Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
BLACK MAGIC TIRE WET SPRAY

SYNONYMS
"Product Code: BC23220"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE
■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Tire dressing.

SUPPLIER
Company: ITW AAMTech
Address:
100 Hassall Street
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008 (24 hours)**
Emergency Tel:**+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)**
Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R12	• Extremely flammable.
R21	• Harmful in contact with skin.
R36/38	• Irritating to eyes and skin.
R44	• Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
R66	• Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	• Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S16	• Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S25	• Avoid contact with eyes.
S36	• Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	• Wear suitable gloves.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	64742-47-8	50-70
ingredients non hazardous		10-30
propane	74-98-6	5-15

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ Not considered a normal route of entry.
• For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
• Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
• 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.

EYE
■ If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
• Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
• Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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.

INHALED
■ If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
• Remove to fresh air.
• 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.
• If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
■ SMALL FIRE:
• Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
LARGE FIRE:
• Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Liquid and vapour are flammable.
• Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
• Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
• Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

HAZCHEM
2YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
• Clean up all spills immediately.
• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
• Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
• Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS
• Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• May be violently or explosively reactive.
• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
• 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.
• DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
• Aerosol dispenser.
• Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
• Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
• DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
• No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
• Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m³
Australia Exposure Standards	Black Magic Tire Wet Spray (Oil mist, refined mineral)	5

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MATERIAL DATA
BLACK MAGIC TIRE WET SPRAY:
■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED:
■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.
Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.
for kerosene CAS 8008-20-6
TLV TWA: 100 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbon vapour Skin A3
OEL TWA: 14 ppm, 100 mg/m3 [NIOSH, 1985]
REL TWA: 150 ppm [Shell]
CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 900 mg/m3
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).
for petroleum distillates:
CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m3 (compare OSHA TWA)
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

PROPANE:
■ For propane
Odour Safety Factor(OSF)
OSF=0.16 (PROPANE).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
•Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE
■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
• Safety glasses with side shields.
• NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET
• No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
• OTHERWISE:
• For potentially moderate exposures:
• Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
• Overalls.
• Skin cleansing cream.
• Eyewash unit.
• Do not spray on hot surfaces.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
Clear liquid with a sweet odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.

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Gas.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (℃)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (℃)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (℃)	- 104 propellant	pH (1% solution)	Not Applic able
Decomposition Temp (℃)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (℃)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.8	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.83
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.7	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Elevated temperatures.
• Presence of open flame.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE
■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED
■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].
Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
No data for this material.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
propane	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:
2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63 190 277 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P003 LP02	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP17 PP87 L2

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping name:AEROSOLS

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		
Shipping name:AEROSOLS			

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F+	Extremely flammable
Xn	Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

propane (CAS: 74-98-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","International Numbering System for Food Additives","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Black Magic Tire Wet Spray (CW: 4868-01)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.