



# Fortron Tyre Rejuvenator – Silicone Based

## Material Safety Data Sheet

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA (formerly ASCC and NOHSC)

### Section 1 Identification of the Preparation and the Company

#### 1.1 Identification of the preparation

Product name: Fortron TYRE REJUVENATOR – SILICON BASED  
Other Names: TYRE REJUVENATOR – SILICON BASED  
Product code: FTR10-S – 10 litre plastic container  
FTR20-S – 20 litre plastic container  
Intended use: Tyre rejuvenator. Applied neat, by trigger spray.

#### 1.2 Identification of the Company

Manufacturer	Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd
Address	14-18 Sangiorgio Court Osborne Park Perth WA 6017
Country	Australia
Telephone	+618 9202 7800 (Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm)
Facsimile	+618 9202 7851
Web site	www.fortron.com.au
Australian emergency phone number	Poisons Information Centre. Phone (eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

### Section 2 Hazard Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS; Xn Harmful  
The product is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC and NOHSC). It is a Scheduled Poison - S5. It is not a dangerous good. It is a Class C1 Combustible Liquid.

#### RISK PHRASES

R65: Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

### Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

The product is a hydrocarbon based tyre rejuvenator. It contains hazardous ingredients at concentrations above the concentration cut-offs specified by Safe Work Australia.

Name	CAS Number	Concentration w/w
Distillates (petroleum) straight-run middle	64741-44-2	<60%
Other ingredients determined to be non-hazardous	Not available	Balance

### Section 4 First-aid Measures

EYES: If in eyes, IMMEDIATELY hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Seek medical attention. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.  
SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse the affected area with water then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

INGESTION: NEVER GIVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON ANYTHING TO DRINK NOR ATTEMPT TO INDUCE VOMITING. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouthwash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone eg Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

INHALATION: Due to the low volatility of the product, first aid is unlikely to be required as a result of inhalation. However, if necessary, remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek medical attention.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR: Treat symptomatically. Because of the risk of aspiration, gastric lavage should only be undertaken after endotracheal intubation



# Fortron Tyre Rejuvenator – Silicone Based

Revision:01  
Dated 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2009  
Doc. No MSDS 71  
Page 2 of 4

## Section 5 Fire-fighting Measures

**FIRE HAZARD:** Combustible. Sealed containers may explode if heated strongly in a fire situation. Vapours can form flammable mixtures with air, if heated. May evolve toxic fumes if heated or burned. The product may react with strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

**PRECAUTIONS:** Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers as cool as possible by spraying with water, from a protected position.

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Extinguish using foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers (bicarbonate or ammonium phosphate based). Water is not suitable for fire fighting.

## Section 6 Accidental Release Measures

Ensure that there are no sources of ignition present. Remove unnecessary personnel from the affected area. Wear protective equipment as specified for handling. If possible, dam the spill. Cover with an absorbent such as earth, sand or a commercial oil absorber. Sweep up and collect in sealable containers. Dispose to approved landfill.

## Section 7 Handling and Storage

**HANDLING:** Avoid any contact with the skin or eyes. Avoid inhalation of spray mists. Use only in well ventilated areas. Wear protective equipment as specified in Section 8.

**STORAGE:** Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well ventilated area. Higher temperatures may cause pressure build up inside containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid contact with powerful oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

## Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**EXPOSURE STANDARDS:**

Oil Mist E.S. TWA: 5mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Exposure standard represents the airborne concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. The exposure standard can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

**BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES:** None allocated.

**ENGINEERING CONTROL:** Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use and the method of application. Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain vapour levels below the appropriate exposure standard.

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Local exhaust ventilation should be considered if large quantities of this product are being sprayed.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION:** Requirements are dependant on working conditions, method of application and quantity of product in use. For minor use, safety goggles and PVC or natural rubber gloves may be sufficient. If large quantities are in use, chemical resistant safety goggles; gloves or gauntlets and overalls may be required. A half face respirator with organic solvent vapour filter may be required unless the area is well ventilated. In confined spaces use air supplied breathing apparatus. N.B. TAKE THE LIMITS OF ABSORPTION CAPACITY INTO ACCOUNT. CHANGE FILTERS REGULARLY.

## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Slightly viscous liquid.
Odour	Negligible
Colour	Orange
Solubility	Not soluble in water
Ph: 1% Solution	Not pertinent
Boiling point	>200°C
Melting Point	>200°C
Flash point	>61°C
Explosive properties	LEL: 0.8 UEL: 6.0%
Vapour pressure	>0.3Kpa (~2mmHg)
Specific gravity	0.85



# Fortron Tyre Rejuvenator – Silicone Based

Revision:01  
Dated 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2009  
Doc. No MSDS 71  
Page 3 of 4

## Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

**STABILITY:** The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** May evolve toxic fumes, oxides of carbon and incompletely burned hydrocarbons, if heated to decomposition or burned.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Exposure to heat or sources of ignition.

**MATERIALS TO AVOID:** Strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

## Section 11 Toxicological Information

### HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE

**INGESTION:** Irritating. May cause symptoms of stomach pain, nausea and vomiting. Ingestion of large doses may cause unconsciousness. If vomiting occurs after ingestion, small droplets of the liquid may enter the lungs (aspiration) with the risk of chemical pneumonia being induced.

**EYE:** Irritating.

**SKIN:** Irritating. Contact with the product may defat and irritate the skin and contribute to dermatitis.

**INHALATION:** Product has low volatility so inhalation of hazardous quantities of vapour is unlikely to occur during normal use. However, if inhaled, vapours have anaesthetic properties and may cause headache, nausea and dizziness. Higher concentrations may cause unconsciousness and coma.

### HEALTH HAZARDS CHRONIC

Inhalation and ingestion are the routes of entry into the body. The product defats the skin and prolonged or repeated contact may contribute to dermatitis.

Distillates (petroleum) straight-run middle: LC50 (Inhalation): 1700 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4 hours (rat).

Supplier's information is that the hydrocarbon blend used in formulation of this product is not classified as carcinogenic.

## Section 12 Ecological Information

**Environmental Toxicity:**

Hazardous to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains or waterways.

Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size.

**WATER:** Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant. **SOIL:**

Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly.

**ATMOSPHERE:** Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.

## Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Dispose by controlled incineration or to approved landfill.

## Section 14 Transport Information

This product is not a dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number: None allocated

Proper shipping name: None allocated

DG Class: None allocated

HazChem code: None allocated

Packing group: None allocated

## Section 15 Regulatory Information

Product is a Scheduled 5 (S5) Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

### LABELLING INFORMATION

#### RISK PHRASES

R65: Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

#### SAFETY PHRASES

(S2): Keep out of reach of children

S23: Do not breathe vapour/spray

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S53: Avoid exposure-obtain special instructions before use.

S62: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.



# Fortron Tyre Rejuvenator – Silicone Based

Revision:01  
Dated 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2009  
Doc. No MSDS 71  
Page 4 of 4

## Section 16 Further Information

Date of Preparation: 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2009

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### REFERENCES

1. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
2. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition [NOHSC: 2011(2003)]
3. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
4. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2008

### ABBREVIATIONS

LC50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by inhalation.
LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by ingestion or skin contact
TDLo	Lowest published toxic dose

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