

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

PRODUCT NAME:

Fuel Doctor

RECOMMENDED USE:

Fuel Treatment

SUPPLIER DETAILS:

Company: Fuel Doctors Australia Pty Ltd

Address: 30 Rosa Street, Richlands, Qld 4077, Australia

Telephone Number: (+61-7) 3217 0077 Facsimile Number: (+61-7) 3375 4400

Emergency Telephone No: (+61-7) 3217 0077 (Office Hours) (+61-4)12 211 777 (After Hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.**

This product is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING



Hazard Statement(s):

H319 Causes serious eye damage.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P264 Wash with plenty of water and soap thoroughly after handling.

Response

P30.5 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P391 Collect spillage

Storage

No storage statements.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)

S5 Caution

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL/COMPONENTCAS NumberProportion2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol112-34-5>30%<60%</td>Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-tridecyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched69011 -36-5>10%<30%</td>Alcohols, C13-15, branched and linear, ethoxylated157627-86-6>10%<30%</td>Ingredients not classified as hazardousto 100%

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone e.g. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766) or a doctor. Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical attention. **Skin Contact:**

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice **Eye Contact:**

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion:

Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

lif material is involved in a fire use: Water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Combustible liquid.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. Keep containers cool with water spray.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency service. Dispose of according to Local Authority Regulations.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Wash area down with excess water.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use – check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Control Measures:

No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.

Engineering Controls:

Use in well ventilated areas. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use..

Individual Protection Measures, for example Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, ČHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Range (C): <230 Melting Point(C): Not determined

VAP Press(kPa): Not available Odour: Faint

Specific Gravity: 0.95 -1.00 VAP Density: Not determined Sol In Water (g/l): Dispersable Appearance: Green Liquid pH: 6.0 - 7.5 Evaporation Rate: Not determined Flash Point (C) (Closed cup): >100 Density (g/L): 0.94 - 0.95

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

No information available

Chemical stability:

Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Contact with aluminium or alloys containing aluminium may result in alcoholate formation with subsequent evolution of hydrogen.

Conditions to avoid:

Oxidising agents, excessive heat will lead to accelerated oxidative degradation...

Incompatible materials:

Oxidising agents, aluminium and alloys, neoprene and natural rubber.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Toxic fumes of carbon oxides on combustion or oxidation.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Acute Toxicity/Effects

Oral

Type of value: LD50 Species: rat Value: > 2,000 mg/kg

Irritation / corrosion

Assessment of irritating effects: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Not irritating to the skin.

Skin

Species: rabbit Result: non-irritant Literature data.

Eye

Species: rabbit Result: Severe Irritant. Method: OECD Guideline 405

Sensitization

Assessment of sensitization: No data available.

Chronic Toxicity/Effects

Repeated dose toxicity

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: No data available.

Genetic toxicity

Assessment of mutagenicity: No data available

HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central

system depression (like those of drunkeness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing

damage to the lungs.

Eyes: Severe irritant, may cause permanent injury.

Skin: Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may

lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Inhalation: Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation.

Acute: May cause vomiting and diahorrea.

Skin corrosion/irritation: Non-irritant (rabbit).

Serious eye damage/irritation: Severe irritant (rabbit).

Toxicological Data:

None determined for this particular product.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish LC50 (96 h) 2 - 20 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio Aquatic invertebrates EC50 (48 h) 0.2- 2 mg/l, Daphnia sp.

Aquatic plants EC50 (72 h) 0.2 - 2 mg/l (growth rate), Scenedesmus subspicatus Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates No observed effect concentration > 0.2 - < 2 mg/l Literature data.

Microorganisms/Effect on activated sludge

Toxicity to microorganisms

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability

Flimination information >= 90 % Bismuth-active substance (mod. 0)

n information >= 90 % Bismuth-active substance (mod. OECD 303A)
90 - 100 % DOC reduction (OECD 301 A (new version)) (aerobic, activated sludge,

bacterium/EC10 (16 h): > 10,000 mg/l

domestic)

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Mobility in soil

Assessment transport between environmental compartments

The substance will not completely evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface. Adsorption to solid soil phase is possible.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional regulations

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport:

Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail.

Marine Transport:

Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Air Transport:

Not currently classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

This product is classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

Schedule 5

Australia inventory (AICS): All components are listed or exempted.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: Malcolm Swanney BSc Chem

LAST REVISION DATE: 20th December 2016

Reason for Issue: 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

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Abbreviations

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.

ASCC - Australian Safety and Compensation Council

atm Atmosphere

BEI - Biological Exposure Index/Indices.

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

cm2 Square Centimetres

CNS - Central Nervous System.

CO2 Carbon Dioxide

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

deg C C Degrees Celsius

deg F F Degrees Fahrenheit

EC No - European Community Number.

EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand

g Grams

g/cm2 Grams per Cubic Centimetre

g/I Grams per Litre

HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

Immiscible Liquids are insoluble in each other.

inHg Inch of Mercury

inH2O Inch of Water

K Kelvin

kg Kilogram

kg/m3 Kilograms per Cubic Metre

Ib Pound

LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.

LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

Itr or L Litre

m3 Cubic Metre

mbar Millibar

mg Milligram

mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours

mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram

mg/m3 Milligrams per Cubic Metre

Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

mm Millimetre

mmH2O Millimetres of Water

mPa.s Millipascals per Second

N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission

NOS Not Otherwise Specified.

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

Pa Pascal

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppb Parts per Billion

ppm Parts per Million

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours

ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours

psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine

RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

SWA - Safe Work Australia.

TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average

ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations

wt Weight

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