



STP Diesel Fuel Treatment & Injection Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance and Company

Product Name: STP Diesel Fuel Treatment & Injection Cleaner
Other Names: none assigned
HSNO Approval: HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
Product Code: ST3008/6
UN Number: 1223
Proper Shipping name: KEROSENE
DG class: 3
Packaging group: III
Hazchem Code: 3Y
Uses: Diesel Fuel additive

Company Details

Company: Spectrum Brands New Zealand Limited
Address: Level one,
8 Hugo Johnson Drive,
Penrose, 1061,
Auckland,
New Zealand
Telephone Number: +64-9-571-7700
Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Hazard Classifications

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006), and is classified as follows:

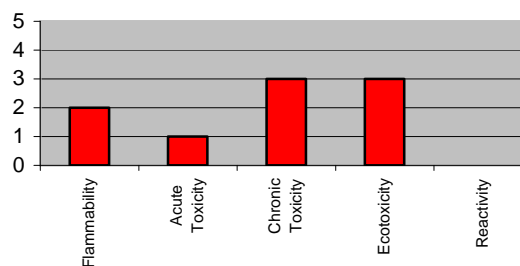
Classes

3.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B, 9.1B

Symbols:



Degree of Hazard



Other Classifications

There are no other Classifications that are known to apply.

Hazard and Precautionary Phrases

Hazard Phrases

Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Phrases:

Read label before use. Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from heat ignition sources. No smoking.*
Keep container tightly closed.*
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. *

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Wear protective gloves/eye/face protection.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Do not breathe vapours.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage

* These precautionary statements apply when a flammable zone is required to be established. See Section 15 – Regulatory Information



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3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
Petroleum distillates	64742-81-0 64742-95-6 8008-20-6	90-100%
Napthalene	91-20-3	<2%
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	<2%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service). If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Recommended first aid facilities: Ready access to running water is required. Accessible eyewash is recommended.

Exposure

Swallowed:	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth.
Eye contact:	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
Skin contact:	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Inhaled:	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Spray/Vapours may form an explosive mixture in air which can be ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, open flames, electrical motors, switches and static electricity. This product has the potential to cause fire or to create an additional hazard during fire. Flashpoint of mixture 54°C.
Suitable Extinguishing Substances	Water fog, dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or foam (preferred for large fires)
Unsuitable Extinguishing Substances	None known
Protective Equipment	When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat, goggles and self contained breathing apparatus. All skin areas should be covered.
Products of combustion	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water.
Special precautions	If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Immediately evacuate the area of unnecessary personnel. Ensure that no spillage enters drains or water courses.
Danger caused by material, its combustion products or gases produced	Fire decomposition products from this product may form toxic mixtures in confined spaces. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
Hazchem Code	3Y



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6. Accidental Release Measures			
Containment	If greater than 1000L is stored, secondary containment is required. Emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. Prevent spillage from spreading or entering soil, waterways or drains.		
Emergency procedures	The packaging generally will prevent major spills. Stop spill if safe/necessary. Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Prevent any spillage from entering drains and water courses. Evacuate spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel Isolate area (ensure no unnecessary and unprotected persons inside spill area) Immediately call the Fire Brigade.		
Clean-up method	Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.		
Disposal	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.		
Precautions	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.		
7. Storage and Handling			
Storage	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. Also see controls in section 15.		
Handling	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.		
8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment			
<i>Workplace Exposure Standards</i>			
A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 10mg/m ³ for dusts and mists when limits have not otherwise been established.			
NZ Workplace Exposure Standards (2016)	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	kerosene	no data	no data
	naphthalene	10ppm, 52mg/m3	15ppm, 79mg/m3
	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	25ppm, 123mg/m3	no data
<i>Engineering Controls</i>			
In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.			
<i>Personal Protective Equipment</i>			
Eyes	Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it is always prudent to use protective eyewear if splashes are likely.		
Skin	Protective gloves are recommended. Nitrile or neoprene gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use.		
Respiratory	A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Use a organic vapour cartridge. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.		
<i>WES Additional Information</i>			
Not applicable			





