

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Diesel Power Up
Other Names: Diesel MAX

Product Code:

Recommended Use: Diesel fuel additive
Supplier: Smith Lubricants
Street Address: 26 Hall Street

Texas, Queensland 4385

AUSTRALIA

Telephone Number: +61 427 274 152

Chemical Nature:

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This material is classified as: Hazardous Chemical according to the GHS and WHS regulations. Classified as Not A Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code). Combustible Liquid.

Classification of the Hazardous Chemical

Poisons Schedule S5

Hazardous Chemical according to the GHS and WHS regulations. Not Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code. Combustible Liquid.

Classification

Combustible Liquid Category 4

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Skin Corrosion / Irritation Category 1b

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1

Sensitisation of the skin Category 1

Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 3

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 3

Specific Target organ Toxicity – (repeated exposure) Category 2

Carcinogenicity Category 2

Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2

Label Elements including Precautionary Statements

Signal Word DANGER

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GHS Hazard Pictogram(s)

Hazard Statement(s)

H227 Combustible liquid

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames & hot surfaces. No Smoking

P260 Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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

Precautionary Statement(s) - Response

P301+P310+ P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/doctor/physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P308+P333+313 IF skin irritation or rash occurs or if exposed or concerned: get medical advice/ attention.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical or foam for extinction. Water can be used to cool and protect exposed material.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage

P403+P405+P233+P235 Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an authorised landfill or waste management facility



3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Ingredient	CAS#	%[weight]
Kerosene (petroleum) hydrodesulphurised	64742-81-0	30-50%
Nitric Acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester	27247-96-7	15-40%
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes,	cyclics, <2% aromati	ics
	64742-48-5	<5%
2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	104-76-7	<5%
N,N'-methylenebismopholine	5625-90-1	<2.5%
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Ballance Non-hazardous ingredients

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly

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: phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Inhalation:

If vapours or fumes or decomposition products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

- ➤ Move patient to a source of fresh air & keep calm.
- > Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing.
- ➤ Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm.
- > Keep at rest until fully recovered.
- ➤ If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin, ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask.
- > Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing.
- ➤ If rapid recovery does not occur, seek immediate medical assistance.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs:

- > Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
- > Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.
- > If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention

Eye Contact:

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- > Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
- > Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- ➤ If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.



Ingestion:

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

- > Immediately rinse mouth with water.
- Give a glass of water.
- > Seek immediate medical assistance.

Symptoms Caused by Exposure

Symptoms/Effects: Symptoms/Effects after skin contact:

- ➤ Mild irritation and/or skin rash.
- > Eye irritation.

Medical Attention & Special Treatment Needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures:

Ingestion

> Immediately rinse mouth with water.

Skin:

- > Rinse with soap and water.
- > If mild irritation, apply a topical skin lotion to the effected area.

Eye:

- ➤ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- ➤ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Equipment

Extinguishing media:

- > Water spray or fog.
- ➤ Foam.
- ➤ Dry powder.
- > Carbon dioxide.
- > Do not use water jet to extinguish flames as this will spread the fire.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Heat and Vapours and incompatibility:

> Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if in contact with open flame.



- ➤ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to rupture of containers.
- ➤ A solid stream of water will spread the burning material.
- ➤ Material creates a special hazard because it floats on water.

Special Protective Equipment & Precautions for Firefighters

Fire Fighting:

- ➤ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Safety Data Sheet Page 4 of 11
- > Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Fire / Explosion Hazard:

- > Combustible liquid.
- > Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if in contact with open flame.
- > Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to rupture of containers.
- ➤ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustible products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- > May emit poisonous fumes.
- > May emit acrid smoke. Protective Equipment & Precautions for firefighters:
- > 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.
- > 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.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personal Protection and Exposure:

> Refer to Section 8

Environmental Precautions

Environmental:

> Refer to Section 12

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean-up

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- > Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.



- > Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material, or vermiculite.
- > Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills:

- > Clear area of personnel.
- > Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- > Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- > Prevent spillage from entering drains or waterways.
- ➤ Contain spill with sand, earth, or vermiculite.
- > Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ➤ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth, or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- > Wash area and prevent run off into drains and waterways.
- > If contamination of drains occurs, advise emergency services.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions For Safe Handling

Safe Handling:

- > Do not breathe mist, vapours, spray.
- > No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- > Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ➤ 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. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.
- > Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- > Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- > Use good occupational work practice.
- > Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- > Do not allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Conditions for Safe Storage including any Incompatibilities

Safe Storage:

- > Check regularly for spills and leaks
- > Keep containers securely sealed.
- > Store in original containers.
- > Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- > Avoid physical damage to containers.



- > Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapour. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- > Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Incompatible Products and Materials:

- > Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- > Heat, sparks, flames
- > Strong oxidisers.
- > Refer Section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Ingredient	Material Name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Germany. DFG MAK List (advisory OELs). Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area (DFG) (2011)	Petroleum Naphtha	Petroleum Naphtha	300 mg/m ³ 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2014)	Mineral Oil – inhalable fractions	Mineral Oil – inhalable fractions	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emerg	voner	Limits
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Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Petroleum Naphtha	Petroleum Naphtha	Not	Not	Not Available
•	· ·	Available	Available	
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDI	.H
Petroleum Naphtha	Not Available		Not Availabl	е
Mineral Oil – inhalable	Not Available		Not Available	Α

Exposure Controls

fractions

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

- > General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
- > Use explosion proof ventilation equipment.
- > Prevent vapour concentrating in hollows or sumps.
- > DO NOT enter confined space where vapour may have collected.
- > Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protection:











Eye and Face Protection:

- > Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- > Chemical goggles.
- > Face shield.



Skin Protection: See Hand Protection below

Hands/Feet Protection:

- > Nitrile or neoprene gloves
- 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

Body Protection: See Other Protection below.

Other Protection:

- ➤ Overalls
- > PVC Apron or protective clothing
- > Barrier cream
- > Eyewash unit

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 Aire Respirator
UP to 10 X ES	AB-AUS	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
UP to 50 X ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1	-
UP to 100 X ES	-	AB-2	AB-PAPR-2 ^

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 = Sulphur 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°C)

- ➤ 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Light red/brown hydrocarbon liquid with mild hydrocarbon,

sweet ester odour

Physical State Liquid – light red/brown

Odour Mild hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold Not Available
pH: Not Available
Boiling point/range Not available
Freezing/Melting Point (°C) Not Available
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range, °C

Not Available

Flash Point (PMCC), °C > 78°C Evaporation rate: 0.01

Flammability Combustible
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):Not Available
Solubility in Water Negligible
Relative Density (Water=1): 0.882 @ 15°C

Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water:

Not Available

Auto Ignition Temperature, °C: Not Available Decomposition Temperature: Not Available Viscosity, cSt: Not Available Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1): >1

Volatile Component (% vol) Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reactivity:

➤ See Section 7

Chemical Stability

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Chemical Stability:

- > See Section 7
- > Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Possibility of Hazardous

Reactions Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

- ➤ See Section 7
- ➤ The variable nature of the source material must be closely monitored and risk assessments done to ensure the chance of hazardous reaction is minimised.

Conditions to Avoid

Conditions to Avoid:

- > Heat, sparks, open flame, and other ignition sources.
- > See Section 7

Incompatible Materials

Incompatible materials:

- > Strong Oxidisers.
- ➤ See Section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

- > See Section 5
- ➤ Carbon dioxide (CO2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), acrid smoke.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:

- > The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- ➤ Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be hazardous, due to spasm, irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

Ingestion:

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- > Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, & abdominal pain.

Skin Contact:

- > Contact with skin may cause irritation.
- > 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.
- > Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Eye:

> Causes serious eye irritation.

Chronic:

> Repeated exposure to petroleum hydrocarbon may cause nervous system damage.

