

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 1 of 16

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

SYNONYMS

"Product No: 53005"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains petroleum naphtha)

PRODUCT USE

Biocide for diesel fuels.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

- » Flammable.
- » May cause heritable genetic damage.
- » Toxic to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

- » Keep locked up.
- » Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- » In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- » Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- » To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.
- » This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- » Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- » This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

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Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 2 of 16

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
substituted dioxaborinanes	8063-89-6	95.0
solvent naphtha	8030-30-6	4.5
arsenic	7440-38-2	<0.01

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- » - 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.

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.
- 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- » - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- » - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 3 of 16

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- » - Liquid and vapour are flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - 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 monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂),

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: ●3Y

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- » - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- » - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- 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.

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 4 of 16

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- » - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- » - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
- (i) : Removable head packaging;
- (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
- (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 5 of 16

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- » - Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
 - Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
 - DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
 - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
 - Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.
 - Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.
 - Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
 - Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
 - Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.
 - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations
- In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):
- Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials
 - For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up
 - Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	arsenic (Arsenic & soluble compounds (as As))	0.05

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- substituted dioxaborinanes: CAS:8063- 89- 6
- solvent naphtha: CAS:8030- 30- 6

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	REVIDLHMG_	REVIDLHPPM
solvent naphtha		1, 000 [LEL]
arsenic	5	

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

MATERIAL DATA

» 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. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 6 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

INGREDIENT DATA

SUBSTITUTED DIOXABORINANES:

- » No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA:

- » Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour. A STEL is recommended to prevent mucous membrane and ocular irritation and prevention of acute depression of the central nervous system. Because of the wide variation in molecular weights of its components, the conversion of ppm to mg/m³ is approximate. Sweden recommends hexane type limits of 100 ppm and heptane and octane type limits of 300 ppm. Germany does not assign a value because of the widely differing compositions and resultant differences in toxic properties.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (gasoline).

For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals. Many literature reports have failed to distinguish hexane from n-hexane and on the assumption that the commercial hexane contains 30% n-hexane, a worst case recommendation for TLV is assumed to reduce the risk of peripheral neuropathies (due to the metabolites 2,5-heptanedione and 3,6-octanedione) and other adverse neuropathic effects.

Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.15 (n-HEXANE).

Mean Molecular weight is 97

Naphtha solvents of this type produce central nervous system depression and irritation of the respiratory tract.

for petroleum distillates:

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

ARSENIC:

» 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. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 7 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

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- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

Inorganic arsenic compounds appear to produce an increased incidence of skin and lung cancers following their use in medicine, after drinking arsenic-contaminated water, or after occupational exposure. Cancers at other sites have been described but a clear association has yet to be determined.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- » - 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].

HANDS/FEET

- » - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity,
- are important in the selection of gloves.
- Neoprene gloves.

OTHER

- » - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 8 of 16

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

» 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.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2
10000	100	-	A- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Yellow liquid with an aromatic odour; moderately miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 5 (by wt)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): 276.1
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.05
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: <1 (n- butanol=1)
Flash Point (°C): 38.8 (TCC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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.

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 9 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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

EYE

» Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

» There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

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.

INHALED

» The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Borate can accumulate in the testes and deplete germ cells and cause withering of the testicles, according to animal testing. Hair loss, skin inflammation, stomach ulcer and anaemia can all occur. Repeated swallowing or inhalation irritates the stomach, causes a loss of appetite, disturbed digestion, nausea and vomiting, red rash, dry skin and mucous membranes, reddening of the tongue, cracking of the lips, inflamed conjunctiva, swelling of the eyelids and kidney injury. Animal testing revealed prolonged ingestion causes effects to the reproductive system in both males and females.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

Chronic inhalation exposures may show indications of peripheral neuropathy, a progressive nerve disorder of extremities.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

» The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SUBSTITUTED DIOXABORINANES:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 10 of 16

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9.1 ml/kg *
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9000 mg/kg * * Hammonds
Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg (calc)*

Nil Reported

SOLVENT NAPHTHA:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

» Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney. Such abnormal accumulation represents lysosomal overload and leads to chronic renal tubular cell degeneration, accumulation of cell debris, mineralisation of renal medullary tubules and necrosis. A sustained regenerative proliferation occurs in epithelial cells with subsequent neoplastic transformation with continued exposure. The alpha2-microglobulin is produced under the influence of hormonal controls in male rats but not in females and, more importantly, not in humans.