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9. Physical & Chemical Properties		
Appearance		brown liquid
Odour		hydrocarbon odour
pH		NA
Vapour Pressure		<1mmHg @ 20°C (for petroleum distillates)
Boiling Point		183°C at 100kPa
Volatile Materials		no data
Softening/Melting Point		no data
Solubility		not soluble
Specific Gravity or Density		0.8-0.9
Flash Point		54°C (closed cup)
Danger of Explosion		NA
Auto-Ignition Temperature		NA
Upper & Lower Flammable Limits		LEL = 0.7%, UEL = 5% (for kerosene)
Corrosiveness		non corrosive
10. Stability & Reactivity		
Stability		Stable
Conditions to be avoided		Flammable substance. Keep away from sources of ignition at all times. Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination.
Incompatible Materials		Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products		Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and smoke. Water.
Hazardous Reactions		none known
11. Toxicological Information		
<i>Summary</i>		
Ingestion of this mixture may product gastrointestinal irritation with pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. The hydrocarbon solvent (kerosene) poses a risk of aspiration into the lungs following oral exposure (bronchopneumonia) and aspiration of small amount may be fatal. Prolonged dermal exposure may result in severe irritant dermatitis. Inhalation of hydrocarbon vapours may result in systemic effects such as CNS depression. Symptoms may include dizziness, weakness, nausea, headaches, unconsciousness and/or death.		
<i>Supporting Data</i>		
Acute	Oral	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Kerosene and solvent naphtha >15000mg/kg (rat), Naphthalene 490mg/kg (rat), 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene 3280 mg/kg (rat). Kerosene possesses low acute toxicity for mammals, with LD ₅₀ 's>5000mg/kg. However, it is possible that if kerosene and solvent naphtha are taken into the mouth, it could be aspirated into the lungs and might then cause pneumonitis. This mixture is therefore classified 6.1E (aspiration).
	Dermal	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (dermal, rat) for the mixture is >5000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Kerosene >3160 mg/kg (rabbit), Naphthalene 1120 mg/kg (rabbit).
	Inhaled	Using LC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 ppm. Data considered includes: Kerosene >12mg/L (rat), Naphthalene 0, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene 18mg/l (4h, rat).
	Eye	The mixture is considered to be an eye irritant, because some of the ingredients (naphthalene and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene) present are considered eye irritants in more concentrated form.
	Skin	The mixture is considered to be a skin irritant, because some of the ingredients (kerosene, naphthalene and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene) present are considered skin irritants in more concentrated form.
Chronic	Sensitisation	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer. Prolonged contact to this mixture may result in dermatitis (non-allergic)
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	The mixture is considered to be a suspected carcinogen, because at least one of the ingredients (naphthalene) present in greater than 0.1% is suspected to be a carcinogen. Naphthalene is classed 2B by IARC: <i>possibly carcinogenic to humans</i> .
	Reproductive / Developmental	Ethylbenzene is classed 6.8B and has been shown in some animal studies to affect fertility. It is present in <0.2%.
	Systemic	The mixture is considered to be a suspected target organ toxicant, because at least one of the ingredients (naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene) present in greater than 1% is suspected to be a target organ toxicant.
	Aggravation of Existing Conditions	None known.



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12. Ecological Data			
<i>Summary</i>			
This mixture is considered toxic in the aquatic environment with long lasting effects.			
<i>Supporting Data</i>			
Aquatic	Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L and at least one of the components is either bioaccumulative or persistent in the aquatic environment. Data considered includes: Kerosene and solvent naphtha: 2.6 mg/L (96hr, Crustacea), Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic 2.6 mg/L (96hr, Crustacea), 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 7.72mg/L (96hr, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)), 17mg/L (48hr, Cancer magister), Naphthalene 0.4mg/L (72hr, Skeletonema costatum (Algae)), 2.16L (48hr, Daphnia magna (Crustacea)), 1.2 mg/L (96hr, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha Pink salmon).		
Bioaccumulation	No data		
Degradability	not readily biodegradable		
Soil	No evidence of soil toxicity.		
Terrestrial vertebrate	The mixture is considered to be harmful to terrestrial vertebrates. See oral toxicity.		
Terrestrial invertebrate	No evidence of toxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.		
Biocidal	no data		
13. Disposal Considerations			
Restrictions	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.		
Disposal Method	Disposal of this product must comply with the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.		
Contaminated Packaging	Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar.		
14. Transport Information			
Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a hazardous substance for transport.			
UN Number	1268	Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, n.o.s. (contains kerosene)
Class(es)	3	Packing Group	III
Precautions	Flammable, marine pollutant.	HAZCHEM Code	3Y
15. Regulatory Information			
This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006.			
<i>Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)</i>			
Key workplace requirements are:			
SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing > any quantity.		
Labelling	No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur.		
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000L is stored.		
Approved handler	Not required.		
Tracking	Not required.		
Bunding & secondary containment	Required if > 1000L is stored.		
Signage	Required if > 1000L is stored.		
Location test certificate	Required if > for containers <5L, >1500L (closed containers) or 250L (open) is stored in any one location.		
Flammable zone	Must be established if > 100 L (closed containers), 25 L (decanting), 5 L (open occasionally), 1 L (open containers in continuous use) is stored in any one location.		
Fire extinguisher	If > 500 L present.		
Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.			
<i>Other Legislation</i>			
In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.			



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16. Other Information	
<i>Abbreviations</i>	
Approval Code	Approval HSR002584, Fuel Additives (Flammable, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006 Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Ceiling	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
Controls Matrix	List of default controls linking regulation numbers to Matrix code (e.g. T1, I16).
EC50	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD50	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
MSDS/SDS	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
PES	Prescribed Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO (including group standards).
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.
<i>References</i>	
Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
WES 2016	The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2016, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz .
WES 2002	Workplace Exposure Standards published by the Occupational Safety and Health Service, Department of Labour, January 2002, ISBN 0-477-03660-0. These are the WES referred to under the Group Standard (HSNO approval) and may constitute a PES.
Other References	Not applicable.
<i>Review</i>	
Date	Reason for Review
May 2012	New SDS
December 2016	Change of logo, HSE to HSAW, formatting.
<i>Disclaimer</i>	
This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO classifications, are based on our experience, EPA Guidelines and international classifications. This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the MSDS author, email info@datachem.co.nz or phone: (09) 940 30 80.	