



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE, CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

This product is classified as **HAZARDOUS (FLAMMABLE)** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia, and as a **DANGEROUS GOOD (CLASS 3 FLAMMABLE)** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

SUPPLIER: SYNFORCE LUBRICANTS
ABN:
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Substance: Water based tyre shine.
Trade Name: **“TYRE SHINE” NON-SILICONE TYRE GLOSS**
Product Use: Gloss spray for rubber tyres.
Product Code:
Creation Date: AUG 2005
Revision Date: March 2010

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	Exposure Standards TWA	Exposure Standards STEL
Ethanol	64-17-6	10 – 30% w/w	1000 ppm (1880 mg/m ³)	not set
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	various	10 – 30% w/w	not set	not set
Water.	7732-18-5	To 100% w/w	not set	not set

The TWA exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term “peak” is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Approved Criteria Classification (calculated)

RISK PHRASES: None allocated
SAFETY PHRASES: None allocated

UN Number none allocated
ADG Classification none allocated
Shipping Name none allocated
ADG Subsidiary Risk none allocated
Packing Group none allocated
Hazchem Code none allocated
SUSDP Classification none allocated



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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Colour	Clear
Physical Description	Non-viscous liquid
Odour	Alcohol odour.
Major Health Hazards	Central nervous system depression (slight).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

General	An alcohol based material generally considered safe if handled in accordance with this MSDS. Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled are as follows;
Inhalation	
short term exposure	No harmful vapour generally associated with liquid form of the product – water/alcohol based. Exposure to intentionally generated mists of this product may cause slight nose and throat irritation. Exposure of humans to 1000-10000 ppm ETHANOL has caused temporary irritation of the upper respiratory tract and coughing; and if continued, central nervous system depression with headache, stupor, fatigue, dizziness, drowsiness, dullness, lassitude and loss of appetite may occur. A level of 20000 ppm ETHANOL has been considered just tolerable, and above this level the atmosphere was described as intolerable and suffocating on even brief exposures.
long term exposure	Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the mucous membranes, headache, dizziness, nervousness, tremors, fatigue, nausea, narcosis, lack of concentration, and somnolence. Tolerance may be a factor in individual response to a given air concentration.
Skin contact	
short term exposure	Direct contact may cause mild redness. Sensitization to ETHANOL has occasionally been reported to occur in some individuals resulting in allergic contact dermatitis in the form of eczematous eruptions or, rarely, erythematous flush or contact urticaria at the exposed site. Animal studies indicate that, depending on concentration and duration of exposure, varying degrees of irritation may occur ranging from mild to severe.
long term exposure	Repeated or prolonged contact with the liquid containing ETHANOL can cause defatting of the skin, producing a dry, fissured dermatitis, or other symptoms as in acute exposure. A 31-day modified draize open test study on ETHANOL resulted in no irritation in men, whereas an occlusive test resulted in erythema and induration toward the end of the exposure period.

Eye Contact



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Eye Contact
short term exposure

Vapor concentrations of 1000-10000 ppm may cause temporary eye irritation, with 15000 ppm causing continuous lacrimation. Direct contact with the liquid may cause immediate burning and stinging, with reflex closure of the lids, tearing, temporary injury of the corneal epithelium, and hyperemia of the conjunctiva. Healing is usually spontaneous and complete. Depending on the concentration, contact with rabbit eyes may cause a response ranging from mild irritation to severe injury. Irrigation of rabbit eyes with a 10% solution for several minutes caused no serious disturbances.

long term exposure

Repeated application of ETHANOL to rabbit eyes of 40-80% solutions caused corneal cloudiness, conjunctival necrosis and loss of corneal epithelium and endothelium, followed by conjunctival haemorrhaging and oedema, infiltration and vascularization of the corneal stroma.

Ingestion

short term exposure

Ingestion of ETHANOL solutions may cause emotional lability and decreased inhibitions, with exhilaration, boastfulness, talkativeness, remorse, and belligerency; followed by gradual visual impairment, muscular incoordination, slowing of reaction time, sensory disturbances, and slurring speech. Other symptoms may include flushing of the face, dilated pupils, rapid pulse, nausea, vomiting, sweating, and diuresis. Ingestion of large amounts may cause confusion, disorientation, loss of motor nerve control, shallow respiration, involuntary defecation and urination, drowsiness, stupor, and possibly coma. Convulsions due to hypoglycaemia and shock with hypotension, tachycardia, cold pale skin, hypothermia, respiratory depression, and decreased reflexes may occur. Death may occur from respiratory or circulatory failure or later from aspiration pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema.

long term exposure

Chronic intoxication may result in weight loss, degenerative changes in the liver, kidneys, and brain, gastroenteritis with anorexia and diarrhea, cirrhosis of the liver. Polyneuritis with pain, motor and sensory loss in the extremities and optic atrophy may occur. Ethyl alcohol has been clearly demonstrated to cause reproductive effects. The newborns of alcoholic mothers may prominence of the forehead and mandible, cleft palate, maxillary hypoplasia, short palpebral fissures, microphthalmia, epicanthal folds, severe growth retardation, mental retardation, microcephaly, cardiac anomalies, and possibly malorientation of the brain. 9 newborns of a high risk group, that is women who drink more than 2 ounces per day, showed increased tremors and non-alert wake states and decreased vigorous activity. Reproductive effects have also been reported in animals.

Carcinogen Status

NOHSC

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.

NTP

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.