Acute Toxicity

Oral

LD50 Oral (rat) > 2000 mg/kg

Material can be aspirated into the lungs during the act of swallowing or vomiting. This could result in severe injury to the lungs and death. Ingestion can cause central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and generalized weakness.

Dermal

LD50 Dermal (rat) > 2000 mg

Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Remarks: Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause dermatitis. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, and cracking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation

Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Naphthalene - Classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B. Group 2B – The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Not expected to impair fertility.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

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If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) – repeated exposure Central nervous system: prolonged inhalation may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and headaches.

Aspiration Hazard

Material can be aspirated into the lungs during the act of swallowing or vomiting. This could result in severe injury to the lungs and death.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Acute Toxicity:

- Fish Harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100mg/l
- Aquatic Invertebrate Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 100mg/l
- Algae Harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100mg/l
- Microorganisms Expected to be harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100mg/l

Chronic Toxicity:

- Fish Not Available
- Aquatic Invertebrate Not Available
- Algae Not Available
- Microorganisms Not Available

Persistence and Degradability

Degradability: Water/Soil

Readily biodegradable

Persistence: Air

Low – oxidise by photo-chemical reactions in air

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioaccumulation

Has potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

Mobility

Expected to be mobile in soil. Floats on water.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



Disposal methods:

Product/Packaging disposal:

- > Do not allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- > It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ➤ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- > Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- > Consult state land waste authority for disposal.
- Recycle packaging where possible

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labelling

Marine Pollutant: Yes HAZCHEM 3W

Land Transport (ADG)

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN Number: 3082

Proper Shipping Name or Technical name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM DISTILLATES; 2-ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE)

Transport Hazard Class:

Class 9

Subrisk Not Applicable

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards (for Transport): Marine Pollutant

Special Precautions for User: Special Provisions

Australian Special Provisions; AU01: Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the description of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code (ADG



07) when transported by road or rail in; (a) packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 Kg (L); or (b) IBCs.

Limited Quantity

Air Transport (ICAO-IATA - DGR)

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN Number: 3082

Proper Shipping Name or Technical name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM DISTILLATES; 2-ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE)

Transport Hazard Class:

ICAO/IATA Class

9

ICAO/IATA Subrisk

Not Applicable

ERG Code

5.00L

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards (for Transport): Marine Pollutant

Special Precautions for User:

Special provisions

Not Applicable

Cargo Only Packing Instructions

Cargo Only Maximum Qty/pack

Passenger & Cargo Packing Instructions

Passenger & Cargo Maximum Qty/pack

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty/pack

Marine Transport (IMDG Code / GGVSee

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea. This material is classified as a Marine Pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

UN Number: 3082

Proper Shipping Name or Technical name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM DISTILLATES; 2-ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE)



Transport Hazard Class:

IMDG Code Class

IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards (for Transport): Marine Pollutant

Special Precautions for User:

EMS Number F-E, S-E
Special Provisions Not Applicable
Limited Quantities 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code: Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Ingredients are shown on regulatory lists:

- ➤ Australia Exposure Standards
- > Australia Hazardous Substances Information System Consolidated Lists
- ➤ Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- ➤ International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- > Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) Schedule 2
- > Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) Schedule 4
- ➤ Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) Schedule 5

National Inventory Status

Australia – AICS: Y Canada – DSL: Y Canada – NDSL: Y China – IECSC: Y

Europe – IENEC / ELINCS / NLP: Y Japan – ENCS: Y Korea – KECL: Y

Mexico – INSQ: Y New Zealand – NZIOC: Y Philippines – PICCS: Y

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Russia – ARIPS: Y Taiwan – TCSI: Y USA – TSCA: Y Vietnam – NCI: Y

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information:

This MSDS 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.

Disclaimer:

As the conditions or methods of use are beyond our control, we do not assume any responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability for any use of this product. Information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate, but all statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.

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