance belongs to flammable solid materials is contented according to the law of fire-fighting

Harmfulness: concerning the oxide aluminum, its combination with substantial irritation is regulated by the same permitted concentration(TLV) in the standard of OSHA,ACGI of U. S.A.. mono-carboxylic acid is considered as no harm because of the elements of natural fats.

**The influence of environment:**

Concerning the oxide aluminum, there is possibility of water pollution while numerous miniature particle is drained . And mono-carboxylic acid is regard as good substance in decomposition.

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**The treatment of emergency:**

**Entrance into eyes:**

Don't touch eyes and clean the eyes by the soft cloth or paper. Wash eyes by water. In serious case, it's better to be checked in the hospital.

Adherence to skin: wash it by soap.

**Inhalation:**

The steam is inhaled while it is heated. It is better to move to the safe place with fresh air. In serious case, it's better to be checked in the hospital.

Swallow: gargle and vomit it . In serious case, it's better to be checked in the hospital.

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### **The treatment of fire-fighting:**

Shot at the center of fire above wind.

Chemical extinguishing : to extinguish by powder /charcoal -gas /foam/sand, etc..

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### **Flowing-out:**

In slight case: extinguish the fire to protect fire accident. Polish it and settle it in order.

In serious case: to use sand to stop exposure while it is melt, Polish it and collect cautiously after frozen or solidified.

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### **Attentions of usage and safe-keeping:**

#### **Usage:**

Avoid the approach of flame ,fire sparking or the objection with high temperature.

#### **Safe-keeping:**

Keep away from fire, heat and sun-light. Also, it is better to pay attention to the water-leak or damage.

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### **The protective method of exposure**

Concentration control: no criteria in this field.

Equipment : equipped with exhaust pipes while it is heating or particles being occurred.

Protective tools: no necessary for normal task but it is better to prepare for emergency.

Protective tools for breathing: e.g. simple particle-free mask or cloth mask.

Protective glasses: using goggles is appreciated.

Gloves: rubber gloves or cotton groves.

Protective clothing: rubber or cloth apron is appreciated.

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### **The characteristics in physics or chemistry**

Out-looking: solid with pink

Boiling point: 180~230°C

Melting point:53.5~57°C    specific gravity:2(25°C)

Dissolution: water,

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**The information of hazardous situation:**

Burning temperature: 203°C

Combustibility: flammable if it is with natural fat. To extinguish it by the sort of flammable solid materials (9450 cal/g)

Fire-fighting: there is no record of fire burning naturally or reacting with water

Oxidization: no record

Self-reaction or explosion: no record

Particle explosion: no record

Stability and reaction: salt will be refined but there is no danger is reported even reacted with sort of alkali of caustic soda/ caustic potash.

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**The information of hazard (including the data of disease case and epidemiology):**

Skin corrosion : no record

Stimulation (skin, eyes): no record

Eye-irritation: mild (inject octane acid 75mg into rabbit)

Acute-virulence (included 50% volume of virulence to death):

oxidation aluminum > 5000mg/kg (oral-rat)

mono-carboxylic acid LD 50 23mg/kg

(inject octane acid into abdominal cavity in mouse)

Sub-acute virulence: no data

Chronic virulence: no data

Cancer protoplasm: concerning oxidation aluminum, there is no record of occurring cancer in OSHA, NTP, IARC.

Protoplasm variation (microorganism, variation of chromosome):

Concerning oxidation aluminum, MS test shows that here is no variation in the records.

Reproductive virulence: no data

Teratogenicity: no data

Others: there is no hazardous gas occurred even if it reacted with water, and it is no harm even treated with normal way.

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### **Information of environment influence:**

Decomposition: no data

Accumulation: no data

Virulence of fish: no data

The others: there is no harmful even reacted with water and no hazard gas come out under the normal usage.

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### **The attention point of renunciation:**

Not only the events of usage and safe-keeping written down should be paid attention to, but the ordinary ones as well. The treat of incineration have to be burn little by little in the incinerator. This product will produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide(carbonic acid gas) when it is burnt. The container should be denunciated after being totally cleaned. The drain of this product can be treated by the active mud.

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### **The attention point of transportation:**

Not only events of usage and safe-keeping written down should be paid attention to, but the ordinary one as well. The container, we use, can be fibreboard, metal can, polyethylene container. The movement should be carried out in the state of tightly fixed. damage by the Collision in transportation or moving must be avoided. Also it should be aware of water-leak, fracture and ejection. Because of being the category of flammable solid material, fire is strictly forbidden according to the law of fire-fighting.

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### **The suitable laws**

Oxidized aluminum:

Domestic law: the law of Chemical examination

Foreign law: TSCA(America),EINECS(EC)

Mono-carboxylic acid :

The regulation of fire protection: specified flammable substances the category of flammable solid (specified quantity: 3000kg)

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**The others (related to the requirement, quotation)**

**Concerned to oxidized aluminum**

- 1) the noted criteria of OSHA of the hazard in America/(firm) the safety information center of chemical substances of Japan
- 2) ACGIH: "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices " 1991-1992
- 3) R. D. Blevins and D.E. Taylor, J. Environ. Sci. Health, A17, 217-239 (1962)  
Concerned to mono-carboxylic acid
- 4) Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 17, 383, 79
- 5) Acta Pharmacologica et Toxicologica 18, 141, 61

for requirement of the article written above is as following:

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Polishing Material division

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**The usage of this sheet:**

This sheet is written by the reference of documents, information and referent data on hand. However, we can not guarantee the items such as volume, the chemical characteristics of hazard and harmfulness, etc.. Also, the situations of attention mentioned above is only the normal case. In this kind of view, we have to point out that the user should find the suitable safety approach while the special case must be treated.