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No. 1 Online Medical Supplier in Australia
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: JA-900N

SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Livingstone Disposable Ultra Sharp Shaving Razors

Synonyms: Disposable razor, twin blade.

Product Uses: Used for shaving unwanted/excess hair.

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as hazardous according to NOHSC/ASCC Criteria

Not classified as dangerous goods by the criteria of the ADG Code

Emergency Overview

This material when properly handled according to good working and hygienic practices is not dangerous to human health and the environment at ambient temperature. This formed solid metal product poses little or no immediate health or fire hazard. When product is subjected to welding, burning, grinding, melting, sawing, brazing, or other similar activities, potentially hazardous airborne particulate and fumes may be generated and should be evaluated by an industrial hygienist. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. Operations having the potential to generate airborne particulates should be performed in well ventilated areas and if it is impossible, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment should be used. The presence of non-metallic coatings on steel products should be considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards during handling, welding, grinding or other fume/dust generated activities.

General Precautionary Measures

Code	General Precautionary Statements	Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Conditions for use
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	As appropriate	N/A	Consumer products
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	As appropriate	N/A	Consumer products
P103	Read label before use.	As appropriate	N/A	Consumer products

***Product has sharp edges and requires careful handling.**

Inhalation: Products in the natural state do not present an inhalation, ingestion or contact hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, machining and grinding may result in the following effects if exposures exceed recommended limits as listed in Section 8.

Eye Contact: Eye contact with the sharp edges may cause cut and bleeding which can possibly cause inflammation and/or blindness.

Skin Contact: Skin contact with the sharp edges may cause cut and bleeding, possibly may lead to inflammation if product is contaminated or unclean. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individual.

Ingestion Ingestion of harmful amount of this product as distributed may cause nausea or vomiting

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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.
Butadiene-Styrene Polymer	9003-53-6
Styrene Homopolymer, GPPS	9003-56-6
High Heat Acrylonitrile-Styrene-Butadiene Copolymer	25120-20-1
Acrylonitrile-Styrene-Butadiene Copolymer	9003-56-9
Methyl Styrene Acrylonitrile Copolymer	25747-74-7
Styrene Acrylonitrile Copolymer	9003-54-7
Polyethylene Oxide	25322-68 3
Manganese	7439-96-5
Nickel	7440-02-0
Chromium	7440-47-3
Lubricant & Antioxidants	N/A
Pigments	N/A

***All commercial steel products may contain small amounts of various elements in addition to those specified. These small quantities (less than 0.1%) may exist as international additions, or as "trace" or "residual" elements that generally originate in the raw materials used.**

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: For over-exposure to airborne fumes and particulate, remove exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical attention promptly. Metal fume fever may be treated by bed rest, and administering a pain and fever reducing medication.

Eye Contact: Treat for foreign body in the eye. Flush with large amounts of clean water to remove particles. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing, wash affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water or use cotton with antiseptic to clean up puncture. Apply pressure to affected area to stop the bleeding. If irritation, inflammation or other symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting and seek immediate medical advice.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Equipment Dry powder, carbon dioxide, water or foam fire extinguisher may be used for fires. Must also use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Fire & Explosion Hazard: Product does not present fire or explosion hazards under normal

conditions. But, molten metal may react violently with water. High concentrations of dust/air mixtures and metallic fines in the air may present an explosion hazard. Combustion of product may produce toxic fumes like carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, styrene, ferrochromium fumes, oxides of sulphur and etc. when burning.

Special Protective Equipment: Fire fighters should wear a self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) which meets appropriate standards operated in positive pressure mode, and full protective equipment, including full bunker gear.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Disposed in an appropriately permitted waste landfill, or disposed by other methods in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Finely divided, dry particles should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping to prevent spreading dusts. Avoid using compressed air.

