



Product Name **Common Rail Euro**

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Supplier Name | Dyna FuelsAustralia Pty Ltd |
| Address | 94 / 38/40 Popes Road Keysbrough vic 3173 |
| Telephone | 04057490145 |
| Emergency | 0405749145 |
| Web Site | www.dynafuels.com |
| Synonym(s) | DTA8 |
| Use | Cetane Booster : Diesel Additive |

2. HAZARDS

IDENTIFICATION

GLOBALLY HARMONISED



SYSTEM (GHS)

Hazard Classification

Flammable Liquids, Category 4
 Acute Toxicity (inhalation), Category 4
 Skin Irritation, Category 2
 Aspiration Toxicity, Category 1
 Carcinogenicity, Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure),
 Category 2

**Signal Word
 Pictograms**

DANGER

Hazard Statements

Combustible liquid
 Harmful if inhaled
 Causes skin irritation
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 Suspected of causing cancer
 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary Statements

Preventative

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P260 Do not breathe vapour.

P280 Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

Response

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P301+P310+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do not induce vomiting.

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

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P370+P378 IN CASE OF FIRE: Use dry powder, carbon dioxide or foam for extinction.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local state and federal regulations.

DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION (ADG Code)

Not classified as a dangerous good by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredient | Formula | CAS No. | Content |
|----------------------|--|------------|---------|
| Solvent blend | Mixture | 68334-30-5 | 70-100% |
| Additives | Mixture | Mixture | 10-30% |
| 2-ethylhexyl nitrate | C ₈ H ₁₇ NO ₃ | 27247-96-7 | <10% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Eye**

Hold eyes open and flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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| Inhalation | Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Keep victim at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If rapid recovery does not occur, get medical attention. |
| Skin | If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair with soap and water. |
| Ingestion | If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Immediately contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26. |
| First Aid Facilities | Safety shower and eye wash station. |
| Medical attention and special treatment | Treat Symptomatically. |
| Symptoms caused by exposure | Eye: Blurring of vision, irritation, pain and redness. Inhalation: Nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness, fatigue or unconsciousness. Skin: Irritation and redness. Ingestion: Nausea or vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed – harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs. |

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| Suitable extinguishing media | Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Do not use water in a jet as this may spread the fire. |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. |
| Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters | Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combatting fire. Use water fog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas. |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | Eliminate all ignition sources. Material is slippery. Clean up spills immediately to prevent further accidents. Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) as specified in Section 8. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. |
| Environmental precautions | Prevent from spreading and entering waterways by using sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. |
| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up | Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all ignition sources. In the event of a large spill, contain spilled material with sand, earth or other absorbent material. Prevent run-off into drains or waterways. Transfer spilled material to suitable containers for re-use or disposal. Transfer contaminated sand or earth into suitable containers for disposal. Clearly label all containers. Wash contaminated area with detergent and water. |

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of vapour. Use product only in well-ventilated areas. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating, drinking or smoking. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems. Store as a Class C1 Combustible Liquid (AS1940).

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards

Occupational exposure limits:

In the absence of a national exposure limit, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends the following values for Diesel Fuel: TWA – 100 mg/m³. Critical effects based on Skin and Irritation.

Biological Limits

None allocated.

Engineering Controls

No special engineering controls required when used in small quantities. Use with good general ventilation. If mists or aerosols are generated, a system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposure as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is preferable because it can control emissions at source preventing dispersion into the general work area.

Individual protective measures and personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Face shield and/or splash-proof chemical goggles (AS1336/1337).

Glove Type: Impervious PVC, rubber or nitrile gloves (AS2161).

Clothing: When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear PVC, nitrile or rubber apron and enclosed shoes.

