



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ACB Tyre Shine

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: ACB Tyre shine
Other Names: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.(SOLVENT NAPHTHA) (shipping name)

Product Codes/Trade Names: N/A
Recommended Use: Industrial solvent
Applicable In: Australia
Supplier: ACB Group (ABN 79 724 186 134)
Address: 118 Swann Drive, Derrimut Victoria-3030
Telephone: +61 3 93690220
Email Address: info@acbgroup.com.au
Facsimile: +61 3 93690883
Emergency Phone Number: 000 Fire Brigade and Police (available in Australia only).
Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 (available in Australia only).

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by the Supplier in accordance with National standards and guidelines from the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC, formerly National Occupational Health and Safety Commission - NOHSC). The information in it must not be altered, deleted or added to. The Supplier will not accept any responsibility for any changes made to its MSDS by any other person or organization. The Supplier will issue a new MSDS when there is a change in product specifications and/or ASCC standards, codes, guidelines, or Regulations.

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: Classified as **Hazardous** according to the criteria of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council ASCC (formerly NOHSC) Approved Criteria For Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008] 3rd Edition.

ACB Tyre shine is classified as **Dangerous good** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Risk Phrases

R11 Highly flammable.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment .

Safety Phrases

S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S23 Do not breathe vapour.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name:	Synonyms	Proportion:	CAS Number:
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)		80-90%w/w	64742-94-5
Non-hazardous additives		10-20% w/w	-----

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Swallowed:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration
Eyes:	Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Skin:	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
Inhaled:	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
First Aid Facilities:	First aid kits, safety showers, eye wash stations
Advice to Doctor:	No information available.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability:	Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Suitable extinguishing media:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment. Do not use water in a jet.
Hazards from combustion products:	No data available.
Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters:	Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
HAZCHEM Code:	3YE

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:	<p>Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.</p> <p>For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.</p>
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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling & Storage:

Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do Not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient. Maximum storage time: 6 months

Incompatibilities:

Strong oxidising agents.
Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers .

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:

National Occupational Exposure Standard (NES) Australian Safety & Compensation Council, ASCC (formerly NOHSC)

ACB Tyre shine

In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted.

Information below for Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)

Material Source Type ppm mg/m³ Notation

RCP - X55 HSPA TWA (8 h) 450 mg/m³

OELs

n-Hexane ACGIH TWA 50 ppm

ACGIH SKIN_DES Can be absorbed through the skin.

AU OEL TWA 20 ppm 72 mg/m³

Toluene ACGIH TWA 20 ppm

AU OEL TWA 50 ppm 191 mg/m³

AU OEL STEL 150 ppm 574 mg/m³

AU OEL SKIN_DES Can be absorbed through the skin.

Additional Information :

Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapor through the eyes or mucous membranes.

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Notes:

All occupational exposures to atmospheric contaminants should be kept to as low a level as is workable (practicable) and in all cases to below the National Standard.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards.

These Exposure Standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): the time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period that should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour work day.

Biological Limit Values: No Data available

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: No data available,

Special Consideration for No data available.

Repair &/or Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal Hygiene

Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves
Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes. Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point <65°C] meeting EN371. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Thermal Protection:

None should be needed under normal circumstances.

Smoking & Other Dusts

Smoking must be prohibited in all areas where this product is used - see safety information on flammability.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:

Colourless liquid

Odour:

pH, at stated concentration:

N/A

Vapour pressure:

No data available

Vapour Density:

No data available

Boiling Point (°C):

No data available

Freezing/Melting Point (°C):

No data available.

Solubility:

No data available

Specific Gravity range (H₂O = 1):

0.700-0.750 at 15°C

FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

Flash Point:

>-20°C

Flash Point Method:

No data available.

Flammable (Explosive) Limit - Upper:

No data available

Flammable (Explosive) Limit – Lower:

No data available

Auto ignition Temperature:

No data available

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES

Evaporation Rate

No data available.

Molecular Weight

90 g/mol

Volatile Organic Compounds Content (VOC)

(as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia) Not Applicable

% Volatiles

No data available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.
Hazardous Reactions:	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health effects information is based on reported effects in use from overseas and Australian reports.

Effects

Toxicology Information	Repeated Dose Toxicity : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans Peripheral nervous system: causes peripheral neuropathy which can be potentiated by ketones. (n-Hexane)
Health Hazard	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Slightly irritating to respiratory system. Irritating to skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may be irritating to the eye. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s): Central nervous system (CNS). Peripheral nervous system. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Causes serious nerve damage by prolonged exposure resulting in sensory loss. Possible risk of impaired fertility.
Reproductive Toxicity	Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects. (n-Hexane)
Mutagenicity	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to humans. (Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic)
Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
Acute Toxicity - Oral	Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	Expected to be of low toxicity: LC50 >20 mg/l / 4 hours, Rat Expected to be of low toxicity if inhaled. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and

	nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Eye Irritation	Expected to be non-irritating to eyes. Vapours may be irritating to the eye. Insufficient to classify.
Skin Irritation	Causes skin irritation. Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
Respiratory Irritation	Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Other Information	Additional Information : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Other Adverse Effects In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Acute Toxicity - Fish Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

Acute Toxicity - Algae Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms Aquatic Invertebrates : Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/l

Microorganisms : Expected to be toxic: 1 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 10 mg/l

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity:	No data available.
Persistence and Degradability:	Expected to be inherently biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Mobility:	Floats on water. Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.

SECTION 13: DIPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers:

Product Disposal	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
Container Disposal	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 (Handling and Storage) before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Local Legislation	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.(SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
UN number: 1993
DG Class: 3
Subsidiary Risk 1: None Allotted.
Packaging Group: II
HAZCHEM code: 3YE

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule: S5

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

For further information on this product, please contact:

ACB Group (ABN 79 724 186 134)
118 Swann Drive, Derrimut VIC-3030

Phone: +61 3 93690220

Fax: +61 3 93690883

Email: info@acbgroup.com.au

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Australian Standards References:

AS 1020 The Control of undesirable static electricity.
AS 1076 Code of Practice for selection, installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus and associated equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (other than mining applications) – Parts 1 to 13.
AS/NZS 1336 Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS/NZS 1715 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS/NZS 1716 Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 1940 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
AS 2161 Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves)
AS 2380 Electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres – Explosion Protection Techniques (Parts 1 to 9).
AS 3000 Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules).

Other References:

NOHSC:2011(2003) National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition, April 2003, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
NOHSC; 2012 National Code of Practice for the Labeling of Workplace Substances, March 1994, Australian (1994) Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
NES National Occupational Exposure Standards for workplace Atmospheric Contaminants (NES) Australian Safety and Compensation Council, ASCC (Formerly NOHSC) 1995 as amended.
ADG Code 6th Australian Dangerous Goods Code 6th Edition Edition

AUTHORISATION

Reason for Issue: 5 year review
Authorized by: ACB Technical Director
Date of Issue: 14 October 2011
Expiry Date: October 2016

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END OF MSDS