Spill/Leak Procedures: Not applicable to steel in solid state. For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Fine, dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Collect material in appropriate, labelled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Disposal: Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling: Handle the product in accordance with directions for use. Do not eat, drink and smoke in working area. Wash hand before and after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Storage Conditions: Store in a cool and dry place, do not exceed 140°C. Keep out of reach of children. Keep protected from sunlight, acids, fire/heat sources, electrical wirings/sources and other incompatible materials.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards

Chemical Name	OSHA PEL[1]	ACGIH TLV[2]
Manganese	5 mg/m^3 (C) – Fume & Mn compounds	0.2 mg/m^3
Nickel	1 mg/m^3 – Metal & insol. Compounds (as Ni)	1.5 mg/m^3 – Elemental Nickel (as Ni) 0.2 mg/m^3 – Insoluble compounds (NOS7)
Chromium	1 mg/m^3 – Chromium metal	0.5 mg/m^3 – Cr metal & Cr III compounds

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[1] **OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)** are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A (C) designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

[2] **Threshold Limit Values (TLV)** established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted.

[3] **PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated)**. All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic not listed specifically by substance name are covered by the PNOR limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15mg/m^3 for total dust and 5mg/m^3 for the respirable fraction.

[4] **Inhalable fractions**. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH TLVs and BEIs Appendix D, paragraph A.

[5] **PNOS (Particulates Not Otherwise Specified)**. Particulates identified under the PNOS heading are "nuisance dusts" containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica. A TWA-TLV of 10 mg/m^3 for inhalable particulate and 3 mg/m^3 for respirable particulate has been recommended.

[6] **Respirable fractions**. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH TLVs and BEIs Appendix D, paragraph C.

[7] **NOS (Not Otherwise Specified).**

Engineering Controls

Use controls as appropriate to minimize exposure to metal fumes and dusts during handling operations. Use lifting and work devices, e.g., crane, hoist, etc., within rated capacities and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions when handling these products.

(1) Avoid breathing dust and fume.
(2) Evaluate potential employee exposure.
(3) Minimize generation of airborne emissions.
(4) Maintain surfaces free as practical of accumulated material.
(5) Use protective clothing as specified by an industrial hygienist or safety professional where exposure levels may be excessive.
(6) Do not smoke in work area.
(7) Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking and after handling.
(8) Change contaminated clothing before leaving work premises.

Ventilation

Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to minimize airborne concentrations. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls: Do not use compressed air to clean-up spills.

Respiratory Protection

Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen.

Skin and eye protection

For operations which result in elevating the temperature of the product to or above its melting point or result in the generation of airborne particulates, use protective clothing, gloves and safety glasses to prevent skin and eye contact. Use safety glasses or goggles and protective gloves as required for handling operations.

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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odour:	Solid with various color and odorless
pH:	Not applicable
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	>100˚C
Boiling Point:	Not applicable
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Flammability:	Non-flammable, non-combustible
Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor Density:	Not applicable
Relative Density:	No data available
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Auto ignition:	No data available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	This product is stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities:	Strong oxidizing agents strong acids, alkali carbonate
Conditions to Avoid:	Storage with strong acids or calcium hypochlorite.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal oxidative decomposition of products can produce fumes containing oxides of manganese as well as other alloying elements, styrene, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other toxic fumes.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Route – Inhalation	Steel as part of the product in its natural state does not present aninhalation, ingestion or contact hazard. However, operations such as burning, welding, sawing, brazing, machining and grinding may result in the following effects if exposures exceed recommended limits as listed in Section 8.
Target Organs:	Respiratory system

Acute Effects

1. Inhalation – Excessive inhalation of fumes of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and usually between 0.02-0.05 microns from many metals can produce an acute reaction known as "metal fume fever". Symptoms consist of chills and fever, metallic taste in the mouth, dryness and irritation of the throat followed by weakness and muscle pain. The symptoms come on in a few hours after excessive exposures and usually last from 12 to 48 hours. Long-term effects from metal fume fever have not yet been noted. Freshly formed oxide fumes of manganese and copper have been associated with causing metal fume fever.

2. Eye – Torching or burning operations on steel product with oil coatings may produce emissions that can be irritating to eyes.

