Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-May-2013

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-6147 Version No:2.1.1.1 CD 2013/1 Page 1 of 8

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WYNN'S DIESEL FILTER RE-CHARGE

SYNONYMS

"Part Number: 15601"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains diesel)

PRODUCT USE

Hydrocarbon based diesel fuel filter cleaner.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park NSW, 2164 Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel:1800 039 008 (24 hours) Emergency Tel:+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

RISK

Risk Codes Risk Phrases

R36/37/38 • Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. R40(3)

• Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse R51/53

effects in the aquatic environment.

• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed. R65 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. **R66 R67**

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

S46

Safety Codes Safety Phrases

S23 • Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

 Avoid contact with skin. S24 S25 · Avoid contact with eyes.

· Wear suitable protective clothing. S36

• Wear suitable gloves. S37 S39 • Wear eye/face protection. S29 • Do not empty into drains.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water S401

and detergent.

• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. S35

• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. S13 S26

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or

Poisons Information Centre.

• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show

this container or label).

S57 • Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data S61

sheets.

S60 • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: 9-May-2013 9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-6147 Version No:2.1.1.1 CD 2013/1 Page 2 of 8 Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN % diesel 68334-30-5 >60 propylene glycol phenyl ether 41593-38-8 10-30 ingredients nonhazardous <10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- 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.

SKIN

- 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.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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 (pO2 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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 course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: 9-May-2013 9317SP

Version No:2.1.1.1 CD 2013/1 Page 3 of 8 Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

CHEMWATCH 35-6147

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•3Z

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard contain spillage.
- 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.

MAJOR SPILLS

■ Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

■ Plastic container.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

diesel:
 CAS:68334- 30- 5 CAS:68512- 90- 3 CAS:64742- 81- 0

CAS:68476-30-2

propylene glycol phenyl ether:
 CAS:41593- 38- 8 CAS:770- 35- 4 CAS:4169- 04- 4

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-May-2013 9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-6147 Version No:2.1.1.1 CD 2013/1 Page 4 of 8

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

DIESEL:

PROPYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

WYNN'S DIESEL FILTER RE-CHARGE:

■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

DIESEL:

■ for fuels, diesel

TLV TWA: 15 ppm (vapour); 100 mg/m3 (inhalable fraction and vapour) (skin)

OEL TWA: 5 mg/m3 (stable aerosol) Exxon Mobil 2009 OEL TWA: 200 mg/m3 (vapour) Exxon Mobil 2009

for fuels, diesel, no. 2 [inhalable total hydrocarbon, vapour and aerosol] TLV TWA 100 mg/m3 (skin)

for kerosine (petroleum), hydrosulfurized

TLV TWA: 200 mg/m3 (skin)

Vapour concentrations above the recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.<</>>.

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

for kerosene CAS 8008-20-6

TLV TWA: 100 mg/m3 as total hydrocarbon vapour Skin A3

OEL TWA: 14 ppm, 100 mg/m3 [NIOSH, 1985]

REL TWA: 150 ppm [Shell] CEL TWA: 300 ppm, 900 mg/m3 (CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m3 (compare OSHA TWA)

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit).

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- · Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- · Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING 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.

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-May-2013 9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-6147 Version No:2.1.1.1 CD 2013/1 Page 5 of 8

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear liquid with petroleum hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

State Liquid Molecular Weight Not Applicable Melting Range (℃) Not Available Not Available Viscosity Boiling Range (℃) Not Available Solubility in water (g/L) **Immiscible** Not Applicable Flash Point (℃) 69 5 pH (1% solution) Decomposition Temp (℃) Not Available pH (as supplied) Not Applicable Autoignition Temp (℃) Not Available Vapour Pressure (kPa) Not Available Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Available Specific Gravity (water=1) Not Available Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Available >1

Relative Vapour Density

(air=1)

Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available **Evaporation Rate** Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- · Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

INHALED

■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with diesel fuel may cause defatting and irritation of follicles with blocked sebaceous glands resulting in pimples and spots appearing on arms and legs. Hyperkeratosis has been described in engine drivers exposed occupationally to diesel fuels.

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-May-2013

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-6147 Version No:2.1.1.1 CD 2013/1 Page 6 of 8 Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SKIN

phenyl ether

propylene glycol GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard

Profiles

D1: skin irritation/corrosion (1)

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility Water/Soil diesel No Data No Data No Data No Data Available Available Available Available propylene glycol phenyl ether HIGH No Data LOW HIGH

Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

- Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
- (a) packagings;
- (b) IBCs; or
- (c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) ADG Code 7th Ed.

Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM:

•3Z (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division: Subsidiary Risk: None UN No.: 3082 Packing Group: Ш Special Provision: 179 274 331 335 AU01 Limited Quantity: 5 L Portable Tanks & Bulk Portable Tanks & Bulk TP1 TP29 **T4**

Containers -

Containers - Special

PP1

Instruction:

P001 IBC03 LP01 Packagings & IBCs -

Packing Instruction:

Special Packing

Provision:

Provision:

Name and Description: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S. (contains diesel)

Air Transport IATA:

Packagings & IBCs -

ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None UN/ID Number: 3082 Packing Group: Ш

Special provisions: A97

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diesel)

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-May-2013

9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-6147
Version No:2.1.1.1
CD 2013/1 Page 7 of 8
Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: IMDG Subrisk: 9 None **UN Number:** 3082 Packing Group: Ш EMS Number: Special provisions: 274 335 F- A, S- F Limited Quantities: 5 I Marine Pollutant: Yes Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diesel)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

N Dangerous for the environment

Xn Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

diesel (CAS: 68334-30-5,68512-90-3,64742-81-0,68476-30-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Verzenden Namen"

propylene glycol phenyl ether (CAS: 41593-38-8,770-35-4,4169-04-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Wynn's Diesel Filter Re-Charge (CW: 35-6147)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance CAS Suggested codes propylene glycol phenyl ether 4169- 04- 4 Mut3; R68

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name CAS

diesel 68334- 30- 5, 68512- 90- 3, 64742- 81- 0, 68476- 30- 2

propylene glycol phenyl ether 41593- 38- 8, 770- 35- 4, 4169- 04- 4

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

 A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

 www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)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.

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Issue Date: 9-May-2013 Print Date: 9-May-2013

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: 9-May-2013 9317SP

CHEMWATCH 35-6147 Version No:2.1.1.1 CD 2013/1 Page 8 of 8 Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This is the end of the MSDS.