**Hi-Tec Oil Traders Pty Ltd** ABN 28 053 837 362
5 Tarlington Place Smithfield NSW 2164
Correspondence: P.O Box 322 Castle Hill NSW 1765
**Ph:** 1300 796 009 | **Fax:** (02) 9604 1611 | **Email:** hitecoils@hi-tecoils.com.au
www.hi-tecoils.com.au

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



**Product name:** **Diesel Fuel Treatment**

## 1. COMPANY DETAILS AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|---|---|
| COMPANY: | Hi-Tec Oil Traders Pty Ltd. (ABN 28 053 837 362) |
| ADDRESS: | PO Box 322 Castle Hill NSW 1765<br>5 Tarlington Place, Smithfield NSW 2164 |
| TELEPHONE NUMBER: | 1300 796 009 |
| FAX NUMBER: | (02) 9604 1611 |
| EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: | 1300 796 009 |
| PRODUCT NAME: | Diesel Fuel Treatment |
| OTHER NAMES: | None |
| MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCT CODE: | HI8-3120 |
| USE: | Diesel Fuel Treatment |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: | Refer to Product Information Sheet for additional information. |
| OTHER INFORMATION: | Visit our website: www.hi-tecoils.com.au<br>Email: hitecoils@hi-tecoils.com.au |

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|---|---|
| HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: | HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE<br>NON-DANGEROUS GOODS<br>Hazard classification according to criteria of NOHSC and GHS<br>Dangerous goods classification according to Australian Dangerous Goods Code. |
| POISON SCHEDULE: | S5 |
| ADG CLASSIFICATION: | Category 4: Flammable liquid<br>Category 1: Aspiration Hazard |

SIGNAL WORD(S): **DANGER**

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT)

**GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| HAZARD STATEMENTS: | H227: Combustible liquid.<br>H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.<br>AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |
| PREVENTION STATEMENTS: | P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.<br>P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye/face protection. |
| RESPONSE STATEMENTS: | P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call the POISON INFORMATION CENTER on 13 11 26 or doctor/physician.<br>P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.<br>P370+P378: Incases of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |
| STORAGE STATEMENTS: | P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.<br>P405: Store locked up. |
| DISPOSAL STATEMENT: | P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |

## 3. IDENTIFICATION / COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS

| Ingredients | CAS No | Conc, % |
|---|---|---|
| Heating Oil | Not available | >60 |
| Performance additives | Not available | 10-30% |
| Hydrocarbon solvent | Not available | <10 |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

| | |
|---|---|
| GENERAL INFORMATION: | You should call the POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call. |
| 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| SKIN CONTACT: | 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. |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES (CONT)

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

INGESTION: If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

**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.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke.
Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
Combustion products include:, carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.
Water spray of fog (large fires only).

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

FIRE FIGHTING: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
**DO NOT** 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.

HAZCHEM: Not applicable.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| | |
|---|---|
| MINOR SPILLS: | Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources. 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| MAJOR SPLILLS: | Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures -** See section 8

**Environmental precautions** - See section 12

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

| | |
|---|---|
| SAFE HANDLING: | Remove all ignition sources. Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Avoid physical damage to containers. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |
| STORAGE: | Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |
| SUITABLE CONTAINER: | Metal can or drum. Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY: | Avoid storage with oxidisers. |

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS: Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)
Ingredient Data - Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diesel Fuel Treatment | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| Diesel Fuel Treatment | Not Available | Not Available |

EXPOSURE 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. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

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

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONT)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

**Within each range the appropriate value depends on:**

| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
|---|---|
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood - local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

| | |
|---|---|
| EYE/FACE PROTECTION: | Safety glasses with side shields; or as required. Chemical goggles.<br>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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]. |
| HANDS/FEET PROTECTION: | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber |
| BODY PROTECTION: | Overalls. Eyewash unit. |
| THERMAL HAZARDS: | Not available. |

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION & COLOUR: | Clear brown liquid with a petroleum odour, does not mix with water. Miscible with many organic solvents. |
| ODOUR: | Not available |
| ODOUR THRESHOLD: | Not available |
| BOILING POINT: | Not available |
| FREEZING/MELTING POINT(°C) : | Not available |
| FLASH POINT (°C): | >61 |
| VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1): | >1 |
| RELATIVE DENSITY (WATER = 1): | 0.83 |
| WATER SOLUBILITY (g/L): | Immiscible |
| pH: | Not applicable |
| AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C): | Not available |
| DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE (°C): | Not available |
| VISCOSITY: | Not available |
| PARTITION COEFFICIENT: | Not available |
| FLAMMABILITY: | Combustible |
| VOLATILE COMPONENT: | Not available |
| EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: | Not available |
| EXPLOSIVE UPPER/LOWER LIMITS (%): | Not available |
| EVAPORATION RATE: | Not available |
| OXIDISING PROPERTIES: | Not available |
| GAS GROUP: | Not available |
| VOC (g/L): | Not available |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| REACTIVITY: | See section 7. |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID: | See section 7. |
| CHEMICAL STABILITY: | Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: | See section 7. |
| POSSIBLE HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: | See section 7. |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: PRODUCTS | See section 5. |

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| INHALED: | Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. |
| INGESTION: | Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. |
| SKIN CONTACT: | The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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: | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| CHRONIC: | Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. |
| TOXICITY: | Not available. |
| IRRITATION: | Not available . |

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY:

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

***Legend:*** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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*

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

PERSISTENCE & DEGRADABILITY: No data available for all ingredients.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: No data available for all ingredients.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data available in all ingredients.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PRODUCT/PACKAGING DISPOSAL: Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LABELS REQUIRED: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only.

MARINE POLLUTANT: No.

HAZCHEM: Not applicable.

ROAD & RAIL TRANSPORT:
ADG REQUIREMENT: Not regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

MARITIME TRANSPORT:
IMO/IMDG REQUIREMENT: Not regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

AIR TRANSPORT:
ICAO/IATA REQUIREMENT: Not regulated for Transport of Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the International Maritime Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

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

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| POISONS SCHEDULE: | S5 |
| PACKING & LABELLING: | Refer to Section 14 |
| AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY STATUS: | All components are listed or exempted. |

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT PERSON/POINT: General Manager 1300 796 009

This information was prepared in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and to this extent we believe it is accurate. However, no guarantee of accuracy is made or implied and since conditions of use are beyond our control, all information relevant to usage is offered without warranty. The manufacturer will not be held responsible for any unauthorised use of this information or for any modified or altered versions.

If you are an employer it is your duty to tell your employees, and any others that may be affected, of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure you have a current copy.

LITERATURE REFERENCES:

* NOHSC: 2011 National Code of Practice for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets.
* Safe Work Australia: 2016 Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals
* NOHSC: 1008 Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.
* NOHSC: 10005 List of Designated Hazardous Substances.
* NOHSC: 1005 Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, National Code of Practice.
* NOHSC: 2007 Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, National Code of Practice.
* NOHSC: 1003 Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, National Exposure Standards.
* NOHSC: 3008 Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment, Guidance Note.
* NOHSC: 1015 Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods, National Standard.
* NOHSC: 2017 Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods, National Code of Practice.
* SUSDP: Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
* ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods Code
* SDS of component materials.

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**MR122102/1**

**END OF SDS**