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SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 03 474 7000). Normal washroom facilities.
First Aid Facilities Required	
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, keep warm and to rest. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. Seek immediate medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Skin contact	Wash skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist) if there is irritation.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor).
Advice to Doctor	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Combustible liquid C1. On burning will emit noxious and toxic fumes. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Isolate from sources of heat, naked flames or sparks. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Explosive air-vapour mixture may form, ensure adequate ventilation. Earth and bond all process equipment including tanks and drums. Ensure equipment and fittings are flame proofed.
Extinguishing Media	Carbon Dioxide, foam, dry powder, water, water spray.
Fire Fighting	Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition.
Flash Point	> 61 °C



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SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Occupational Release Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear appropriate protection equipment. Refer to Ventilation and Personal Protection. Do not contaminate stream, rivers or water courses. Do not flush to drains or sewers. Inform local authority if liquid enters drains, sewers, etc. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill with sand or earth. Allow to evaporate if conditions permit.

MINOR: Absorb the liquid and sand, earth or other absorbent. Place used absorbent in suitable, sealable, labelled containers. Keep away from heat, naked flame or sparks.

MAJOR: Take up liquid with vacuum truck or absorb with sand earth or other absorbent. Place used absorbent in suitable, sealable, labelled containers. Keep away from heat, naked flame or sparks.

Dispose of following requirements of state environmental authority.
Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Wear full protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Classified as a combustible C1 liquid for the purpose of transport. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements. Not to be loaded with gases (Class 2), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2) or oxidizing agents (Class 5).

Storage Store away from foodstuffs. Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.



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SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health & Safety Commission:

Time-weighted Average (TWA):

None established for product.

TWA for Ethanol is 1000 ppm(1900 mg/m³)

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):

None established for product.

Ventilation

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards.

Personal Protective Equipment

Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection



Not required for normal tyre application operations. The use of safety glasses with side shield protection is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard ; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Skin Protection



Not required for normal application operations. Wear normal work clothes, boots and impervious gloves (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

Protective Material Types

Material suitable for detergent contact – Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.

Respirator



No respirator should be required under normal conditions of use in well-ventilated areas provided air concentrations are below exposure standards. For unknown concentrations or immediately dangerous to life or health use self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face-mask. For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For prolonged exposure and confined spaces:- full face air supplied or self contained breathing apparatus (if vapour levels exceed the Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used).



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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Non-viscous liquid
Colour	Clear
Odour	Alcohol odour.
Boiling Point	Approximately 78 - 100 °C.
Freezing Point	Approximately 0 °C
Vapour Pressure	5.7 kPa @ 20°C
Vapour Density	Not available.
Specific Gravity	0.9 - 1.0 @ 25 °C
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions.
pH	6.0 – 8.0 neat
Flash Point	> 63 °C
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Content	0 % v/v.
Per Cent Volatile	Ca 70 % v/v.
Viscosity	Not available.
Odour Threshold	Not available.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution	Not available.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with heat or heat sources.
Incompatibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing agents. • Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition	None known.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

“TYRE SHINE” TYRE GLOSS

Local Effects	Irritant: eye, inhalation (of aerosol) and ingestion.
Target Organs	central nervous system depressant; Hepatotoxin.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredients	R-Phrases.
Ethanol	R10 FLAMMABLE

Ethanol

Irritation Data	Moderately irritating to skin – may cause redness. Moderately irritating to eyes – may injure tissue. Moderately irritating to respiratory system and mucous membranes.
Toxicity Data	Excessive chronic absorption may result in liver damage. LD50 oral (rat) : 2080 mg/kg Oral LDLo (Ethanol) = 1400 mg/kg (Human)



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Local Effects	Absorbed into the body by inhalation and ingestion. Irritant of sensitive tissues, eg eyes and mucous membranes. Central nervous system depression.
Target Organs	Eyes, mucous membranes, liver, central nervous system.
Acute Toxicity Level	Mild toxicity. Narcotic properties: ingestion.
Mutagenic Data	No available information.
Reproductive Effects Data	Ethyl alcohol has been clearly demonstrated to cause reproductive effects. The newborns of alcoholic mothers may prominence of the forehead and mandible, cleft palate, maxillary hypoplasia, short palpesral fissures, microphthalmia, epicanthal folds, severe growth retardation, mental retardation, microcephaly, cardiac anomalies, and possibly malorientation of the brain. 9 newborns of a high risk group, that is women who drink more than 2 ounces per day, showed increased tremors and non-alert wake states and decreased vigorous activity. Reproductive effects have also been reported in animals.
Fish toxicity	None available.
Algae toxicity	None available.
Invertebrates toxicity	None available.
Toxicity to Bacteria	None available.
OECD Biological degradation	Individual components stated to be biodegradable.
General	Product miscible in all proportions with water. DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO DRAINS, WATERWAYS, SEWER OR ENVIRONMENT. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor. Do not put down the drain.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	none allocated
ADG Code	none allocated
HAZCHEM Code	none allocated
Special Provisions	none allocated
Packing Group	none allocated
Packaging Method	none allocated
Segregation	COMBUSTIBLE C1 Liquids are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Class 1, Explosives - Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk - Class 2.3, Toxic Gases - Class 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible Substances - Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents and Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides - Class 6 Toxic Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)



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- Class 7 Radioactive Substances.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS All ingredients present on AICS.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Labelling Details	RISK PHRASES:	none allocated
	SAFETY PHRASES:	none allocated
SUSDP	Not scheduled	
ADG Code	none allocated	
	ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
	CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
	UN Number	United Nations Number.
	R-Phrases	Risk Phrases.
	HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
	NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.
	NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
	AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
	TWA	Time Weighted Average
	STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit

Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – Sixth Edition.
 Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons No.19.
 National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]
 Material Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials

Contact Point	Regulatory Affairs Manager.
Telephone	(07) 41253531
Note	Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.