



Fortron Tyre Rejuvenator – Water Based

Material Safety Data Sheet

NON 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 – WATER BASED
Other Names TYRE REJUVENATOR – WATER BASED
Product code: FTR10-W 10 Litre Plastic Container
FTR20-W 20 Litre Plastic Container
Intended use: For spray or brush application to rubber tyres

1.2 Identification of the Company

Manufacturer Fortron Automotive Treatments Pty Ltd
14-18 Sangiorgio Court
Address 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

NON HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

The product is not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia (formerly ASCC, NOHSC). It is not a Scheduled Poison. It is Class 3 dangerous good.

RISK PHRASES

R10 Flammable

Section 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

The product is a water based tyre rejuvenator, which contains no hazardous ingredients at concentrations above the concentration cut-offs specified by Safe Work Australia.

Name	CAS Number	Concentration
Glycerol	56-81-5	30-60%
Methylated Spirits (Ethyl alcohol and denaturant)	64-17-5	10-30%
Surfactant		<10%
Water		Balance



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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 mouth wash 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: Avoid becoming a casualty. DO NOT enter a hazardous area without adequate breathing protection. 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 URGENT medical attention for all but the most minor cases of over-exposure.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR: Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 Fire-fighting Measures

FIRE HAZARD: Flammable. Solvent vapours can form explosive mixtures with air in poorly ventilated conditions. Avoid all sources of ignition such as open flames, sparks, hot surfaces or burning cigarettes. The product may react with strong oxidising agents such as liquid or powdered chlorine.

PRECAUTIONS: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus in a fire situation.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Extinguish using fine water mist, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers. Water jets are 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 breathing vapour or spray mists

STORAGE: Store in a flammable liquids area: designated no smoking, away from all sources of ignition, out of direct sunlight in a cool well ventilated area below 25 degrees Celsius. Higher temperatures may cause pressure build up inside containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Ventilation along the floor is advised for bulk storage. Class 3 Flammable Liquids should not be stored with goods of:

- Class 1 (Explosives)
- Class 2.1 (Flammable Gases, where both flammable liquid and flammable gases are in bulk)
- Class 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)
- Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances)
- Class 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), Class 6 (Poisonous (toxic) Substances, where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7 (Radioactive Substances).



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Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE STANDARDS: Exposure Standards have not been allocated to this product. Information for ingredients is:
Methylated spirit (64-17-5): E.S. TWA: 1000ppm, 1880mg/m³

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 CONTROLS: 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 unless forced air ventilation is employed, this is due to the fire hazard as well as the risks from inhalation. Local exhaust ventilation may be required if large quantities of fuel are handled in a confined area.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Requirements are dependant on working conditions, quantity of product in use and method of application. For minor use safety goggles and nitrile, neoprene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or natural rubber gloves may be sufficient. If large quantities are in use; chemical resistant safety goggles, gloves or gauntlets and overalls. A half face respirator with organic solvent vapour filter is required unless the area is well ventilated. In confined or poorly ventilated areas 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	Characteristic
Solubility	Miscible
Ph: 1% Solution	Not pertinent
Boiling point	78.3°C (based on ethanol)
Flash point	13°C (based on ethanol)
Explosive properties	LEL: 3.0 UEL: 15.0% (based on ethanol)
Vapour pressure	44mmHg (based on ethanol)
Specific gravity	0.8

Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

Flammable due to the methylated spirits component. Solvent vapours can form explosive mixtures with air in poorly ventilated conditions. Containers may explode if heated. Vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground, distant ignition is possible. May react with oxidising materials such as liquid or powdered chlorine and contact should be avoided.

Section 11 Toxicological Information

HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE

INGESTION: Irritating. May cause coughing, headache, dullness, abdominal spasm and diarrhoea.

EYE: Liquid and high vapour concentration are irritating and may cause watering of the eyes.

SKIN: Mildly irritating. Contact with the product may defat the skin and contribute to dermatitis.

INHALATION Highly volatile. Vapours are irritating to the eyes, nose and throat and affect the central nervous system, causing coughing, headache, nausea and dizziness. Higher concentrations may cause unconsciousness and coma. Death may result from severe and continued exposure.

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.

Methylated spirit: LDLo (oral, human): 1400mg/Kg, LD50 (oral, rat): 7060mg/Kg, LC50 (inhaled, rat): 20000ppm/10H, LDLo (skin, rabbit): 20g/Kg



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Section 12 Ecological Information

Environmental Toxicity:

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

WATER: The product will volatilise rapidly from water (half life - days). Bio concentration should not be significant.

SOIL: Product will biodegrade quickly in soil and water.

ATMOSPHERE: The product is expected to exist predominantly in the vapour phase and will be rapidly degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

Dispose by controlled incineration or to approved land-fill.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is a Class 3 dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number: 1170

Proper shipping name: ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)

DG Class: 3

HazChem code: 2[Y]E

Packing group: II

Class 3 Flammable Liquids should not be transported with goods of:

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Class 2.3 (Poisonous Gases)

Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances)

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Class 7 (Radioactive Substances).

Section 15 Regulatory Information

Product is a not a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

Labelling Information

RISK PHRASES

R10 Flammable

SAFETY PHRASES

S2 Keep out of reach of children

S7 Keep container tightly closed

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.



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Section 16 Further Information

Date of Preparation: 15/06/09

Prepared by: C M Ferrins, Consultant Industrial Hygienist

REFERENCES

1. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)]
2. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd 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), 6th Edition, 1998
5. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG), and current amendments

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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