



SAFETY DATA SHEET

TYRE REJUVENATOR

Infosafe No.: 7EFG1
ISSUED Date : 27/02/2018
ISSUED by: JASOL NEW ZEALAND

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

TYRE REJUVENATOR

Product Code

2120520

Company Name

JASOL NEW ZEALAND

Address

81 Leonard Road
Mt. Wellington Auckland
1060 New Zealand

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +64 9 580 2105
Fax: +64 9 571 4388

Emergency phone number

0800 243 622

Emergency Contact Address

North Island:
81 Leonard Road, Mt. Wellington, Auckland 1060
Phone: +64 9 5802105
Fax: +64 9 5714388

South Island:
105 Rutherford Street, Christchurch 8023
Phone: +64 3 3844433
Fax: +64 3 3844431

(24 hour a day available)

0800 243622

E-mail Address

jasolnzorders@gwf.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
To restore an 'as new' appearance to motor vehicle tyres. Use as directed on the product label.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, New Zealand.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods

on Land.

3.1B Flammable liquid: high hazard

6.3A Substance that is irritating to the skin

6.4A Substance that is irritating to the eyes

6.8B Substance that is suspected to be a human reproductive or developmental toxicant

6.9B (Single exposure) - Substance that is harmful to human target organs or systems

9.1C Substance that is harmful in the aquatic environment

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H320 Causes eye irritation.

H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.

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

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark



3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	1-10%
n-Hexane	110-54-3	13%
Liquid Hydrocarbons	Various	>60%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Ingestion

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Advice to Doctor

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
 - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
 - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported;
- intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
 - Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
 - In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
 - High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.
- NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

- High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.
- These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.
- An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

CARE: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

Hazchem Code

3YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Other Information

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses: Chemical goggles

Gloves: PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator: Type AX- P Filter of sufficient capacity

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills & Disposal

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Slippery when spilt.

Personal Protection

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Storage Regulations

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Recommended Materials

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Source: New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Material	TWA	Notes
n-Hexane	20 ppm, 72 mg/m ³	bio

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148- 62- 9

Appropriate Engineering Controls

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document,

describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their

removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear, colourless liquid with smell of petroleum hydrocarbons; does not mix with water

Colour

Colourless

Physical and chemical properties

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Odour

Petroleum hydrocarbon odour

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Melting Point

Not Applicable

Boiling Point

>47°C

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

Specific Gravity

0.71

pH

Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure

35 kPa @15°C

Vapour Density (Air=1)

3.91 @ 15 °C

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

Not Available

Auto-Ignition Temperature

280°C

Explosion Limit - Upper

7.5

Explosion Limit - Lower

1

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

- Product is considered stable.

Incompatible materials

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Other Information**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Skin

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models).

Eye

- Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

- Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result.

Chronic Effects

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and

anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness

and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement.

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy, which is damage to nerve ends in extremities, e. g. fingers, with loss of sensation and characteristic thickening.

Principal route of exposure is by skin contact; lesser exposures include inhalation of fumes from hot oils, oil mists or droplets. Prolonged contact with mineral oils carries with it the risk of skin conditions such as oil folliculitis, eczematous dermatitis, pigmentation of the face (melanosis)

and warts on the sole of the foot (plantar warts).

Exposure to oil mists frequently elicits respiratory conditions, such as asthma; the provoking agent is probably an additive.

Other Information

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- For olefins:

Acute toxicity: The weight of evidence indicates alpha and internal olefins with carbon numbers between C6 and C54 have a similar and low level of mammalian toxicity, and the toxicity profile is not affected by changes in the location of the double bond or the addition of branching to the structure. These materials are not eye irritants or skin sensitisers.

Olefins (alkenes) ranging in carbon number from C6 to C24 alpha (linear) and internal (linear and branched), and C24-54 alpha (linear and branched) demonstrate low acute toxicity by the oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure: Rat oral LD50 >5 g/kg; rat 4-hr inhalation LC50 range = 110 mg/L (32,000 ppm) to 6.4 mg/L (693 ppm) for C6 to C16; and rat/rabbit dermal LD50 > highest doses tested (1.43-10 g/kg).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Polydimethylsiloxane	-	-	LOW	-
n-Hexane	HIGH	-	MED	MED

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

- Recycle where possible
Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.
- disposal occurs at a licenced facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

1268

UN proper shipping name

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Sub.Risk

None

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

3YE

IERG Number

14

UN Number (Sea Transport)

1268

UN Number (Road Transport)

1268

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

3

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

II

IATA/ICAO Sub Risk

None

IMDG UN No

1268

IMDG Hazard Class

3

IMDG Pack. Group

II

IMDG Subsidiary Risk

None

IMDG EMS

F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

This substance should be managed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006, HSNO Approval Number HSR002528.

National and or International Regulatory Information

Regulations for ingredients

Polydimethylsiloxane (CAS: 63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Tyre Rejuvenator

No data for liquid hydrocarbons (CAS: , Various)

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002528

Other Information

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/Pages/default.aspx>.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

17/05/2017

Technical Contact Numbers

24 Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622)

New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

New Zealand Emergency Services: 111

Other Information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Jasol NZ cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Jasol NZ representative or Jasol NZ at the contact details on page 1.

Jasol NZ's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

END OF SDS

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