

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## SHINE

### APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Catalogue number: AP295

Version No: EP2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	SHINE
Synonyms	AP295
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Stainless steel polish
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
Fax	(02) 4966 5510
Website	www.actichem.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 108 800

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code. COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification [1]	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 4
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking
H227	Combustible liquid

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. <b>No smoking.</b>
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing vapours or spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P301+P310+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P304+P312+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405+P403+P235	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local government regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8042-47-5	30 - <60	<u>white mineral oil (petroleum)</u>
64742-48-9.	30 - <60	<u>naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated</u>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	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. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. If patient is having difficulty breathing seek medical advice / attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	<b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b> Immediately seek medical advice / attention. 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. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. 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.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.  
Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Foam.</li><li>▶ Dry chemical powder.</li><li>▶ BCF (where regulations permit).</li><li>▶ Carbon dioxide.</li><li>▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.</li></ul>
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**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with <b>oxidising agents</b> i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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#### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p><b>WARNING:</b> In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit acid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up using paper towel or equivalent and dispose of safely.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</b></li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labeled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations.</li> <li>▶ Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.</li> </ul>
<p>Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.</p>	

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▶ Vent periodically</li> <li>▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid storing with <b>oxidising</b> agents</li> </ul>

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	white mineral oil (petroleum)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
white mineral oil (petroleum)	Mineral oil, white	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	82 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	490 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
white mineral oil (petroleum)	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available

#### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles if splashing is likely.
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	Not usually necessary.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear water white liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.8
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>65	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
<b>Eye</b>	Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.
<b>Chronic</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

No data available.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

### Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Dispose of product / containers in accordance with local government regulations.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
	NO
HAZCHEM	
	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

<b>white mineral oil (petroleum)(8042-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	'Australia Exposure Standards', 'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists'
<b>naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated(64742-48-9.) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	'Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)', 'Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists'

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## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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### 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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA:	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

**End of SDS**