Hi-Tec Oil Traders Pty Ltd ABN 28 053 837 362
5 Tarlington Place Smithfield NSW 2164
Correspondence: P.O Box 322 Castle Hill NSW 1765
Ph: 1300 796 009 | **Fax:** (02) 9604 1611 | **Email:** hitecoils@hi-tecoils.com.au
www.hi-tecoils.com.au

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: **Petrol Injector Cleaner**

1. COMPANY DETAILS AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY: ADDRESS:	Hi-Tec Oil Traders Pty Ltd. (ABN 28 053 837 362) 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:	Petrol Injector Cleaner
OTHER NAMES:	None
MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCT CODE:	HI8-3360
USE:	Petrol fuel additive
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	Refer to Product Information Sheet for additional information.
OTHER INFORMATION:	Visit our website: www.hi-tecoils.com.au Email: hitecoils@hi-tecoils.com.au

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE:

This product is classified as: Combustible liquid according to the criteria of NOHSC, and GHS Classification.

POISON SCHEDULE: S5, Caution

SIGNAL WORD: **DANGER**

GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:-	Category 4
ASPIRATION HAZARD:-	Category 1

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT)

HAZARD STATEMENTS:	H227 Combustible liquid. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
PREVENTION PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. P280 Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye/face protection and suitable respirator.
RESPONSE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	P301+310 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 foam for extinction.
STORAGE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT:	P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national andinternational regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Heating oil	Not Available	>60% (w/w)
Performance additives	Not Available	<10%(w/w)

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:	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:	Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES (CONT)

INGESTION:

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
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.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen.
Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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 (large fires only)

FIRE INCOMPATABILITY:

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents.

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.
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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (CONT)

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.
Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILLS:

Slippery when spilt.
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.
Wipe up.
Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

LARGE SPILLS:

Slippery when spilt.
Moderate hazard.
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
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.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

SAFE HANDLING:

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE (CONT)

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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

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.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

SUITABLE CONTAINER:

Metal can or drum
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATABILITY:

Avoid storage with oxidisers
Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

MATERIAL DATA:

For mineral oils (excluding metal working fluids), pure, highly and severely refined:
Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m3 (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designe dengineering 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. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONT)

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	**Air Speed:**
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	**Upper end of the range**
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source.
The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT: SAFETY SHOES, OVERALLS, GLOVES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, RESPIRATOR.

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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONT)

	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. 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.
SKIN / HANDS / FEET PROTECTION:	Butyl rubber gloves Neoprene gloves PVC gloves Safety footwear PVC boots
BODY AND OTHER PROTECTION:	Overalls. Barrier cream Eyewash unit.
THERMAL HAZARDS:	Not available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM:	Clear brown liquid
ODOUR:	Petroleum
SOLUBILITY:	Immiscible in water
RELATIVE DENSITY (WATER = 1):	0.83
VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR=1):	Not Available
VAPOUR PRESSURE (20 °C):	Not Available
FLASH POINT CLOSED CUP (°C):	>61
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS (%):	Not Available
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C):	Not Available
MELTING POINT/RANGE (°C):	Not available
INITIAL BOILING POINT/RANGE (°C):	Not Available
pH:	Not Applicable

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (CONT)

VISCOSITY @ 25 °C (cPs):	Not Available
EVAPORATION RATE (N-BUTYL ACETATE=1):	Not Available
TOTAL VOC (G/LITRE):	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: .	Oxidisers, strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Acrid smoke, toxic fumes, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, combustible mists.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

INHALATION:	Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination
SKIN CONTACT:	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
INGESTION:	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
EYE CONTACT:	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CONT)

CHRONIC:	Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
ACUTE TOXICITY:	Data not available to make classification.
SKIN IRRITATION / CORROSION:	Data not available to make classification.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION:	Data not available to make classification.
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION:	Data not available to make classification.
MUTAGENICITY:	This material has been classified as non-hazardous.
CARCINOGENICITY:	Data not available to make classification.
REPRODUCTIVITY:	Data not available to make classification.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE):	Data not available to make classification.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):	Data not available to make classification.
ASPIRATION HAZARD:	Data available to make classification available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AVOID CONTAMINATING WATERWAYS.

ECOTOXICITY:	No information available.
PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:	No data available for all ingredients.
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:	No data available for all ingredients.
MOBILITY:	No data available for all ingredients.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT:

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD & RAIL TRANSPORT:

ADG REQUIREMENT

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

MARITIME TRANSPORT:

IMO/IMDG REQUIREMENT

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

AIR TRANSPORT:

ICAO/IATA REQUIREMENT

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.

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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION (CONT)

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.

LAST CHANGE:

Supersedes document issued: 22 February 2017
Reason/s for revision: Alignment to GHS requirements.

MR223061/1

END OF SDS