

# Ultra Shine

## Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch: 5159-73  
Version No: 6.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 09/09/2020  
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name                  | Ultra Shine                                 |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable                              |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                               |
| Proper shipping name          | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains heptane) |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable                              |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                               |

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

|                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Automotive tyre rejuvenator. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Auto Klene Solutions  |
| Address                 | 1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia                            |
| Telephone               | +61 3 8761 1900   |
| Fax                     | +61 3 8761 1955   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.autoklene.com/msds/">http://www.autoklene.com/msds/</a> |
| Email                   | Not Available   |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Association / Organisation        | Auto Klene Solutions                                  |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 131 126 (Poisons Information Centre)                  |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre) |

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

#### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

|              | Min | Max |              |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Flammability | 3   | 3   | 0 = Minimum  |
| Toxicity     | 1   | 1   | 1 = Low      |
| Body Contact | 2   | 2   | 2 = Moderate |
| Reactivity   | 1   | 1   | 3 = High     |
| Chronic      | 0   | 0   | 4 = Extreme  |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | S5   |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI  |

#### Label elements

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word         | Danger  |

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |                                     |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
|------|-------------------------------------|

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|      |   |
|------|---|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation.                               |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                    |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.         |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  |
| P240 | Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.   |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.                           |
| P242 | Use non-sparking tools.  |
| P243 | Take action to prevent static discharges.  |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...                          |
| P321      | Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  |
| P331      | Do NOT induce vomiting.  |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |
| P312      | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.                                |
| P391      | Collect spillage.  |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.                                    |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405      | Store locked up.                             |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No     | %[weight] | Name                 |
|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 142-82-5   | >60       | heptane              |
| 63148-62-9 | 10-30     | polydimethylsiloxane |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Eye Contact  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| Inhalation   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>   |
| Ingestion    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> <li>Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul> |

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

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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

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

**Advice for firefighters**

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.</li> <li>▶ These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.</li> <li>▶ An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.</li> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.<br/>May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | *3YE   |

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Silicone fluids, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to rope off area and place warning signs around perimeter.</li> <li>▶ Clean up area from spill, with suitable absorbant, as soon as practically possible.</li> <li>▶ Final cleaning may require use of steam, solvents or detergents.</li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> </ul> |

- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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

## 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><br/>Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</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> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.</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>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.</li> <li>▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</li> <li>▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>Traces of benzene, a carcinogen, may form when silicones are heated in air above 230 degrees C. Concentrated acids and bases cause degradation of polymer. Boiling water may soften and weaken material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>   |

## 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 | heptane    | Heptane (n-Heptane) | 400 ppm / 1640 mg/m3 | 2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

#### Emergency Limits


| Ingredient           | Material name   | TEEL-1   | TEEL-2    | TEEL-3      |
|----------------------|---|----------|-----------|-------------|
| heptane              | Heptane   | 500 ppm  | 830 ppm   | 5000* ppm   |
| polydimethylsiloxane | Dimethyl siloxane; (Dimethylpolysiloxane; Syltherm XLT; Syltherm 800; Silicone 360) | 65 mg/m3 | 720 mg/m3 | 4,300 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient           | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| heptane              | 750 ppm       | Not Available |
| polydimethylsiloxane | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p><b>CARE:</b> Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> |
|---|--|

## Ultra Shine

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Personal protection</b>     |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>         | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Neoprene rubber gloves</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Body protection</b>         | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> <li>▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.</li> </ul> |

**Recommended material(s)****GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material       | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| NITRILE+PVC    | A   |
| HYPALON        | B   |
| NITRILE        | B   |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C   |
| NEOPRENE       | C   |
| PVC            | C   |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

**Respiratory protection**

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | Air-line*            | A-2 P2               | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^          |
| up to 20 x ES                      | -                    | A-3 P2               | -                      |
| 20+ x ES                           | -                    | Air-line**           | -                      |

