



Hi-Tec Oil Traders Pty Ltd ABN 28 053 837 362  
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# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Issue Date: 6 January 2022  
Diesel Fuel Conditioner  
Version: 2

**Product name: Diesel Fuel Conditioner**

## 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  
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 Conditioner

OTHER NAMES: None

MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCT CODE: HI14-DFC-300

USE: Diesel fuel additive

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Refer to Product Information Sheet for additional information.

OTHER INFORMATION: Visit our website: [www.hi-tecoils.com.au](http://www.hi-tecoils.com.au)  
Email: hitecoils@hi-tecoils.com.au

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE:

This product is classified as: Hazardous goods according to the criteria of NOHSC, and GHS Classification.  
Non-Dangerous according to ADG

POISON SCHEDULE: S5, Caution



SIGNAL WORD: **DANGER**

### GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

FLAMMABLE LIQUID:- Category 4  
ACUTE TOXICITY (ORAL):- Category 4



AUSTRALIAN FAMILY OWNED SINCE 1989





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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT)

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION:	Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY – SINGLE EXPOSURE:	Category 3 (narcotic effects)
ASPIRATION HAZARD:-	Category 1
ACUTE AQUATIC HAZARD:	Category 1
CHRONIC AQUATIC HAZARD:	Category 1
HAZARD STATEMENTS:	H227 Combustible liquid H302 Harmful if swallowed. H315 Causes skin irritation. H338 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
PREVENTION PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 Avoid release to the environment.
RESPONSE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call the POISON INFORMATION CENTER on 13 11 26 or doctor/physician. P331 Do NOT induce vomiting. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein to extinguish. P391 Collect spillage. P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call the POISON INFORMATION CENTER on 13 11 26 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
STORAGE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT:	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised.	64742-81-0	>60% (w/w)
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	27247-96-7	30-40
Ingredients non-hazardous	Not Available	<10% (w/w)





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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 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:

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.

### EYE CONTACT:

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.

### INGESTION:

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 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.  
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

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.

The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methaemoglobin.

Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.

Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methaemoglobin.

Initial attention should be directed towards improving oxygen delivery, with assisted ventilation, if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated conclusive benefits.

Institute cardiac monitoring, especially in patients with coronary artery or pulmonary disease.

Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.

Naloxone, glucose and thiamine should be given if a multiple ingestion is suspected.



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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES (CONT)

Decontaminate using Ipecac Syrup for alert patients or lavage for obtunded patients who present within 2-4 hours of ingestion.  
Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis alone is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 5 minutes; repeat, using the same dose if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B,NS,SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** If material is involved in a fire use foam, dry chemical powder, BCF (where regulations permit), carbon dioxide or water spray or fog.

**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 course.  
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.  
**Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot.

**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).  
May emit acrid smoke.  
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material





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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- SMALL SPILLS:**
- 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.
- LARGE SPILLS:**
- 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.

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

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

- SAFE HANDLING:**
- 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.**
- OTHER INFORMATION:**
- 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.

### CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

- SUITABLE CONTAINER:**
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container
  - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
  - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY:**
- Avoid storage with oxidisers



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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### CONTROL PARAMETERS

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

INGREDIENT DATA: Not available.

#### Emergency Limits

##### Ingredient

Diesel Fuel Conditioner

##### TEEL-1

Not available

##### TEEL-2

Not available

##### TEEL-3

Not available

##### Ingredient

Kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised.  
2-ethylhexyl nitrate

##### Original IDLH

Not available  
Not available

##### Revised IDLH

Not available  
Not available

##### Ingredient

Kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised.  
2-ethylhexyl nitrate

##### Occupation Exposure Band Rating

E  
E

##### Occupation Exposure Band Limit

≤ 0.1 ppm  
≤ 0.1 ppm

#### NOTES:

*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*

#### APPROPRIATE 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, chemical goggles, and respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment.

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

#### EYE AND FACE PROTECTION:

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, 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 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.





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

### SKIN PROTECTION:

See Hand Protection below.

### HANDS / FEET PROTECTION:

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.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands.