CARCINOGEN

arsenic	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens	Group	1
arsenic	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	1

REPROTOXIN

arsenic	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	H s
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

» Toxic to aquatic organisms.
» 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.
» Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SUBSTITUTED DIOXABORINANES:

» Toxic to aquatic organisms.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

» For naphtha

Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate: Estimated Koc values ranging from 80 to 125 indicate that naphtha is expected to have high mobility in soil. Volatilisation of naphtha from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given estimated Henry's Law constants in the range of 1.29 to 1.71 atm-cu m/mole.. The potential for volatilisation of naphtha from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon a vapor pressure range of 211 to 514 mm Hg at 25 deg C. Screening studies using municipal sewage inoculum, suggests naphtha and similar mixtures will biodegrade in soil.

Aquatic fate: Estimated Koc values indicate that naphtha is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilisation from water surfaces is expected based upon estimated Henry's Law constants . Using these Henry's Law constants, volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 1 hour and 4

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 11 of 16

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

days, respectively. Estimated BCF values ranging from 60 to 80, from log K_{ow}s ranging from 3.21 to 3.39, suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate. Screening studies using municipal sewage inoculum, suggests naphtha and similar mixtures will biodegrade in water.

Atmospheric fate: According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, naphtha, which has a vapor pressure range of about 211 to 514 mm Hg at 25 deg C, is expected to exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase naphtha is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals, the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 3-4 days, calculated from rate constants of 4.0×10^{-12} to 5.5×10^{-12} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25 deg C that were derived using a structure estimation method for n-pentane and isohexane, respectively.

» For petroleum derivatives:

Chemical analysis for all individual compounds in a petroleum bulk product released to the environment is generally unrealistic due to the complexity of these mixtures and the laboratory expense. Determining the chemical composition of a petroleum release is further complicated by hydrodynamic, abiotic, and biotic processes that act on the release to change the chemical character.

The longer the release is exposed to the environment, the greater the change in chemical character and the harder it is to obtain accurate analytical results reflecting the identity of the release. After extensive weathering, detailed knowledge of the original bulk product is often less valuable than current site-specific information on a more focused set of hydrocarbon components. Health assessment efforts are frequently frustrated by three primary problems: (1) the inability to identify and quantify the individual compounds released to the environment as a consequence of a petroleum spill; (2) the lack of information characterizing the fate of the individual compounds in petroleum mixtures; and (3) the lack of specific health guidance values for the majority of chemicals present in petroleum products. To define the public health implications associated with exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons, it is necessary to have a basic understanding of petroleum properties, compositions, and the physical, chemical, biological, and toxicological properties of the compounds most often identified as the key chemicals of concern.

Environmental fate:

Petroleum products released to the environment migrate through soil via two general pathways: (1) as bulk oil flow infiltrating the soil under the forces of gravity and capillary action, and (2) as individual compounds separating from the bulk petroleum mixture and dissolving in air or water. When bulk oil flow occurs, it results in little or no separation of the individual compounds from the product mixture and the infiltration rate is usually fast relative to the dissolution rate. Many compounds that are insoluble and immobile in water are soluble in bulk oil and will migrate along with the bulk oil flow. Factors affecting the rate of bulk oil infiltration include soil moisture content, vegetation, terrain, climate, rate of release (e.g., catastrophic versus slow leakage), soil particle size (e.g., sand versus clay), and oil viscosity (e.g., gasoline versus motor oil).

As bulk oil migrates through the soil column, a small amount of the product mass is retained by soil particles. The bulk product retained by the soil particles is known as "residual saturation".

