



The Chemistry of Cleaning™

ABN 80 004 726 890 | MADE IN AUSTRALIA

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QLD 07 3274 3438  
WA 08 9249 4566

## Safety Data Sheet

Issued: September, 2016

### Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

**Chemical Nature:** Oils dissolved in a hydrocarbon solvent.  
**Trade Name:** TYRE SHINE  
**Product Code:** TY20  
**Product Use:** Protective oil for shining rubber tyres.  
**Creation Date:** September, 2016  
**This version issued:** This SDS issued September, 2016 shall remain valid for 5 years unless a new SDS is issued in the meantime. Please contact Agar Cleaning Systems P/L to ensure you have the latest version of this product's SDS.

**Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia**

#### SUPPLIER DETAILS

Company: Agar Cleaning Systems Pty. Ltd.  
Address: 12-14 Cope Street, Preston, Vic. 3072 AUSTRALIA  
Telephone: 03 9480 3000 Facsimile: 03 9480 5100  
Web: [www.agar.com.au](http://www.agar.com.au) Agar SDS are available from this website.  
Email: [sales@agar.com.au](mailto:sales@agar.com.au)

### Section 2 - Hazards Identification

#### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. F, Flammable. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

**SUSMP Classification:** Schedule 5

**ADG Classification:** Class 3: Flammable liquids.

**UN Number:** 1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.



#### GHS Signal word: DANGER

Flammable liquid – Category 2

Skin irritation – Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (Single exposure) – Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (Repeated exposure) – Category 2

Aspiration hazard – Category 1

Toxic to Reproduction – Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity – Category 2

#### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### PREVENTION

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P103: Read label before use.

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

- P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P233: Keep container tightly closed.
- P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
- P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260: Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
- P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P273: Avoid release to the environment.
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

## RESPONSE

- P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
- P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
- P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
- P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before re-use.
- P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
- P391: Collect spillage.

## STORAGE

- P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed and cool.
- P405: Store locked up.

## DISPOSAL

- P501: If they can not be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & Colour:** Clear colourless liquid.

**Odour:** Strong hydrocarbon odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Highly flammable, aspiration hazard, irritating to skin, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	64742-89-8	>60	not set	not set
Oil	secret	10-<30	not set	not set

Note- product contains <0.1% benzene.

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the 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 may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated 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 4 - First Aid Measures

### General Information:

You should call the Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

**Inhalation:** If inhalation has occurred, remove victim from exposure if safe to do so. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Remove contaminated clothing.

**Skin Contact:** Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods

(e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water spray or fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses. Do not use a water in a jet.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

**Flash point:** -30°C, (Abel)

**Upper Flammability Limit:** 7.5%

**Lower Flammability Limit:** 1%

**Autoignition temperature:** 280°C (ASTM E-659)

**Flammability Class:** Flammable Category 2 (GHS); Flammable (AS1940)

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Accidental release:** In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Any electrical equipment should be non-sparking. Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Avoid breathing vapours. Handle and open containers in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Electrostatic discharges may cause fire. Earth all equipment.

Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

**Storage:** Store in a cool, well ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

<b>SWA Exposure Limits</b>	<b>TWA (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>STEL (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum)	450	

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

**Ventilation:** This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a spark-proof fan is suggested.

**Eye Protection:** Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

**Skin Protection:** Prevent skin contact by wearing solvent-resistant, impervious gloves. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: nitrile for longer-term protection or neoprene and PVC for incidental splashes..

**Respirator:** If work practices do not maintain airborne level below the exposure standard, use appropriate respiratory protection equipment. When using respirators, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter for organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C). Respirators should comply with AS1716 or an equivalent approved by a State/territory authority.. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Clear colourless liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Strong hydrocarbon odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	50-135°C
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	80-90% VOC.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Typical value 34.5
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	>1
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.7-0.8 at 20°C
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Insoluble
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	280°C.

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

**Conditions to Avoid:** This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed.

**Incompatibilities:** Oxidising agents, porous materials such as zeolites and similar mineral products, rags.

**Fire Decomposition:** Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Information on toxicological effects:

Acute toxicity	No known significant effects or hazards.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritant.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Serious eye damage
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	No known significant effects or hazards.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No known significant effects or hazards.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or hazards. Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Reproductive toxicity	Causes foetal toxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)- single exposure	No known significant effects or hazards.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)- repeated exposure	Repeated exposure affects the central nervous system.
Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

## Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

### Ingredient:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum),  
light aliphatic

### Health effects:

Skin irritation, may cause drowsiness or dizziness, may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure, may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, suspected of damaging the unborn child.

## Potential Health Effects

### Inhalation:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. Not expected to be a respiratory irritant.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** Product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

**Long Term Exposure:** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

### Eye Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** This product is not expected to be an eye irritant.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

### Ingestion:

**Short Term Exposure:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product is an aspiration hazard. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. It is also an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

### Carcinogen Status:

**SWA:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. The solvent in Tyre Shine is readily biodegradable.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable in-house, consider controlled incineration, or contact a specialist waste disposal company.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

**Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.**

**UN Number:** 1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

**Hazchem Code:** •3Y

**Special Provisions:** 223, 274

**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

**Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 3: Flammable liquids.

**Packaging Group:** II

**Packaging Method:** P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 3 Flammable Liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 2.1 (Flammable Gases where flammable liquids and flammable gases are both in bulk), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances, except Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases except where the Flammable Liquids and Flammable Gases are in bulk), 2.2 (Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gases), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances, where Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 8 (Corrosive Substances), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs or foodstuff empties.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

## Section 16 - Other Information

**This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

**Please read all labels carefully before using product.**

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (December 2011) and is Copyright ©.

### Abbreviations and Definitions of terms used:

<	less than
>	greater than
ADG CODE	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C	Degrees Celsius
g	gram
g/L	grams per litre
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency

	services especially firefighters
HSIS	Hazardous Substance Information System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
kg	kilogram
L	Litre
LC50	The concentration of a material (inhaled) that will be lethal to 50% of the test animals.
LD50	The dose (swallowed all at once) which is lethal to 50% of a group of test animals.
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic metre
mg	milligram
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	milligrams per cubic metre
miscible	A liquid that mixes homogeneously with another liquid

N/A	Not applicable
N/K	Not Known
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
non-haz	Non- hazardous
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million

R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
STEL	Short term exposure limit
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted average
UN Number	United Nations (Number)
wt	weight

The information in this Data Sheet is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship. As far as lawfully possible, Agar Cleaning Systems accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of reliance on the information and advice contained herein.

End of SDS.