

# JAMPACTT LIQUID PATCH PUNCTURE TYRE SEALANT

Jampactt P/L

Oiemwald1: 5347,a9

VerSion No:4.1.1.1

Safely Data Sheet according rJ WHS and ADG requiremen1s

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 20/02/2024

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## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	JAMPACTT LIQUID PATCH PUNCTURE TYRE SEALANT
Synonyms	LIQUID PATCH
Other means of Identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	SOS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels. Liquid tyre sealant or prevent and repair or flat tyres.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Jampactt P/L
Address	5/1441 South Gippsland Hwy Cranbourne Vic 3977 Australia
Telephone	0433777888
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	tony@jampactt.com

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Jampactt P/L
Emergency telephone numbers	433777888
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	NOT Applicable
Classification	NOT Applicable

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NO AL_PU<-BLE

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Continued ...

**JAMPICTT LIQUID PATCH PUNCTURE TYRE SEALANT**

**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**

CASNo	%[weight]	Name
57-55-6	10-30	<u>propylene glycol</u>
Not Available		Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wash out immediately 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>if skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</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>• Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, 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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting</li><li>• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>• Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>• Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>• Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li></ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media**

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

**Fire Incompatibility** | None known.

**Advice for firefighters**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li><li>• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li></ul> |
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JAMPACTT LIQUID PATCH PUNCTURE TYRE SEALANT

- Fire/Explosion Hazard**
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.
  - The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
  - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
  - **Not** considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
  - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - **May** emit acrid smoke.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)  
nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- HAZCHEM** Not Applicable

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**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section B

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

- Minor Spills**
- Clean up all spills immediately.
  - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
  - Control personal contact with the substance, 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.
- Minor hazard.
- Major Spills**
- Clear area of personnel.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Control personal contact with the substance, 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.
  - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
  - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section B of the SOS.

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**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

- Safe handling**
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
  - Use in a well-ventilated area.
  - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
  - When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
  - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
  - Avoid physical damage to containers.
  - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
  - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
  - Use good occupational work practice.
  - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SOS.
  - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
  - **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Other Information**
- Store in original containers.
  - Keep containers securely sealed.
  - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
  - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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JAMPACTT LIQUID PATCH PUNCTURE TYRE SEALANT

- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SOS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	Store in original containers. 1250ml, 500ml, 1L, SL, 10L, 20L
<b>Storage Incompatibility</b>	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

1 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

1 INGREDIENT DMA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	IWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol; particulates only	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150 ppm 1474 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

1 EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol	Polypropylene glycols	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	330 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
propylene glycol	Propylene glycol; (1,2-Propanediol)	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	7,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

  

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls** General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

**Personal protection**



- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.

**Eye and face protection**

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [ASINZS 1336 or national equivalent]

**Skin protection** See Hand protection below

- Hands/feet protection**
- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

**Body protection** See Other protection below

- Other protection**
- Overalls.
  - P.V.C. apron.
  - Barrier cream.
  - Skin cleansing cream.
  - Eye wash unit.

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter Of sufficient capacity. (ASINZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Bright yellow or green viscous liquid containing suspended particles;mixes w h water. Faint sweet odour.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water, 1)</b>	1.03
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-Ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	9.5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point /freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	51.50
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	-110	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility In water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air=1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOE g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>Eye</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>Chronic</b>	There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
Not Available	Not Available
<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
Dermal (rabbit) LOSO: 11890 mg/kg <sup>21</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild

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Inhalation (rat) LC50: >44.9 mgM4Hi2l	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h • mild
Oral (rat) LOSO: 20000 mg/kg <sup>1</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>1</sup>
	Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermlt Mod
	Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>1</sup>

**Legend:** Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute tox,c,ty 2. • Value obtained from manufacturer's SOS. Unless otherw,se specified data extracted from RTECS • Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low; large amounts are needed to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at blood concentrations over 19,1., which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time; this is nearly impossible with consuming foods or supplements which contain 1g/kg Of PG at most. Poisonings are usually due to injection through a vein or accidental swallowing of large amounts by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low.

Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce a slight, temporary inflammation of the conjunctiva. Exposure to mists may cause irritation of both the eye and the upper airway, Inhalation a propylene glycol vapours may be irritating to some individuals. It is therefore recommended that propylene glycol not be used in applications where inhalation exposure or human eye contact with the spray mists of these materials is likely, such as fogs for theatrical productions or antifreeze solutions for emergency eye wash stations.

Propylene glycol is metabolized in humans to pyruvic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid and propionaldehyde; the last Of which is potentially hazardous.

Propylene glycol show s no evidence of causing cancer or genetic toxicity.

Research has suggested that individuals who cannot tolerate propylene glycol probably experience a special form a irritation, but they only rarely develop allergic contact dermatitis. Other investigators believe that the incidence a allergic contact dermatitis in people exposed to propylene glycol may be greater than 2% in patients with eczema.

**PROPYLENE GLYCOL**

One study strongly suggests a connection between airborne concentrations of propylene glycol in hOuses and development of asthma and allergic reactions, such as inflammation of the nose and hives, in children.

Another study suggested that the concentration a PGEs (propylene glycol and glycol ethers) in indoor air is linked to increased risk of developing numerous respiratory and immune disorders in children, including asthma, hay fever, eczema and allergies, with increased risk ranging from 50% to 180%. This concentration has been linked to use of water-based paints and water-based system cleansers.

Patients with bladder inflammation and vulvodynia (chronic pain of the vulva) may be especially sensitive to propylene glycol. Women suffering with yeast infections may notice that some over the counter creams cause intense burning. Post-menopausal women who require the use of an oestrogen cream may notice that creams made with propylene glycol often cause extremely uncomfortable burning along the vulva and around the anus. Some electronic cigarette users who inhale propylene glycol vapour may experience dryness a the throat or shortness of breath.

Adverse responses to administration of drugs which use propylene glycol as an incipient have been seen in a number of people especially at high doses. These include low blood pressure. slow heart rate, ECG abnormalities. heartbeat irregularities, lactic acidosis, breakdown of red cells and cardiac arrest.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness. swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	X
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	X	Reproductivity	X
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	X	STOT • Single Exposure	X
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	X	STOT • Repeated Exposure	X
Mutagenicity	X	Aspiration Hazard	X

**Legend:** X - Data either not available or does not hi/ the criteria for c/assificat,on  
- Data ava/J/able to make c/ass,fiat,on

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

JMPACTT LIQUID PATCH PUNCTURE TYRE SEALANT	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
propylene glycol	LC50	96	Fish	>10-mgA..	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	43-500mgA..	2

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EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	19-mgA.	2
NOEC	168	Fish	11-530mgA.	2

Legend: 1. Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information. Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3 12 (OSARJ - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated/ 4. US EPA Ecotox database. Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan). Bioconcentration Data 7. MET/ (Japan). Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC= 1)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

- | Product/ Packaging disposal  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose Of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
	Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Landtransport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA/ DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code  
 Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

PROPYLENE GLYCOL(57-55-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

## JAMPACTT LIQUID PATCH PUNCTURE TYRE SEAL ANT

Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) • Appendix B (Part 3)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) • Appendix F (Part 3)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) • Index  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) • Schedule 5

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
 IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex 11) • List of Other Liquid Substances  
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - <b>N</b> DSL	No (propylene glycol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
<b>New</b> Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	Yes

*Yes= All/declared ingredients are on the inventory*

**Legend:** *No= Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from testing (see specific ingredients in brackets)*

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date 20/02/2024  
 Initial Date <sup>1</sup> 10/04/2019

#### 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.

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