Depending upon the persistence of the bulk oil, residual saturation can potentially reside in the soil for years. Residual saturation is important as it determines the degree of soil contamination and can act as a continuing source of contamination for individual compounds to separate from the bulk product and migrate independently in air or groundwater. Residual saturation is important as it determines the degree of soil contamination and can act as a continuing source of contamination for individual compounds to separate from the bulk product and migrate independently in air or groundwater. When the amount of product released to the environment is small relative to the volume of available soil, all of the product is converted to residual saturation and downward migration of the bulk product usually ceases prior to affecting groundwater resources. Adverse impacts to groundwater may still occur if rain water infiltrates through soil containing residual saturation and initiates the downward migration of individual compounds. When the amount of product released is large relative to the volume of available soil, the downward migration of bulk product ceases as water-saturated pore spaces are encountered. If the density of the bulk product is less than that of water, the product tends to "float" along the interface between the water saturated and unsaturated zones and spread horizontally in a pancake-like layer, usually in the direction of groundwater flow. Almost all motor and heating oils are less dense than water. If the density of the bulk product is greater than that of water, the product will continue to migrate downward through the water table aquifer under the continued influence of gravity. Downward migration ceases when the product is converted to residual saturation or when an impermeable surface is encountered.

As the bulk product migrates through the soil column, individual compounds may separate from the mixture and migrate independently. Chemical transport properties such as volatility, solubility, and sorption potential are often used to evaluate and predict which compounds will likely separate from the mixture.

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 12 of 16

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Since petroleum products are complex mixtures of hundreds of compounds, the compounds characterized by relatively high vapor pressures tend to volatilise and enter the vapor phase. The exact composition of these vapors depends on the composition of the original product. Using gasoline as an example, compounds such as butane, propane, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene are preferentially volatilised. Because volatility represents transfer of the compound from the product or liquid phase to the air phase, it is expected that the concentration of that compound in the product or liquid phase will decrease as the concentration in the air phase increases.

In general, compounds having a vapor pressure in excess of 10-2 mm Hg are more likely to be present in the air phase than in the liquid phase. Compounds characterized by vapor pressures less than 10-7 mm Hg are more likely to be associated with the liquid phase. Compounds possessing vapor pressures that are less than 10-2 mm Hg, but greater than 10-7 mm Hg, will have a tendency to exist in both the air and the liquid phases.

Lighter petroleum products such as gasoline contain constituents with higher water solubility and volatility and lower sorption potential than heavier petroleum products such as fuel oil.

Data compiled from gasoline spills and laboratory studies indicate that these light-fraction hydrocarbons tend to migrate readily through soil, potentially threatening or affecting groundwater supplies. In contrast, petroleum products with heavier molecular weight constituents, such as fuel oil, are generally more persistent in soils, due to their relatively low water solubility and volatility and high sorption capacity. Solubility generally decreases with increasing molecular weight of the hydrocarbon compounds. For compounds having similar molecular weights, the aromatic hydrocarbons are more water soluble and mobile in water than the aliphatic hydrocarbons and branched aliphatics are less water-soluble than straight-chained aliphatics. Aromatic compounds in petroleum fuels may comprise as much as 50% by weight; aromatic compounds in the C6-C13, range made up approximately 95% of the compounds dissolved in water.

Indigenous microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Unlike other fate processes that disperse contaminants in the environment, biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without transferring them across media.

The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors. Generally the straight chain hydrocarbons and the aromatics are degraded more readily than the highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C10-C22 range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by volatilisation and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialized hydrocarbon degraders; and n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. A large proportion of the water-soluble fraction of the petroleum product may be degraded as the compounds go into solution. As a result, the remaining product may become enriched in the alicyclics, the highly branched aliphatics, and PAHs with many fused rings.