Respirator: If an inhalation risk exists, wear an approved respirator complying with AS 1715/1716. In general, respirator use should be limited and engineering controls used to minimise exposure. If respirators must be worn, ensure adequate respirator selection and training is undertaken. Some respirators are extremely uncomfortable to wear for extended periods. Air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Appearance | Coloured Liquid | Solubility(Water) | Not soluble 0.9 |
| Odour | Distillate | Specific Gravity | approx. |
| Vapour Pressure | <1hPa @ 20°C | % Volatiles | Approx.60% |
| Vapour Density | Not determined | Flammability | Class C1 Combustible |
| Boiling Point | >170°C | Flash Point | Approx. 65°C |
| Melting Point | Not determined | Upper Explosion Limit | >5% |
| Evaporation Rate | Not determined | Lower Explosion Limit | <1% |

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| Reactivity | Stable under recommended conditions of storage and use. |
| Chemical Stability | Stable under recommended conditions of storage and use. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources. |
| Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions | Keep away from strong oxidising agents, strong acids and alkalis. No hazardous reactions known. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Will evolve toxic gases including carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| Health Hazard Summary | This product is of low to moderate toxicity by ingestion. High concentrations and vapour may cause headache and drowsiness. There is limited evidence of carcinogenicity from exposure to diesel fuel. Avoid skin contact and inhalation of vapour. |
| Eye | Vapour may irritate the eyes causing stinging and discomfort. Liquid and spray mists may cause redness or corneal injury. |
| Inhalation | Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea, headache, fatigue, loss of appetite and vomiting. High level exposure may result in dizziness, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema and unconsciousness. Chronic exposure may result in kidney, liver and CNS damage. |
| Skin | Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May be absorbed through skin with harmful effects. |

Ingestion Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, fatigue and diarrhoea. Ingestion of large quantities may result in liver and kidney damage, and unconsciousness. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema which may be fatal.

Toxicity Data Diesel fuel LD50 (rat): >7500 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product is regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms. Toxic: LL/EL/IL50 1-10 mg/L (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 is expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).

Persistence and Degradability: The main components of this product are readily biodegradable. Some minor components may persist in the environment.

Mobility in soil Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces but a significant proportion will remain after one day. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Contains volatile constituents.

Bioaccumulative potential Some minor ingredients may have the potential to bioaccumulate.

Other adverse effects Floats on water restricting oxygen exchange with possible asphyxiation of aquatic life.

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Safe handling and disposal methods Recover or recycle if possible. Waste material may be incinerated under controlled conditions where permitted. Refer to local waste management authority for other approved methods. Empty containers should be decontaminated by rinsing with water prior to disposal or recycling. Product must be contained and not disposed of in sewerage systems, drains or waterways. Advise combustible nature.

Disposal of contaminated packaging Empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

Environmental regulations Dispose of in accordance with relevant local, state and federal legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS

S5 when packed in containers with a capacity less than 20L.
All ingredients are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information CLEANING MINERAL OIL CONTAMINATED CLOTHING: Cleaners are advised that when cleaning oil contaminated clothing it is essential that freshly distilled solvent is used for each batch, including final rinse, as even filtered solvent will leave oil residues.

MINERAL OILS - USED; Used mineral oils in engine crankcases and other high temperature/high stress environments may contain potentially harmful residues, some of which have been shown to cause irreversible skin effects, including cancer. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of mists associated with used mineral oils may result in pulmonary fibrosis.

MINERAL OILS - INJECTION; Where high pressure applications are used the risk of accidental injection under the skin exists and may result in an extremely painful and serious injury requiring immediate medical attention. Depending on the pressure used, mineral oils may be injected a considerable distance below the skin and may cause permanent tissue damage. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. EXERCISE EXTREME CARE WHEN USING HIGH PRESSURE EQUIPMENT.

The effects from exposure to this product depend on several factors including frequency and duration of use, the amount used, control measures adopted, protective equipment used and method of use. It is impractical to prepare a data sheet that encompasses all possible situations; therefore it is

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anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods as appropriate.

Report Status

This document is based on the best available information at the time of issue and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for this product. While all due care has been taken to include accurate and up-to-date information, no warranty as to accuracy or completeness is provided. As far as lawfully possible, Dyna fuels australia accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of reliance on the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

Prepared By
Revision Number
Date Prepared

Dyna FuelsAustralia
3
19 December 2022

End of Report