

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## CAT DIESEL FUEL CONDITIONER

### Section 1. Identification

<b>Product name</b>	: CAT DIESEL FUEL CONDITIONER
<b>Other means of identification</b>	: Not available.
<b>Product type</b>	: Liquid
<b>Product code</b>	: 8435500000
<b>SDS no.</b>	: 1798
<b><u>Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against</u></b>	
<b>Product use: For professional use only.</b>	: Industrial applications: Additive; Diesel fuel.
<b>Supplier's details</b>	: Terra Cat, Terra Industrial New Zealand Ltd 16 Branston Street P.O. Box 16-168 Christchurch 8441 New Zealand
<b>Emergency telephone number</b>	: Emergency Response: 111 National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766 Product Information: 0800 933 939 General Contact Number: 03 983 2333 WEB: <a href="http://goughcat.co.nz">goughcat.co.nz</a>

### Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>HSNO Classification</b>	: 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category D 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category D 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category E 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category D 6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category A 8.3 - CORROSIVE TO OCULAR TISSUE - Category A 6.5 - SENSITIZATION - Category B (Skin) 6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category B 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Fertility) - Category A 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category A 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (aspiration) (oral) - Category E 9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category B 9.3 - TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE ECOTOXICITY - Category C Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown oral toxicity: 56.5% Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown dermal toxicity: 56.5% Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown inhalation toxicity: 56.5%
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## Section 2. Hazards identification

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and has been classified according to the Hazardous Substances (Classifications) Regulations 2001.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

### GHS label elements

- Signal word** : Danger
- Hazard statements** : Combustible liquid.  
Harmful if swallowed.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
May be harmful in contact with skin.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

### Precautionary statements

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Response** : Collect spillage. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

### **Symbol** :



**Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	40-70	27247-96-7
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	10-30	128-39-2
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	7-13	64742-94-5
mono[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]monohydrogen-2-(hexadec-2-enyl)butanedioate and/or mono[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]monohydrogen-3-(hexadec-2-enyl)butanedioate	3-7	779343-34-9
2-ethylhexan-1-ol	1-5	104-76-7
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	1-5	95-63-6
Butanedioic acid, polyisobutenyl derivs.	1-5	68610-89-9
naphthalene	1-5	91-20-3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## Section 4. First aid measures

**Skin contact** : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

**Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

**Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

**Specific treatments** : Not available.

**Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides

**Hazchem code** : Not available.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

**Special precautions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Do not store above the following temperature: 45°C (113°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).</b> TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.
naphthalene	TWA: 123 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>NZ HSWA 2015 (New Zealand, 6/2016).</b> WES-TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. WES-STEL: 79 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Eye protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- Skin protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid [Clear.]
- Colour** : Amber.
- Odour** : Characteristic.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: >61°C (>141.8°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- Density** : 0.933 to 0.971 g/cm<sup>3</sup> [15.6°C (60.1°F)]
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.03 to 0.037 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (3 to 3.7 cSt)

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Skin contact** : May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur  
reduced foetal weight  
increase in foetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>10 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1320 mg/kg	-
2-ethylhexan-1-ol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1970 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3730 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
naphthalene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-

- Conclusion/Summary** : Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rat	-	0.5 Milliliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 microliters	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
		Rabbit	-	20 Micrograms	-
2-ethylhexan-1-ol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	415	-



## Section 11. Toxicological information

naphthalene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 24 hours 500	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 0.5 Milliliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	495	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	milligrams 24 hours 0. 05 Milliliters	-

### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Causes skin irritation.
- Eyes** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Respiratory** : Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray or mist may produce respiratory tract irritation.

### Sensitisation

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Respiratory** : Sensitisation not suspected for humans.

### Potential chronic health effects

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : May damage the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : May damage fertility.

### Chronic toxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Carcinogenicity not suspected for humans.

### Mutagenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Mutagenicity not suspected for humans.

### Teratogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : There are no data available on the mixture itself. Teratogenicity not suspected for humans.

### Reproductive toxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

### Specific target organ toxicity

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene naphthalene	Category B Category A	Inhalation Oral Inhalation	Not determined Not determined Not determined

### Aspiration hazard

Name
CAT DIESEL FUEL CONDITIONER Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** : Not readily biodegradable. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	EC50 3.22 mg/l EC50 >12.6 mg/l LC50 2 mg/l	Aquatic plants Crustaceans - Daphnia magna	3 days 2 days
2-ethylhexan-1-ol	Acute LC50 28200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Zebra Fish	4 days
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscrus - Adult	96 hours 48 hours
naphthalene	Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water Acute EC50 1600 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	96 hours 48 hours
	Acute LC50 2350 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 213 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Melanotaenia fluviatilis - Larvae	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.5 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Uca pugnax - Adult	3 weeks
	Chronic NOEC 1.5 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus	60 days

**Conclusion/Summary** : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence/degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not readily biodegradable.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
CAT DIESEL FUEL CONDITIONER	-	-	Not readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

## Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	5.24	-	high
2,6-di-tert-butylphenol	4.5	-	high
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	2.8 to 6.5	99 to 5780	high
mono[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]monohydrogen-2-(hexadec-2-enyl)butanedioate and/or mono[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]monohydrogen-3-(hexadec-2-enyl)butanedioate	3.69	-	low
2-ethylhexan-1-ol	2.9	25.33	low
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	3.63	243	low
naphthalene	3.4	36.5 to 168	low

### Mobility in soil







**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.







## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label
<b>New Zealand Class</b>	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-ethylhexyl nitrate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)	9	III	 
<b>ADG Class</b>	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-ethylhexyl nitrate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)	9	III	 
<b>UN Class</b>	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-ethylhexyl nitrate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)	9	III	 

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>ADR/RID Class</b>	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-ethylhexyl nitrate, mono[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]monohydrogen-2-(hexadec-2-enyl)butanedioate and/or mono[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]monohydrogen-3-(hexadec-2-enyl)butanedioate)	9	III	 
<b>IATA Class</b>	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-ethylhexyl nitrate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)	9	III	 
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-ethylhexyl nitrate, Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.)	9	III	 

### Additional information

- ADG Class** : The product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported by road or rail in either an IBC, or in other container types if ≤500 kg. This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
- UN Class** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
- ADR/RID Class** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
- IATA Class** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.
- IMDG Class** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

PG\* : Packing group

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- HSNO Approval Number** : Not available.
- HSNO Group Standard** : Not available.
- HSNO Classification** :
- 3.1 - FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category D
  - 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category D
  - 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category E
  - 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category D
  - 6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category A
  - 8.3 - CORROSIVE TO OCULAR TISSUE - Category A
  - 6.5 - SENSITIZATION - Category B (Skin)
  - 6.7 - CARCINOGENICITY - Category B
  - 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Fertility) - Category A
  - 6.8 - REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY (Unborn child) - Category A
  - 6.1 - ACUTE TOXICITY (aspiration) (oral) - Category E

## Section 15. Regulatory information

9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category B

9.3 - TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE ECOTOXICITY - Category C

### International regulations

#### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

#### Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

#### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

#### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Ingredient name	List name	Status
PAHs	POPs - Annex 3	Listed

### Inventory list

<b>Australia</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China</b>	: At least one component is not listed.
<b>Europe</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan</b>	: At least one component is not listed.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: At least one component is not listed.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>United States</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
	:

## Section 16. Other information

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 8/1/2018

**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation

**Version** : 1

### Key to abbreviations

: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods  
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

## Section 16. Other information

UN = United Nations

### References

: Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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