

SAFETY DATA SHEET



FABRIC SHIELD SV

ACTICHEM PTY LTD

Product code: AP473.05

Version No: 2.3

Issue date: 05/09/2025

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	FABRIC SHIELD SV
Product code	AP473.05
Pack size	1L & 5L

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

Relevant identified uses	Solvent based fabric protector
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ACTICHEM PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
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	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Flammable Liquid Category 3. <i>Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.</i>

Label elements

Hazard pictograms	 
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P301+P310+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO ₂), dry chemical, foam or water fog for

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P23	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
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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
64742-48-9	>60	<u>naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy</u>
Trade secret	<10	<u>proprietary ingredient</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water for 10 to 15 minutes. 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.
Skin Contact	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.
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 immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician. 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Treat symptomatically.

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.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture.

Fire incompatibility	Avoid contact with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleach, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

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 in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	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. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), silicon dioxide (SiO₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. .
HAZCHEM	-3Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. NO SMOKING Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	NO SMOKING, naked lights or ignition sources. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.
PPE	Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section* of this SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pouring due to static electricity. Check for bulging containers
Other information	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. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Suitable container	Packaging as supplied by the manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if they are approved for containing flammable liquids. Check that containers are properly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid caustics, strong acids oxidising agents and nitrates. Dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields OR Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves. PE/EVAL/PE, is recommended for this application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls.PVC Apron. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear water white liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.794
Odour	Mild solvent odour	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	359
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	179-188	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	54 [ASTM D-56]	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.07 (n-butyl acetate = 1)	Explosive properties	Risk of violent reaction or explosion.
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit(%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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. 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. 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. 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.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.
Skin Contact	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. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >5000 mg/m3 (8hr)
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Eye damage/irritation	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitiser. (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Carcinogenicity	Not expected to cause cancer (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	STOT (single exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects including death.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials). Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis
	Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (Based on physicochemical properties of the material). Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
proprietary ingredient	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) 2.1 mg/L 4h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	No skin irritation (rabbit)
	Eye damage/irritation	No eye irritation (rabbit)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified based on available information
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available information
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available information
	STOT (single exposure)	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified based on available information.
	Aspiration toxicity	Not classified based on available information.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
proprietary ingredient	EC50	48	Daphnia magna (Water flea):	37.9 mg/L

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	Expected to be inherently biodegradable. Transformation due to hydrolysis/photolysis not expected to be significant.	Expected to degrade rapidly in air.

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	No information available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	+3Y

Land transport (ADG) – NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS IN PACK SIZES OF 5L OR LESS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

PROPRIETARY POLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	05/09/2025
Initial Date	08/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	29/03/2021	Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 16 have been updated or corrected
2.2	22/02/2022	Sections 3, 8, 12.
2.3	05/09/2025	Section 2, 15.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

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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
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
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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End of SDS