

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

COMPANY	Delshine Chemicals
ABN NUMBER	78-805-588-343
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE	041 992 7281 (After hours)
EMAIL	delshine-chemicals@bigpond.com
WEB SITE	www.delshinechemicals.com
BRAND NAME	Tyre Reviver
TRADE NAME	Tyre Reviver
SHIPPING NAME (section 14)	Flammable Liquid NOS
USE	Enhancing the appearance of tyres
RESTRICTIONS	Keep away from oxidizing agents

Section 2 HAZARDS CLASSIFICATION / IDENTIFICATION

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Work safe Australia dangerous according to the criteria of the ADG code.

Risk Phases	R11	Highly Flammable
Safety Phases	S1/2	Keep locked up and out of reach of children
	S7	Keep container tightly closed
	S16	Keep away from sources of ignition – no smoking

Section 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Chemical Entity:	CAS No:	Proportion (% mass)
Ethanol	64-17-5	30-60 %
Glycerol	56-81-5	>10

Section 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed – If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Eyes – If in eyes hold eyes open flood with water for at least 15 minutes. If redness , burning , blurred vision or swelling persist transport to nearest medical facility for addition treatment.

Skin -If skin contact occurs remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and follow by washing with soap if available.

Inhaled – 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.

First Aid facilities – Potable water should be available to rinse eyes and skin. Provide eye bath and safety showers.

Advice to Doctor Treat as for excess consumption of alcoholic drink.

Additional Information None available.

First Aid Facilities: Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use.

Section 5

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media – Alcohol stable foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide for small fires only. Do not use water in a jet.

Hazards from combustion products – Carbon monoxide and / or Carbon dioxide may be evolved.

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment – Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

Section 6

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all local and national regulations.

Spills and Disposal – Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risk. Remove all sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading and entering waterways using sand , earth or other appropriate barriers. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and earthing all equipment. Spills can be converted to Non flammable mixture by dilution with water.

Methods and Materials for containment and clean up procedures for small spills (<1drum) transfer by mechanical means to a labeled sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. For large spill (>1drum) transfer by means such as a vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or disposal. Do not flush residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

Section 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling and storage – Avoid breathing or contact with material. Use in well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling . Avoid contact with skin and eyes and clothing. Handle open containers in well ventilated area. Ensure that the workplace is ventilated such that the Occupational Exposure Limits is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains. Do not eat , drink , or smoke in contaminated areas. Before eating , drinking or smoking remove contaminated clothing and wash hands . Do not store near strong oxidants.

Dispensing – Electrostatic charges may be generated during transfer. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire . Ensure electrical continuity by earthing all equipment.

Flammability – Highly Flammable

Section 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards – National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Work Safe Australia has set an exposure standard 1880mg/m³ (1000ppm) TWA (8hr)

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection – In instances where ethanol concentrations are likely to exceed 500ppm and approved organic vapour respirator (AS/NZS 1715 and 1716) should be worn.

Hand Protection – Use solvent resistant gloves. Nitrile PVC or neoprene.

Protective Clothing – Use chemical resistant glove / gauntlets , boots and apron. Skin protective not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

Engineering Control – Ensure that adequate ventilation is provided. Maintain air concentrations below recommended exposure standards. Avoid generating and inhaling mist. Keep containers closed where not in use.

Section 9

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE Colourless clear liquid

PH Not available

BOILING POINT °C 78

FREEZING POINT °C -117

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 0.9

SOLUBILITY IN WATER miscible in water

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS No data

ODOUR Alcoholic

VAPOUR PRESSURE No data

VAPOUR DENSITY No data

FLASH POINT No data

AUTO IGNITION TEMP No data

PERCENT VOLATILES 85

Section 10

STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability - Stable under normal conditions of use

Conditions to Avoid – Avoid heat , sparks , open flames and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials – Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products – Burning can produce carbon monoxide and or carbon dioxide.

Section 11

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects Acute

Swallowed – Accidental swallowing is unlikely in the workplace setting . Swallowing can cause drunkenness or harmful centre nervous system effects. The deliberate ingestion of ethanol (50-100mls) may cause inebriation such as that safety is impaired. Effects of a small intake may include excitation , euphoria , headache , dizziness , drowsiness , blurred vision and fatigue. Ingestion of a large amount may lead to severe acute intoxication , tremours , convulsions , loss of consciousness, coma , respiratory arrest and death. Aspiration in to lung may cause pneumoniitis.

Eye – Vapours may irritate the eyes . Liquid or mist may severely irritate or damage eyes.

Skin – Mild irritant. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to dermatitis.