In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation of oil. Anaerobic decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons leads to extremely low rates of degradation. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7. The moisture content of the contaminated soil will affect biodegradation of oils due to dissolution of the residual compounds, dispersive actions, and the need for microbial metabolism to sustain high activity. The moisture content in soil affects microbial locomotion, solute diffusion, substrate supply, and the removal of metabolic by-products. Biodegradation rates in soils are also affected by the volume of product released to the environment. At concentrations of 0.5% of oil by volume, the degradation rate in soil is fairly independent of oil concentrations. However, as oil concentration rises, the first order degradation rate decreases and the oil degradation half-life increases. Ultimately, when the oil reaches saturation conditions in the soil (i.e., 30-50% oil), biodegradation virtually ceases. Excessive moisture will limit the gaseous supply of oxygen for enhanced decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons. Most studies indicate that optimum moisture content is within 50-70% of the water holding capacity.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs. The presence of oil should increase soil temperature, particularly at the surface. The darker color increases the heat capacity by adsorbing more radiation. The optimal temperature for biodegradation to occur ranges from 18 C

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 13 of 16

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

to 30 C. Minimum rates would be expected at 5 C or lower.

ARSENIC:

» Hazardous Air Pollutant: Yes
» Water solubility (g/l): 0.05

» 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.
» Speciation of arsenic is an important consideration in the fate, movement, and action of this substance. Chemical and biochemical transformations of arsenic include oxidation, reduction and methylation which affects its volatilisation, adsorption, dissolution and biological disposition. The transport of arsenic in the environment is largely controlled by absorption/desorption processes in soils and sediments. Sediment movement is responsible for transport of arsenic soil residues to their ultimate sinks in deep ocean sediments. The clay fraction, plus ferrous and aluminium oxides which coat clay particles, adsorb arsenicals which then undergo transformation as discussed earlier. Conversions of arsenic to volatile alkylarsines leads to air transport losses from soil. Inorganic arsenic occurs in water in different oxidation states depending on the pH and Eh of the water. Arsenate is apparently reduced by bacteria to arsenite in marine environments because the ratio of total arsenate to total arsenic is much lower than that predicted thermodynamically. Methylation of arsenic occurs in both freshwater and marine systems where arsenate occurs as arsenate, arsenite, methanearsonic acid and dimethylarsinic acid. Arsenate predominates because this is the most stable form.

Bioaccumulation occurs in some aquatic species such as seaweeds, freshwater algae and crustaceans. Some arsenic in water flea (*Daphnia Magna*) and algae occurs as arseno-analogues of phospholipids leading to the mistaken impression that accumulation and utilisation of arsenic takes place at the expense of phosphate. Crabs, lobsters and other marine organisms accumulate organo-arsenicals in the food chain. Although human activity may alter the local picture of environmental arsenic there is little evidence that this affects the global scale arsenic cycle.

Airborne concentrations of arsenic in urban areas may range from a few nanograms to a few tenths of a microgram per cubic meter; airborne arsenic is generally inorganic. In oxygenated soils inorganic arsenic is present in pentavalent form; under reducing conditions it occurs as the trivalent form.

Drinking Water Standards:

arsenic: 50 ug/l (UK max.) 0.01mg/L (WHO provisional guideline)

chloride:400 mg/l (UK max.)

250 mg/l (WHO guideline)

Soil Guideline:

Dutch Criteria: 29 mg/kg (target)

55 mg/kg (intervention)

Air Quality Standard:

No safe levels recommended due to carcinogenic properties (WHO guideline).

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)2.8-4.2mg/L

Degradation Biological: slow

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- » - Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 14 of 16

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: ●3Y (ADG7)

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains petroleum naphtha)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3 A148		
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	223 274 330 944 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

ITW Wynn's Diesel Fuel Shock Treatment (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

substituted dioxaborinanes (CAS: 8063-89-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products

solvent naphtha (CAS: 8030-30-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at

least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO

- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action

arsenic (CAS: 7440-38-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 15 of 16

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (IRRIIG - inorganic chemicals)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIIG)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses
Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses
Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling
Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory
Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations
1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix G
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix J (Part 2)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 7
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

» Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
arsenic	0.0005 mg/mg	1000	D	4.7	-
arsenic	~REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	GUIDELINES			
arsenic	0.0005 mg/mg	1000	D	4.7	-

» These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

» 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.

continued...

ITW WYNN'S DIESEL FUEL SHOCK TREATMENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4732-21

Version No:2.0

CD 2008/3 Page 16 of 16

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

» 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: 6-Aug-2008

Print Date: 27-Oct-2008