3. Skin – Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation, dermatitis or allergic reactions in sensitized individual.

4. Ingestion – Ingestion of harmful amount of this product as distributed may cause nausea or vomiting and can cause damage to digestive system.

Chronic Effects

Presented below are the potential health effects that have been identified for the ingredients listed that are of industrial hygiene significance.

1. CHROMIUM: The health hazards associated with exposure to chromium are dependent upon its oxidation state. The metal form (chromium as it exists in this product) is of relatively low toxicity. Long term excessive inhalation of ferrochromium dusts and fumes may cause lung changes in exposed workers. Exposure to chromium metal does not give rise to pulmonary fibrosis or pneumoconiosis. The hexavalent form (Cr+6), unlike chromium metal is very toxic. Repeated or prolonged exposure to hexavalent chromium compounds m y cause respiratory irritat on, nos bleed, ulcera ion and per oration of the nas l septum. Industrial exposure to certain forms of hexavalent chromium has been related to an increased incidence ofrespiratory cancer

2. MANGANESE: Manganese dust and fume can act as minor irritants to the eyes and respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation exposure to manganese fume may result in a flu-like illness termed metal fume fever. Chronic exposure to high concentrations of manganese fumes and dusts may adversely affect the central nervous system (CNS) with symptoms including languor, sleepiness, weakness, emotional disturbances, spastic gait, mask-like facial expression and paralysis. Animal studies indicate that manganese exposure may increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections

3. NICKEL: Exposure to nickel dust and fumes can cause allergic dermatitis, respiratory irritation asthma, pulmonary fibrosis, eye irritant, and edema, and may cause nasal or lung cancer in humans Respiratory cancer risks primarily relate to chronic exposure to soluble nickels at concentrations in excess of 1 mg Ni/m3 and exposure to the less soluble forms at concentrations greater than 10 mg Ni/m3. Metallic nickel does not appear to pose such a threat.

Carcinogenicity

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and OSHA do not list steel products as carcinogens. IARC identifies nickel compounds as Group 1 (sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in humans) and metallic nickel as Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic for humans). NTP lists nickel as Group 2 (reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists insoluble nickel compounds as A1 (confirmed human

Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists insoluble nickel compounds as A1 (confirmed human carcinogen) and elemental/metallic nickel as A5 (not suspected as a human carcinogen). IARC lists chromium metal and trivalent chromium compounds as Group 3 (not classifiable as to their human carcinogenicity). ACGIH lists chromium metal and trivalent compounds as A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen). IARC identifies welding fumes as a Group 2B carcinogen, a mixture that is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure

Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure.

Other LD50: No LC50 or LD50 has been established for the mixture as a whole.

Manganese LD50: 9 g/kg oral (rat).
Phosphorous LD50: No data.
Mutagenicity, Teratogenicity
No data available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product in the usual form does not pose an ecological hazard.

Ecotoxicity: No data available for the product as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be toxic to the environment. Metal dusts may migrate into soil and groundwater and be ingested by wildlife.

Environmental Fate: No data available.

Environmental Degradation: No data available.

Soil Absorption/Mobility: No data available for the product as a whole. However, individual components of the product have been found to be absorbed by plants from soil.

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The product and its packaging must be disposed of in accordance with the local and national regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as dangerous good under transport regulations.

UN No:	N/A	**DG Class:**	N/A
Packaging Group:	N/A	**Hazchem Code:**	N/A

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Regulations:
Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, and Z-1-A): The product as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed.
CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4): The product as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Manganese compounds are also listed although no reportable quantity is assigned to this generic or broad class.
SARA 311/312 Codes (40CFR370): Immediate (acute) health hazard and delayed (chronic) health hazard.
SARA 313(40CFR372.65): Manganese is subject to SARA 313 reporting requirements. Please note that if you pre-package or redistribute this product to industrial customers, SARA 313 requires that a notice be sent to those customers.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

No information available

END OF SDS