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

### BODY AND OTHER PROTECTION:

Overalls, P.V.C. apron, Barrier cream, Skin Cleansing cream, Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+	-	-	Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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 = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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



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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM:	Clear reddish brown liquid
ODOUR:	Not available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Miscible
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	Not Available
RELATIVE DENSITY (WATER = 1):	0.87-0.91
VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1):	Not Available
VAPOUR PRESSURE (kPa):	Not Available
FLASH POINT (°C):	Not Available
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS (%):	Not Available
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C):	Not Available
MELTING POINT/RANGE (°C):	Not available
INITIAL BOILING POINT/RANGE (°C):	Not Available
pH AS SUPPLIED:	Not Applicable
VISCOSITY @ 25 °C (cPs):	Not Available
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not Available
TOTAL VOC (g/L):	Not Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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







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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

INHALATION:	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. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even Nausea.	
SKIN CONTACT:	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.	
INGESTION:	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage 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 CONTACT:	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
CHRONIC:	There is limited evidence that shows that skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.	
Diesel Fuel Treatment:	<b>TOXICITY</b> Not available	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available
Kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised:	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD <sub>50</sub> : > 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (Rat) LC <sub>50</sub> : > 4.3 mg/14h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD <sub>50</sub> : > 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
2-ethylhexyl nitrate:	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rat) LD <sub>50</sub> : >4800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (Rat) LC <sub>50</sub> : > 1.15 mg/14h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD <sub>50</sub> : > 2000 mg/kg	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**LEGEND:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances



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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONT)

### KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED:

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale.

### 2-ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE:

Chemical with the aliphatic nitro group (-C-NO<sub>2</sub>) have been added to a list of DNA-reactive subgroups recognised by the National Toxicological Program (NTP, U.S. Dept Health and Human Services) for possible carcinogenic activity.

### ACUTE TOXICITY:

Data available to make classification.

### SKIN IRRITATION / CORROSION:

Data available to make classification.

### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION:

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

### RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION:

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

### MUTAGENICITY:

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

### CARCINOGENICITY:

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

### REPRODUCTIVITY:

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

### SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE):

Data available to make classification.

### SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification.

### ASPIRATION HAZARD:

Data available to make classification.





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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS.

### DO NOT DISCHARGE INTO WATERWAYS.

Toxicity Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Diesel Fuel Conditioner	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised:	NOEC(EC <sub>x</sub> )	3072	Fish	1 mg/l	1
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	EC <sub>50</sub>	72	Alagea or other aquatic plants	1.57 mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	LC <sub>50</sub>	96	Fish	2 mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	EC <sub>50</sub>	48	Crustacea	> 12.6 mg/L	2
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	EC <sub>10</sub> (EC <sub>x</sub> )	72	Alagea or other aquatic plants	> 0.76 mg/L	2

### LEGEND:

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

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: No data available for all ingredients.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised: LOW (BCF = 159)

MOBILITY: No data available for all ingredients.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT: 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.



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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 2-ethylhexyl nitrate)
UN NO:	3082
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS:	9
SUBSIDIARY RISK 1:	None Allocated
PACKING GROUP:	III
HAZCHEM CODE:	•3Z
MARINE POLLUTANT:	Yes
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	Refer to incompatibilities in section 7 and stability and reactivity information in section 10.

### ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

#### ROAD & RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	Special provisions: 274 331 335 375 AU01 Limited quantity: 5 L
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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.

#### MARITIME TRANSPORT

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:	EMS Number: F-A, 8-F Special Provisions: 274 335 969 Limited quantity: 5 L
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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION (CONT)

### AIR TRANSPORT

Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the criteria of the International Maritime Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER:

Special provisions: A97 A158 A197 A215  
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 964  
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L  
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 964  
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y964  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### AICS INVENTORY:

All ingredients are on the inventory

## 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.





**Hi-Tec Oil Traders Pty Ltd** ABN 28 053 837 362  
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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION (CONT)

**LAST CHANGE:** Supersedes document issued: 15 May 2017  
Reason/s for revision: Minor editorial adjustments to comply with GHS requirements.

**MR221060/1**

**END OF SDS**



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