\* - Continuous-flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

|                       |  |                                     |      |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|
| <b>Appearance</b>     | Purple coloured liquid with strawberry fragrance; does not mix with water. |                                     |      |
| <b>Physical state</b> | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b> | 0.71 |

|   |                   |  |                |
|---|-------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available     | <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> | >80               | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | 20                | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available     | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 6                 | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 1                 | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | 80             |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available     | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</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>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Silicone fluids are stable under normal storage conditions.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> <li>▶ At temperatures &gt; 150 C, silicones can slowly react with the oxygen in air.</li> <li>▶ When heated &gt; 300 C, silicones can slowly depolymerise to volatile siloxanes whether or not air is present.</li> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <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>      | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Vapours of silicones are generally fairly well tolerated, however very high concentrations can cause death within minutes due to respiratory failure. At high temperatures, the fumes and oxidation products can be irritating and toxic and can cause depression leading to death in very high doses.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 parts per million (0.1%) heptanes for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in vertigo and inco-ordination, and hilarity. Central nervous system involvement occurs very early, even before mucous membrane irritation. Animal testing showed exposure to 1.5-2% for 30 minutes may be fatal. Brief exposure (4 minutes) to 0.5% caused nausea, loss of appetite, and a "gasoline taste" that persisted for several hours after exposure ended.</p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Silicone fluids do not have a high acute toxicity. They may have a laxative effect and produce central nervous system depression.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.</p>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Low molecular weight silicone fluids may exhibit solvent action and may produce skin irritation.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>   |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>Eye exposure to silicone fluids causes temporary irritation of the conjunctiva. Injection into the specific structures of the eye, however, causes corneal scarring, permanent eye damage, allergic reactions and cataract, and may lead to blindness.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>   |

Ultra Shine

| Ultra Shine          | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|----------------------|---|--|
|                      | Not Available   | Not Available  |
| heptane              | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|                      | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                      | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 103 mg/L4hrs <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|                      | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
| polydimethylsiloxane | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|                      | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >0.002 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild                                   |
|                      | Oral(Rat) LD50; >0.017 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   |  |
| <b>Legend:</b>       | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |  |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE</b> | No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3. Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]<br>Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.<br>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
|-----------------------------|---|

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✗ | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✓ | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✓ |

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

**SECTION 12 Ecological information**

**Toxicity**

| Ultra Shine          | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                      | Not Available   | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| heptane              | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|                      | LC50  | 96                 | Fish                          | 5.738mg/L     | 2             |
|                      | EC50  | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 0.64mg/L      | 2             |
|                      | EC50  | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.338mg/L     | 2             |
|                      | NOEC  | 504                | Crustacea                     | 0.17mg/L      | 2             |
| polydimethylsiloxane | Endpoint  | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|                      | NOEL  | 1512               | Not Available                 | 13.60-mg/L    | 4             |
| <b>Legend:</b>       | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |                    |                               |               |               |

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.  
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**Persistence and degradability**

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| heptane    | LOW                     | LOW              |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation      |
|------------|----------------------|
| heptane    | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient | Mobility          |
|------------|-------------------|
| heptane    | LOW (KOC = 274.7) |



## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material 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. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|--|

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         |   |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> |  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | *3YE   |

### Land transport (ADG)

|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1993  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains heptane) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | Class                                       | 3              |
|                                     | Subrisk                                     | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Environmentally hazardous                   |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions                          | 274            |
|                                     | Limited quantity                            | 1 L            |

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1993  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains heptane)             |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 3              |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable |
|                                     | ERG Code  | 3H             |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Environmentally hazardous                                 |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions  | A3             |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 364            |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 60 L           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 353            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 5 L            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y341           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 1 L            |

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)



|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1993  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains heptane) |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class                                  | 3              |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk                                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | II  |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Marine Pollutant                            |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number                                  | F-E , S-E      |
|                                     | Special provisions                          | 274            |
|                                     | Limited Quantities                          | 1 L            |

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

| Product name         | Group         |
|----------------------|---------------|
| heptane              | Not Available |
| polydimethylsiloxane | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

| Product name         | Ship Type     |
|----------------------|---------------|
| heptane              | Not Available |
| polydimethylsiloxane | Not Available |

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

**heptane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**polydimethylsiloxane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4  
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory                              | Status   |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes  |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes  |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (heptane; polydimethylsiloxane)   |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | No (polydimethylsiloxane)  |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | No (polydimethylsiloxane)  |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes  |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes  |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes  |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes  |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | Yes  |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes  |
| Russia - ARIPS                                  | Yes  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

**SECTION 16 Other information**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 09/09/2020 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 16/12/2014 |

**SDS Version Summary**

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|------------------|
| 6.1.1.1 | 03/09/2020 | Appearance, Name |
| 6.1.1.1 | 09/09/2020 | Appearance       |

**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.

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.